Bilingual

COMPREHENSION

क्रांति

- Cloze Test
- Comprehension Passage
- Para-Jumble (PQRS)

Theory, Practice & PYQs

2000+ Questions



IMPORTANT FOR :-

SSC BANK, DEFENCE
State & Other Govt. Exams

Prashant Solanki
Sub-Inspector (Delhi Police)

Bilingual

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Theory, Practice & PYQs

Author

Prashant Solanki

Sub-Inspector (DP)

PS Publication

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Most importantly I would like to express my gratitude and love to my students for the faith they have in me, for the love they shower on me, and for everything that shaped me as a person and as a teacher. Actually they are the ones who motivated me to write this book.

Prashant Solanki

Comprehension क्रांति ही क्यों पढ़ें?

- ★ Comprehension क्रांति एकमात्र ऐसी किताब है जिसमें Cloze Test, Comprehension Passage और Sentence Rearrangement को बारीकी से समझाया गया है और सभी concepts को exam में कैसे प्रयोग करना है यह भी बताया गया है।
- ★ क्रांति book न सिर्फ Theory को cover करती है बल्कि बहुत सारा Practice Material भी इसमें दिया गया है। Practice के लिए सभी Latest Previous Year Questions दिए गए हैं और साथ ही साथ बहुत सारे Expected Questions भी दिए गए हैं।
- ★ इस किताब की सबसे खास बात यह है कि इसमें हर question को detail में explain किया है कि कौन-सा option सही है और वो क्यों सही है, और बाकी options सही क्यों नहीं हैं। साथ ही साथ students को होने वाले confusions को भी अच्छे से clear किया है।
- ★ इस Book को आप exam से पहले Grammar के Quick Revision के लिए use कर सकते हैं क्योंकि इसमें Complete Grammar को Brief में दिया है। इसमें लिखी गई एक-एक बात बहुत Logical है और exam के Latest Pattern के हिसाब से है।
- ★ ये एक ऐसी Book है जिसको पढ़ते समय अपको ऐसा feel होगा जैसे आप Classroom में बैठे हों और एक teacher आपको पढ़ा रहा हो।
- ★ अक्सर पढ़ते-पढ़ते students bore होने लगते हैं और नींद आने लगती है। आपका interest बना रहे और आप fresh feel करते हुए पढ़ाई करें इसलिए हमने 120+ "Topper' Mantra" दिए हैं जिसमें हमने कुछ रोचक points दिए हैं।
- ★ Comprehension में आजकल Indirect और Logical Questions पूछे जाते हैं जैसे, Main Idea, Suitable Title, Tone, Inference, Source, etc. इन सभी को पढ़ने के लिए students के पास न के बराबर content उपलब्ध है। मगर क्रांति Book में इन सभी चीजों पर विस्तार में चर्चा की गई है और इनकी Practice के लिए बहुत सारा Material दिया गया है।
- ★ PQRS यानी Para-Jumble और Sentence Jumble को solve करने के लिए students मुख्यत: उसके हिन्दी meaning पर dependent होते हैं और बहुत सारे questions या तो skip कर देते हैं या फिर गलत कर देते हैं। क्रांति में हमने कुछ ऐसे Magical Concepts दिए हैं जिनकी मदद से आप सभी questions को बिना meaning निकाले 100% accuracy के साथ कर पाएंगें।
- ★ Option Elimination Technique जो कि Cloze Test के लिए एक रामबांण तरीका है, उसको इस Book में बेहद खूबसूरत तरीके से समझाया गया है।
- ★ इस Book में कुछ ऐसे तरीके बताए गए हैं जिनसे आप exam में बहुत सारा time बचा सकते हैं।
- ★ Reading में interest develop करने के लिए इस Book में Reading Boosters के तौर पर कुछ रोचक कहानियाँ और Critical Thinking Based Questions दिए गए हैं।
- ★ इस Book को इस तरह से बनाया गया है कि इससे न सिर्फ आपकी English improve होगी बल्कि आपकी overall सोचने की क्षमता यानी logical and cognitive ability भी बहुत improve होगी।
- ★ ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा लेने के लिए Newspaper को कैसे पढ़ा जाए और क्या पढ़ा जाए, ये सब अच्छे से समझाया है। Topper' Mantra नाम की एक गजब की चीज इस Book में दी गई है।
- ★ Theory Part में जो Concepts हमने दिए हैं, उन्हीं की मदद से सारे questions को properly explain भी किया है।

Why Comprehension Kranti:-

→ Latest and Most Relevant Content

→ Detailed and Bilingual Theory and Explanations

→ All latest PYQs

→ Easy to Understand Content

→ Smart and Unique Approaches

Preface to Comprehension क्रांति

For years now Reading Comprehension has been the most important part of English in any exam and its weightage has been on the rise of late. Ultimately, it's becoming the deciding factor of Selection, and yet very few books that provide relevant content have been written on Comprehension. Thus, this has been the most worrisome part for students. The purpose of this book is to provide the best content to the learners, and hence, we have kept this book quite student friendly and all the approaches are completely exam oriented. This book includes all the important concepts and tricks that can help students master reading comprehension and save time during the exam. It also includes all the latest TCS questions and a lot of other practice questions with detailed and easy to understand bilingual explanations. We do believe that learning these approaches and tools in the way that we have compiled in this book will help the students to develop a skill within themselves to solve the comprehension questions fast enough to save time. We have divided this book into three major sections (namely:- Cloze test, Comprehension Passage and PQRS) and mentioned special approaches in each section that will be helpful for the specific types of questions. Hindi medium students are the ones whom Comprehension Section of English haunts the most, therefore we have tried to explain every word in this book in Hindi but we are very much aware that only Hindi meanings and explanations can sometimes create confusion, so we have tried to keep it bilingual all the way so that everyone can understand the actual intended context.

As helping students has been the sole purpose of all my endeavours, it hasn't changed with this one either and to fulfill this purpose we shall be providing video lectures explaining each and every concept mentioned in the book on our YouTube Channel, 'Prashant Solanki English'.

Yours

Prashant Solanki

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Section - A

CLOZE TEST



Section Highlights

- **600+ Cloze Test PYQs**
- **550+ Fillers**
- **115+ Rankers' Mantras**
- **20+ Chapter-wise Cloze Tests**
- **Complete Grammar in Brief**

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01 CHAPTER

INTRODUCTION

Cloze Test एक ऐसी exercise है, जिसमें एक paragraph दिया होता है। इस paragraph में कुछ blanks (missing words) दिये जाते है जिन्हें fill करना होता है। SSC exam के लिए Cloze test एक बहुत जरूरी section है।

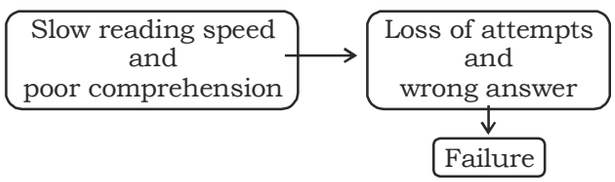
☞ **आखिर "Cloze Test" Exams में क्यों पूछे जाते हैं?**

Cloze test का अलग-अलग exams में पूछे जाने का main reason ये है कि आपके vocabulary के usage को, grammar की knowledge को और आपकी reading ability को test किया जा सके। Cloze test, comprehension और fill in the blanks का एक combination होता है, जिसमें आपकी तीनों skills को एक साथ test किया जाता है।

➢ **Why do we need to be good at reading?**

परीक्षार्थी अपना ज्यादातर समय passage को पढ़ने में लगा देते हैं। अगर उनकी reading speed अच्छी हो, तो वे सभी अपना समय बचाकर दूसरे प्रश्नों में लगा सकते हैं।

साथ-ही-साथ अगर हमारी reading speed अच्छी हो तो न सिर्फ English के section में बल्कि Exam के दूसरे sections में भी समय बचा पाएंगे।



☞ **Three Must-do Tasks**

(1) अपनी reading skills को improve करें।

(2) अपनी vocabulary को और उसके usage को strong करें।

(3) अपनी grammatical knowledge को बढ़ाएँ।

HOW TO IMPROVE READING

Reading एक skill है और हम ये जानते है कि किसी भी skill पर काम करने का एक खास तरीका होता है।

1. बच्चों को अक्सर बताया जाता है कि बेटा अगर Comprehension/ Reading कमजोर है तो Editorial पढ़लो वो भी 'The Hindu' Newspaper का और फिर बच्चा Editorial पढ़ने लग जाता है, और फिर जब कुछ समझ नहीं आता तो 4 - 5 दिन बाद पढ़ना ही बंद कर देता है। Actually 'The Hindu' एक बहुत शानदार Newspaper है लेकिन उनके द्वारा जो English प्रयोग की जाती है वो थोड़ी मुश्किल होती है और Basic बच्चे को समझ नहीं आती है। Basic level पर students को पहले आसान और रोचक चीजों को पढ़ना चाहिए जैसे छोटी-छोटी कहानियाँ, NCERT Books, etc. उससे Reading की आदत लगेगी। एक बार Reading की आदत लगते ही आप कूद-कूद कर English पढ़ोंगे और The Hindu Editorial को भी पढ़ोगे but कुछ समय बाद

2. Reading को enjoy करें, exams में पास होने के लिए या English में अच्छे number लाने के लिए, किसी tool की तरह इस्तेमाल ना करें। अगर आप reading को enjoy करेंगें, तो आप आसानी से इसमें full marks ला पायेंगे।

3. आप इसे कोई भी नई story को जानने के लिए या कुछ नया सीखने के उद्देश्य से पढ़ना शुरू करें।

4. कोशिश करें कि जो भी पढ़ें English में पढ़ें, इससे आपकी reading बहुत improve होगी। जैसे मुझे cricket बहुत पसंद है तो starting में जब मैं Cricbuzz पर live commentary पढ़ता था तो दिक्कत होती थी लेकिन धीरे-धीरे सब समझ आने लगा और उससे मेरी reading improve हुई।

5. कभी भी एक बार में एक word को न पढ़े बल्कि एक बार में पूरी phrase को एक साथ पढ़ें।

6. कभी भी अपनी reading को एक particular तरीके के subject या topic तक सीमित न करें बल्कि अलग-अलग type के subjects को read करें जैसे – science, geography, history, literature, economics, technology आदि। (6th to 10th class NCERT books are a good source)

अलग-अलग type के subjects को read करना हमारे लिये ज्यादा important होगा क्योंकि कभी-कभी हमें पहले की knowledge के अनुसार words को select करना होता है जो कि हमें technical vocab को सीखने में help करता है।

7. जिस passage को आप पढ़ रहे हैं, उसकी Tone और उसके Main Idea को समझने की कोशिश करें। Tone और Main Idea को हमने Reading Comprehension Section में अच्छे से समझा रखा है।

HOW TO IMPROVE VOCABULARY

1. Words के हिन्दी meaning को रटने की कोशिश न करें words के भाव को समझें।

3. Words के आधार और उत्पत्ति (roots and origin) को समझने की कोशिश करें, इससे आपको words के contextual meaning को समझने में आसानी होगी।

3. अपनी Vocabulary में "JARGONS" को शामिल करने की कोशिश करें।

JARGONS : ये ऐसे words होते है जिन्हे किसी particular profession और समूह के लोगों द्वारा use किया जाता है तथा दूसरे लोगों के लिए इन्हें समझना मुश्किल होता है।

4. Words को दूसरे words से connect करने की कोशिश करें इससे आपको words को याद रखने में ज्यादा आसानी होगी।
5. कभी भी phrasal verbs और idiom-phrases की importance को कम ना समझें। ये किसी भी exam में full marks लाने के लिए बहुत जरूरी होते हैं।
6. एक जैसे लगने वाले words के बीच अंतर जानने की कोशिश करें। Similar words में कैसे अन्तर निकाल सकते हैं, इसको हमने इस Book में Cloze Test के Chapter-3.2 में detail में समझा रखा है।
7. Cloze Test को solve करने में Homonyms और Confusing words की knowledge बहुत help करती है। Confusing words को हमने इस Book में Cloze Test के Chapter-3.3 में detail में समझा रखा है।
8. English में माहिर बनने के लिए Collocations बहुत अहम भूमिका निभाते है। Collocations को हमने इस Book में Cloze Test के Chapter-3.5 में detail में समझा रखा है।
9. पढ़ते समय Word register को रखने की कोशिश करें।
10. किसी भी context में सही word चुनने के लिए connotation बहुत helpful होते हैं। Connotation को हमने इस Book में Cloze Test के Chapter-3.1 में detail में समझा रखा है।

HOW TO IMPROVE GRAMMAR

कोई भी इंसान रातों रात Grammar में master नहीं बन सकता है, तो सबसे पहले ये ध्यान दें कि patience रखें और नीचे लिखे points का विशेष ध्यान रखें।

- Basics से start करें, एक ही दिन में Advanced level पर ना जायें।
- Chapter wise पढ़ें और focus बस इस बात पर करें कि आपको पढ़ते समय सब कुछ समझ आए। ऐसा अक्सर होता है कि आपको पढ़ते हुए सब समझ आएगा मगर Questions नहीं होंगे। तो अगर ऐसा है तो घबरायें नहीं आप अकेले ऐसे student नहीं हैं। Patience रखें, सब होगा।
- हमेशा Notes जरूर बनायें क्योंकि 'Notes' quick revision के लिए बहुत जरूरी होते हैं।
- 4 – 5 बार अच्छे से Revision करें और फिर बहुत सारी Practice करें। पहले chapter-wise पढ़ें और syllabus complete करें, फिर उसके बाद mixed questions करें।
- सभी Chapters को अच्छे से पढ़ें। English में हर Chapter एक दूसरे से जुड़ा हुआ है। Immediate results की उम्मीद ना लगाएं। एक बार English आ गई तो आप आसानी से अच्छा score कर पायेंगे, मगर थोड़ा समय अपने आप को जरूर दें।
- ज्यादा से ज्यादा चीजों का logic जानने की कोशिश करें और connect करके पढ़ें।
- English को enjoy करें इसको बोझ ना समझें।
- पढ़ते समय ज्यादातर students बस ये सोचते हैं कि इससे error का question कैसे आयेगा, ऐसा ना करें, और भाई error के 2 questions आते हैं। पूरी grammar, error के लिए ना पढ़ें, सीखने के लिए पढ़ें। एक बार सीख गए तो error, improvement, cloze test सब आसान लगने लगेगा।

इस Section की Approach

इस Section में हमने grammar तथा vocabulary के उन aspects पर focus किया है जिनसे cloze test में questions आते हैं या आ सकते हैं। ये एक complete grammar या vocabulary book नहीं है।

Space for self Notes:-

02 CHAPTER

APPROACHES

Cloze Tests को solve करने के लिए अलग-अलग students के लिए अलग-अलग Approaches हो सकती हैं।

हम यहाँ दो level की Approaches को discuss करेंगे।

Basic Approach:-

- Beginners को पहले passage को पूरा पढ़ना चाहिए ताकि वे passage के subject matter और tone को समझ सकें। इससे उन्हें Blanks को fill करने में आसानी होगी।
- Passage पढ़ते वक्त यदि हम कुछ blanks को लेकर sure हैं तो ऐसे blanks को उसी समय fill करते हुए आगे बढ़ें, इस तरीके से कुछ blanks को fill करने के बाद बाकि blanks को answer करने के लिए हमारे पास context थोड़ा ज्यादा clear हो जाएगा और passage की अच्छी समझ develop होगी।
- सभी blanks को fill करने के बाद एक बार पूरे Passage को फिर से पढ़कर सभी answer को check करें।

Advanced Approach:-

- यदि आप beginner नहीं है तो आपको पूरा passage पहले पढ़कर और फिर बाद में second reading के दौरान answer को check करने की जरूरत नहीं बल्कि आप first reading में ही answer को mark करते हुए आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

  इसके लिए सबसे ज्यादा उपयोगी Approach है कि आप options को eliminate करना शुरू करें और suitable word का चयन करें।

  ➢ **Option Elimination:-**

  Cloze Tests को solve करने के लिए यह Approach सबसे ज्यादा effective और useful साबित होती है।

  Option elimination के लिए हम कुछ points से मदद लेते हैं।

  Point-1:- Words के *Part of speech* check करके

  Point-2:- Tense और *verb की form* check करके

  Point-3:- Given word की *connotation* check करके

  Point-4:- Context को *identify* करके

  Point-5:- Words की repetition को देखकर

  Point-6:- Grammatical structures को देखकर

  Point-7:- Collocation देखकर

Point-1:-Words के part of speech को check करके

सबसे पहले यह check करें कि हमें blank space को fill करने के लिए किस तरह के word की जरूरत है - Noun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb, Determiner, Preposition, etc.

इस तरह हम बाकी के options को eliminate कर सकते हैं अगर हम सही Part of Speech को identify कर लेते हैं।

Ex - The ____ flower slowly bloomed in the bright sunlight.

(a) beauty (b) shape

(c) beautiful (d) beautifully

यहाँ हमें 'flower' (noun) से पहले एक Adjective की आवश्यकता है जो ये बता सके कि 'flower' किस तरह का है - अच्छा है, सफेद है, सुंदर है, इत्यादि। दिये गये options में 'beautifully' एक Adverb है तथा 'shape' और 'beauty' एक Noun है अत: इनका use यहाँ नहीं होगा। इसलिए 'beautiful' Adjective यहाँ सही choice होगी, क्योंकि Adjective (विशेषण) ही एक noun की विशेषता बताने के लिए use होता है।

Ex - The children laughed _____ as they played together in the park.

(a) happy (b) enjoy

(c) joyfully (d) cheerful

यहाँ हमें Verb 'laughed' के बाद एक Adverb की आवश्यकता है जो हमें clearly ये बता सके कि children कैसे हँस रहे थे। दिये गए options में 'happy' एक Adjective है, 'enjoy' एक Verb है, 'joyfully' एक Adverb है तथा 'cheerful' एक Adjective है। अत: 'joyfully' यहाँ correct word होगा, जो हमें बताता है कि children 'joyfully' (खुशी से) हँसे जब वो एक साथ park में खेल रहे थे। इस तरह हम options को eliminate करके सही answer का पता लगा सकते हैं।

Point-2:-Tense & verb form को check करके

अगर हमें blank space के लिये verb की आवश्यकता है, तो हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए कि sentence किस Tense (Present, Past, Future) में दिया गया है, तथा साथ ही साथ यह भी जरूर देखना चाहिए कि sentence Active voice में frame किया गया है या passive voice में।

Ex - Neha always ____ to meet him as he looked quite handsome to her.

(a) tries (b) trying

(c) try (d) tried

कई बार हम जल्दबाजी में कुछ words या hints देखकर mistakes कर जाते हैं। अगर यहाँ हम पुरा sentence पढ़ने की बजाय सिर्फ 'always' को देखकर यह समझ जाएँ कि यह Present Tense में इस्तेमाल होता है इसलिए 'tries' सही option होगा, तो हमारा answer गलत हो जाएगा।

अगर हम sentence को पुरा पढ़ते हैं तो verb की second form 'looked' दिखाई देती है जिससे पता चलता है कि यह sentence Past के बारे में बात कर रहा है। अत: verb की second form 'tried' यहाँ सही answer होगा।

Ex - The work they wanted to do is now _____.

(a) completing (b) finish
(c) end (d) completed

यहाँ blank space से पहले 'is now' को देखकर अगर हम तुरंत बिना sentence पढ़े 'completing' को सही option मान लेते हैं तो हमारा answer गलत हो जाएगा, क्योंकि यहाँ sentence passive form में होगा, अत: 'completed' सही answer होगा।

Meaning of the sentence:- The work (they wanted to do) is now completed/finished/done (by them).

अर्थात् जो काम, वो पूरा करना चाहते थे, वो अब पूरा कर दिया गया है (उनके द्वारा या किसी और के द्वारा)।

Point:-3:- Word की Connotation को check करके

यह जरूर ध्यान रखें कि हमें Positive meaning वाले word की जरूरत है या Negative की।

Ex - I regret to inform you that your application has been____.

(a) processed (b) exercised
(c) weaken (d) declined

यहाँ 'regret' word को देखकर हमें पता चलता है कि sentence का meaning negative है। 'Regret' का मतलब होता है 'खेद होना' या 'पछतावा होना'। Sentence को पढ़कर हमें पता चलता है कि या तो application reject हो गई है या फिर receive नहीं हुई। अगर इस तरह हम sentence के meaning के आस-पास होते हैं तो blank space के लिए सही शब्द चुनने में आसानी रहती है। इस प्रकार हम 'processed' और 'exercised' दोनों words को eliminate कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि 'process' का मतलब होता है एक official way में documents के साथ deal करना। यहाँ 'regret' word हमें बताता है कि application के साथ कोई deal नहीं हुई है। 'Exercise' का मतलब होता है किसी चीज का इस्तेमाल करना या physical exercise करना। अत: यह भी context के बाहर है।

'Weaken' verb की first form है जो कि यहाँ use नहीं हो सकती, क्योंकि 'has been' के बाद verb की third form (past participle) का प्रयोग किया जाता है, passive voice के sense में।

अत: 'declined' यहाँ correct answer होगा। 'Decline' का अर्थ है 'अस्वीकार करना', जो कि यहाँ contextually बिल्कुल सही है, क्योंकि sentence बताता है कि application स्वीकार नहीं हुई है, अस्वीकार कर दी गई है।

Point-4:- Context को Identify करके

केवल सही word चुनने की कोशिश करना काफी नहीं होता। हमें यह भी ध्यान रखना होता है कि जो word हम दिये गए blank space के लिए select कर रहे हैं वो उस sentence के context में सही भी है या नहीं।

Ex - She's very _____ person and enjoys mountain hiking.

(a) courageous (b) brave
(c) adventurous (d) fearless

यहाँ sentence हमें बताता है कि वह एक साहसी person है और mountain hiking (पहाड़ की चढ़ाई) को enjoy करती है। साहसी होने के संदर्भ में यहाँ दिये गये सभी options सही हैं। किंतु 'courageous', 'brave' या 'fearless' होने का मतलब ये नहीं है कि आपको पहाड़ चढ़ने में मजा आता है या आप पहाड़ चढ़ना enjoy करते हैं। सिर्फ एक 'adventurous' person ही ऐसा होता है जो साहसिक होने के साथ-साथ जोखिम भरे कामों को करना पसंद करता है। अत: 'Adventurous' यहाँ correct option है दिए गए sentence के context (संदर्भ) में।

Adventurous - willing to take risks or try out new ideas, methods or experiences
Courageous - having or showing courage
Bold - not frightened of danger
Fearless - having no fear or showing lack of fear

Point-5:- Words की Repetition देखकर

जब हम किसी topic पर कुछ पढ़ते या लिखते हैं तब पाते हैं कि कुछ words बार-बार repeat हो रहे हैं और passage में कई बार एक repeated words को हटा कर cloze test का question बनाया जाता है इसलिए कभी-कभी हमें passage को read करके repeated words की मदद लेनी चाहिए इसी concept को concept of backward reading and forward reading के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।

Example:-

Digital India can be the prime (1)_____ behind making a reality of the government's promise of minimum government, maximum governance. Such a transformation requires technology to be firmly (2)_____ into government, something that the Digital India project lists as one of its foremost objectives. Embedding technology into government (3)_____ will do three things; transform the government and make it more transparent and efficient, transform the lives of citizens especially those at the bottom of the (4)_____ pyramid and make our economy more efficient and competitive. A 2014 McKinsey Global Institute report predicts that the large-scale (5) _____ of technology through Digital India positions India with the biggest opportunity yet to accelerate economic growth.

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2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) inserted (b) embedded
(c) planted (d) stuck

इस quesiton को हम repetition of words के द्वारा भी solve कर सकते हैं। यदि हम paragraph को पढ़ते हें तो हमें ज्ञात होता है कि passage में "Embedding technology into goverment दिया गया है। इसकी help से हम easly समझ सकते हैं कि इससे पहले वाले sentence में भी embedded को mention किया गया होगा इसलिये next sentence में इसका जिक्र किया गया है।

Point-6:- Grammatical structures को देखकर

हमें हमेशा देखना चाहिए कि जो word हमें fill करना है उसके बाद और पहले क्या आ सकता है और क्या दिया गया है इस तरह हम 2-3 options को eliminate करके सही answer तक पहुँच सकते है।

Example:-

Education (1)_____ both the teaching and learning of knowledge, proper conduct, and technical competency. It thus (2)____ on the cultivation of skills, trades or professions, as well as mental, moral and aesthetic development. Formal education consists of systematic instruction, teaching and training by (3)____ teachers. This consists of the application of pedagogy and the development of curricula. The right to education is a (4)_____ human right. Educational systems are established to provide education and (5)_____, often for children and the young.

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) changes (b) makes
(c) focuses (d) regards

सभी options में से focus ही एक ऐसा word है जिसके साथ preposition 'on' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। अत: 'focuses' correct answer है।

Point-7:- Correct Collocation प्रयोग करके

हमें हमेशा collocations का ध्यान रखना चाहिए हमने इस book में collocations को बहुत अच्छे से cover किया है। Collocation का मतलब होता है कुछ ऐसे शब्द जो अक्सर एक साथ आते हैं।

Example:-

The monastery in Tawang has recently undergone (1)_____ and bright paintings (2)_____ it walls. Dances and ceremonial celebrations are held in the (3)_____ , the most important of which is held on the night of Buddha Purnima, the full moon on which the Buddha was born, (4)_____ enlightenment and died. To reach Tawang, you drive for 12 hours from Assam's Tezpur town, a major Indian Forces base. The best seasons the visitor can choose for coming to Tawang is (5)_____ September to November.

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

(a) attained (b) displayed
(c) transferred (d) received

'Attain' - enlightenment एक collocation होता है। अत: 'Attained' correct answer है।

SET-1

Bailey, the head of an Atlanta household, ___(1)___ to take his family on a vacation to Florida. Bailey's mother wants to go to East Tennessee instead, and warns Bailey that a prisoner called the Misfit has escaped ___(2)___ prison camp and he is ___(3)___ towards Florida. The family ___(4)___ her and decides to go to Florida. ___(5)___ traveling, the grandmother points out scenery in Georgia.

1. (a) ready (b) prepares
   (c) arranged (d) assembled
2. (a) by (b) in
   (c) from (d) of
3. (a) leading (b) heading
   (c) leads (d) travel
4. (a) avoid (b) forgot
   (c) ignores (d) rejected
5. (a) on (b) while
   (c) when (d) where

Answer Key

1.	(b)	2.	(c)	3.	(b)	4.	(c)	5.	(b)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) दिया गया passage, Present Indefinite Tense को show कर रहा है अत: 'arranged' & 'assembled' यहाँ सही नहीं हैं।

'Bailey' singular subject है अत: इसके लिये use की जाने वाली verb भी singular होगी, इसलिए 'prepares' correct answer है।

2. (c) 'From' का use हम किसी जगह को दर्शाने के लिए करते हैं जहाँ से कुछ start होता है। यहाँ from का प्रयोग जेल के लिए किया गया है यह दर्शाने के लिए कि Misfit जेल से भागा है।

3. (b) 'Is' के बाद हमें 'V_1 + ing' form की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि sentence Active meaning को show कर रहा है। अत: हम 'leads' and 'travel' को eliminate कर सकते हैं।

'Head' का अर्थ होता है, किसी fix direction की तरफ आगे बढ़ना तथा 'towards' का use भी किसी fix direction में आगे बढ़ने के लिये किया जाता है। अत: 'Heading towards' correct answer है।

4. (c) 'And' same rank के structure की verbs को connect करता है अत: 'decides' verb को देखकर हम कह सकते है कि 'and' से पहले 'ignores' यहाँ correct answer है।

5. (b) यात्रा के दौरान, दादी Georgia के दृश्यों की ओर इशारा करती है। इस context में 'while' का use किया जायेगा।

While = two events or activities happening at the same time

When = at or during the time that

SET-2

Entertainment is a ____(1)___ of activity that holds the attention and ____(2)____ of an audience or ___(3)___ pleasure and delight. It can be an idea or ___(4)___, but it is more likely to be one of the activities or ____(5)____ that have developed over thousands of years.

1. (a) structural (b) design
   (c) form (d) model
2. (a) attract (b) excite
   (c) enjoy (d) interest
3. (a) give (b) gives
   (c) to give (d) giving
4. (a) simple (b) talented
   (c) task (d) behave
5. (a) story (b) customs
   (c) events (d) matter

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) यहाँ blank space से पहले article 'a' दिया गया है अत: हमें यहाँ एक noun की जरूरत है।

   दिया गया sentence कहता है कि entertainment, activity का एक रूप या प्रकार है, जो audience को pleasure feel करवाता है अत: 'form' यहाँ correct answer है जिसका अर्थ है रूप या प्रकार।

   'Design' और 'model' दिए गये context के बाहर हैं और 'structural' एक adjective है जिसकी यहाँ जरूरत नहीं है।

2. (d) यहाँ 'and' से पहले 'attention' दिया हुआ है जो कि noun है अत: 'and' के बाद भी एक noun का प्रयोग होगा।

   दिए गये options में 'interest' एक noun है अत: यह सही answer है। 'Attract', 'excite', 'enjoy', तीनों verb हैं।

3. (b) दिए गये sentence में singular verb (holds) का प्रयोग हुआ है अत: 'or' के बाद भी same tense को ध्यान में रखते हुए singular verb का ही प्रयोग किया जायेगा।

   दिए गये options में 'gives' singular verb है अत: यही सही answer होगा।

4. (c) यहाँ 'or' से पहले एक noun (idea) का प्रयोग हुआ है अत: 'or' के बाद भी एक noun का प्रयोग किया जायेगा।

   दिए गये options में 'task' (कार्य) एक noun है अत: यह सही answer है। 'Simple' और 'talented' adjectives हैं तथा 'behave' एक verb है।

5. (c) यहाँ 'or' से पहले एक noun (activities) का प्रयोग हुआ है अत: 'or' के बाद भी एक noun का प्रयोग किया जायेगा जो दिए गये noun (activities) के similar meaning रखता हो।

   अत: 'events' यहाँ सही answer है जो 'activities के similar meaning रखता है। 'customs', 'story' और 'matter' दिए गये context के बाहर हैं।

SET-3

The story is ___(1)___ Gabriel Conroy, who is a teacher and part-time book reviewer, and explores the relationships he has ____(2)___ his family and friends. Gabriel and his wife go to an annual Christmas party, which is hosted ___(3)___ his aunts, Kate and Julia Morkan, who were eagerly waiting ___(4)___ him. Gabriel is worried ___(5)___ the speech he has to give in the party.

1. (a) away (b) with
   (c) about (d) off
2. (a) between (b) among
   (c) into (d) with
3. (a) as (b) to
   (c) by (d) toward
4. (a) across (b) along
   (c) of (d) for
5. (a) on (b) to
   (c) too (d) about

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (c)	4. (d)	5. (d)

EXPLANATION

इस passage को ध्यान से पढ़ने पर पता चलता है कि यह Gabriel Conroy के बारे में है, जो कि एक teacher है। इसमें बताया गया है कि कैसे Gabriel, अपने friends और family के साथ अपने relationships को explore (किसी चीज के बारे में और ज्यादा या ठीक से जानने की कोशिश करना) करता है।

अगर हम इस passage को पढ़कर थोड़ा-बहुत इसे समझ पाते हैं तो कुछ हद तक ये भी पता लगा सकते हैं कि दिये गए blanks में कौन-सा word आ सकता है।

1. (c) पहली line हमें बताती है कि यह कहानी Gabriel के बारे में है। यहाँ दिये गए options में से preposition 'about' सही है, जिसका मतलब होता है 'के बारे में'।

   So, the given line will be - The story is <u>about</u> Gabriel Conroy.

2. (d) आगे बताया गया है कि Gabriel एक teacher है जो अपने friends और family के साथ अपने relationships को explore करता है। अत: यहाँ preposition 'with' सही है जिसका मतलब होता है 'किसी के साथ'।

   So, the given line will be - Gabriel explores the relationships (that) he has <u>with</u> his family and friends.

3. (c) इसके बाद यहाँ बताया गया है कि Gabriel और उसकी wife एक Christmas party में जाते हैं, जो Gabriel की aunts, Kate और Julia host करती हैं। किसी के द्वारा कुछ किये जाने के sense में हम preposition 'by' का use करते हैं।

   So, the given line will be - which (the party) is hosted <u>by</u> his aunts, Kate and Julia Morkan.

4. (d) आगे की line हमें बताती है कि Kate और Julia दोनों बेसब्री से Gabriel का इंतजार कर रही थी। किसी का इंतजार करने के sense में use होता है – 'to wait for someone'.

So, the given line will be - Kate and Julia were eagerly waiting <u>for</u> him.

5. (d) Passage की आखिरी line हमें बताती है कि Gabriel एक speech (भाषण) के बारे में चिंतित है जो उसे Christmas party में देनी है। अत: यहाँ 'about' सही preposition होगी। किसी चीज के बारे में चिंतित होने के sense में हम कहते हैं – to worry <u>about</u> something.

So, the given line will be - Gabriel is worried <u>about</u> the speech (that) he has to give in the party.

इस तरह हम required words का पता लगा सकते हैं, अगर practice करते समय passage को एक बार ध्यान से पढ़ें और पता लगायें कि उसमें Subject Matter क्या है, उसकी Theme क्या है, या passage किस Topic के बारे में है।

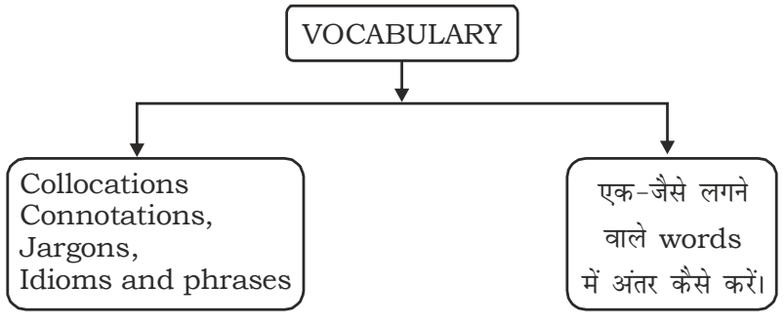
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03 CHAPTER

VOCABULARY & COLLOCATIONS

3.1 Connotation & Denotation



CONNOTATION AND DENOTATION

CONNOTATION = Connotation किसी word का वो emotional meaning होता है जो उससे जुड़े भाव को आसानी से और सटीक तरीके से व्यक्त करता है। Words का connotation, 'positive', 'negative' या 'neutral' हो सकता है।

DENOTATION = Dictionary में पाया जाने वाला Meaning Denotation कहा जाता है।

IMPORTANCE

- Denotation और connotation का use हम Unknown शब्द के Meaning को समझने के लिए कर सकते हैं।
- इनकी मदद से हम अपनी comprehension ability में सुधार कर सकते हैं।

POSITIVE CONNOTATION = ऐसे शब्द जिनका sense Positive होता है। *(Positive meaning)*

NEGATIVE CONNOTATION = ऐसे शब्द जिनका sense Negative होता है। *(Negative meaning)*

NEUTRAL CONNOTATION = ऐसे शब्द जिनका sense न तो Positive होता है और न ही Negative होता है। *(Neither positive nor negative)*

Let's understand them with the synonymous pairs of words.

EXAMPLES WITH PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CAREFREE (Positive connotation) $\frac{23}{11}$ Feeling nice without stress and worries (बिना किसी तनाव व चिंता वाली feeling)

CARELESS (Negative connotation) $\frac{23}{11}$ Not giving necessary attention to something (किसी चीज पर आवश्यक ध्यान न देना)

1. He was _____ and left the front door open, so the thieves entered the house through the front door.
2. The day after the final exam, we spent a _____ day in Jeet's holiday home.
3. He refused to get married because he felt that marriage was the end of his _____ life.
4. The police stated that the accident happened because of _____ driving.
5. He looked happy and _____ .

SOLITUDE (Positive connotation) $\frac{23}{11}$ The state of being alone, especially when you find it pleasant (अकेला होने की स्थिति विशेषकर जब यह तुम्हें आनंददायक लगे)

LONELINESS (Negative connotation) $\frac{23}{11}$ A feeling of being unhappy because you have no friends or people to talk to (अकेलेपन की वह स्थिति जब आप प्रसन्न न हो, क्योंकि आपके पास बात करने के लिए कोई नहीं है)

6. He struggled with feelings of isolation and _____.
7. She longed for peace and _____.
8. There is no easy cure for _____.
9. She enjoyed a few moments of peace in the _____ of the garden.
10. Being with peers and friends does not necessarily solve this feeling of _____.

WOMANISH (Negative connotation) $\frac{23}{11}$ behaving in a way that is more suitable for women than men (ऐसा व्यवहार जिसकी आशा एक पुरुष से नहीं एक स्त्री से की जाती है)

WOMANLY (Positive connotation) behaving in a way that is suitable for women (ऐसा व्यवहार करना जो कि स्त्रियों की गरिमा के अनुकूल हो)

11. His face was girlishly pretty, with a sort of _____ frivolity in his look.

12. She used her _____ charms to persuade him to change his mind.

13. It is _____ on a man's part to shed tears.

14. She showed a _____ concern for their health.

15. She had the true _____heroism in a few affairs.

CHILDISH (Negative connotation) Behaving in a stupid or silly way (मूर्खतापूर्ण व्यवहार करना)

CHILDLIKE (Positive/neutral connotation) Having the qualities that children usually have (बच्चे की तरह व्यवहार करना)

16. Rohit can be annoyingly _____ at times.

17. They appreciated his _____ enthusiasm.

18. It is time you put a stop to this _____ behaviour, nobody likes you.

19. His eyes were light blue and _____ in their innocence.

20. Everyone admires him because his views of the world have a _____ simplicity.

DISCRIMINATING (Positive connotation) Able to judge the quality of something (quality के आधार पर चीजों के बीच अंतर को पहचानना)

DISCRIMINATORY (Negative connotation) Unfair, treating somebody worse than others (किसी के साथ भेदभाव पूर्ण व्यवहार करना)

21. The court ruled that the rule was _____ against people with young children.

22. People like Raju because of his _____ abilities.

23. Business leaders must take a stand against _____ practices.

24. More _____ visitors now tend to shun the area.

25. These reforms will abolish racially _____ laws.

ANSWER KEY

1.	Careless	2.	Carefree
3.	Carefree	4.	Careless
5.	Carefree	6.	Loneliness
7.	Solitude	8.	Loneliness
9.	Solitude	10.	Loneliness
11.	Womanish	12.	Womanly
13.	Womanish	14.	Womanly
15.	Womanly	16.	Childish
17.	Childlike	18.	Childish
19.	Childlike	20.	Childlike
21.	Discriminatory	22.	Discriminating
23.	Discriminatory	24.	Discriminating
25.	Discriminatory		

THRIFTY (Positive connotation) Careful about spending money and not wasting things (अनावश्यक खर्च से बचने वाला)

MISERLY (Negative connotation) Hating to spend money (पैसे खर्च करने से नफरत करने वाला/कंजूस)

1. An enterprise economy rewards the industrious and _____.

2. You must be careful not to become too _____ and remember to be a little generous to yourself and those around you.

3. By being _____ and shopping wisely you can feed an entire family on as little as $100 a week.

4. He is a millionaire but he is so _____ that he would not spend a penny.

5. A _____ business can save up its profits and reinvest them in the company.

SLIM (Positive connotation) not fat, in a way that is attractive (जो मोटा न हो लेकिन आकर्षक हो)

SKINNY (Negative connotation) thin, in a way that is unpleasant (जो इतना दुबला-पतला हो कि आकर्षक न दिखे)

6. Rohit has no girlfriend because he is a _____ boy.

7. She is the mother of four children, but she still has a _____ waist.

8. Everyone wants to know how you manage to stay so _____.

9. Justin has a _____ undersized kid.

10. Nowadays, Girls and women want to stay _____ and healthy.

INTERESTED (Positive connotation) Giving your attention to something because you enjoy it (किसी चीज में interested होना, क्योंकि आप उसे enjoy करते हो, और ये आपसे releted है)

NOSY (Negative connotation) Too interested in things that do not involve you, especially other people's affair (दूसरों के मामलों में अत्यधिक रूचि लेना, विशेष रूप से उन मामलों में जिनसे आपका कोई लेना देना नहीं है)

11. We are very _____ to hear your views on this subject. We respect you a lot.

12. Don't be so _____, it is none of your business.

13. She was watching the movie with a politely _____ expression on her face.

14. Deep wanted Ramu to answer the damned thing but the old man was too _____ to move.

15. All the students of this class are _____ in history.

WARMLY (Positive connotation) In a way that keeps you warm or in a way that shows enthusiasm, friendship or love (Collocation ➽ A very warm welcome) (गर्म जोशी और उत्साह के साथ कुछ करना)

HOTLY (Negative connotation) Done in an angry or excited way or with a lot of strong feeling (क्रोध में कुछ करना)

16. Many companies have _____ welcomed these changes in legislation

17. The question of the origin of the universe is still _____ debated.

18. It turned out to be another ____ contested tournament.

19. When we arrived at the village, our hosts greeted us _____ with leis.

20. The decision to save the company has been _____ applauded.

DECORATED (Positive connotation) Made more attractive by putting things on it (सुसज्जित)

GARISH (Negative connotation) Very brightly coloured in an unpleasant way (भड़कीला)

21. Because she likes showing off her money, my wealthy aunt is known for wearing _____ jewellry in casual events.

22. _____ tin boxes were made in large quantities from the 1820s to the close of the nineteenth century and people used to like them.

23. The quiet librarian shocked everyone by wearing a _____ red dress to work.

24. The whole room was _____ with flowers and balloons.

25. Agents continue to advise sellers to tone down anything that might be considered too _____.

ANSWER KEY

1.	Thrifty	2.	Miserly
3.	Thrifty	4.	Miserly
5.	Thrifty	6.	Skinny
7.	Slim	8.	Slim
9.	Skinny	10.	Slim
11.	Interested	12.	Nosy
13.	Interested	14.	Nosy
15.	Interested	16.	Warmly
17.	Hotly	18.	Hotly
19.	Warmly	20.	Warmly
21.	Garish	22.	Decorated
23.	Garish	24.	Decorated
25.	Garish		

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03 CHAPTER

VOCABULARY & COLLOCATIONS

3.2 Difference between Similar Words

HOW TO DISTINGUISH SIMILAR WORDS/leku'kCnksa esa varj oSQls djsa

Cloze test या filler type question, solve करते समय students को समान अर्थों वाले शब्दों में difference समझने में परेशानी होती है।

आपकी यह परेशानी solve करने के लिए हमने similar words के बीच difference जानने के लिए नीचे कुछ tools/categories दिए हैं इन categories में similar meaning words को पढ़कर आपके लिए difference जानना आसान हो जाएगा।

TYPES OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SIMILAR WORDS

1. *Words of different connotation*
2. *Words of different strength*
3. *Words with gradable/non-gradable concept*
4. *Words used in different context*
5. *Words with different grammatical patterns*
6. *Words with different parts of speech*

आइए इन points को detail में समझते हैं।

1. Words of different connotations:

Connotation महत्त्वपूर्ण tools में से एक है जो समान शब्दों में अंतर करने में use होता है। हम इसके बारे में काफी पढ़ चुके है।

For example –

- **Daring (adj.) =** brave, willing to do dangerous things

  Reckless (adj.) = showing a lack of care about danger

  यहाँ Daring और Reckless का meaning समान है but इनके connotation अलग-अलग हैं। Daring का connotation, positive है और Reckless का negative है।

  (A) Everyone likes her and her actions were considered very daring at the time.

  (B) He showed a reckless disregard for his own safety.

- **Break (n) =** a short period of time when you stop what you are doing and rest

  Interruption (n) = something that temporarily stops an activity or a situation

  Break का connotation, positive है और Interruption का negative है।

  (A) I managed to work for two hours despite interruption.

  (B) You should take a break because you have been doing this work for four hours.

- **Unique (adj.) =** being the only one of its kind or very special (Positive connotation)

  Peculiar (adj.) = strange and unusual, in an unpleasant way (Negative connotation)

  (A) Everyone likes Raman because he approaches problems in his unique way.

  (B) There was a peculiar smell in the house, so I called a plumber to make sure there was no gas leak.

2. Words of different strength/degree:

कभी-कभी हम शब्दों में उनकी strength या degree की help से अन्तर करते हैं।

For example –

- **Annoy (v) =** to make somebody slightly angry

  Anger (v) = to make somebody angry (normal)

  Infuriate (v) = to make somebody extremely angry(अत्यधिक)

  'Annoy', 'Anger' और 'Infuriate' का meaning समान है but इन शब्दों की strength अलग-अलग है। ये सभी 'किसी को नाराज करना' के sense 7में use होते हैं।

- **Fight (n) =** an occasion when two or more people try to defeat each other using physical force

  Battle (n) = a violent fight between two armies, ships or group of people (Battle of Panipat)

  War (n) = a situation in which two or more countries fight against each other (World War -1)

  'Fight', 'Battle' और 'War' का meaning समान है, लेकिन इनकी strength अलग-अलग है।

- **Scarcity (n)** = shortage, Insufficiency or shortage of supply of something (Normal)

  Poverty (n) = the state of one who lacks a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions (More than normal)

Penury (n) = the state of being extremely poor (Extreme level)

'Scarcity', 'Poverty' तथा 'Penury' के meaning समान हैं लेकिन strength अलग-अलग है।

- **Peckish (adj.)** = slightly hungry (थोड़ा भूखा)

  Hungry (adj.) = feeling that you want to eat something (भूखा)

  Starving (adj.) = very hungry (बहुत भूखा)

  'Peckish', 'Hungry' और 'Starving' के meaning समान हैं but strength अलग-अलग है।

3. Words with Concept of 'Non-gradable/gradable adjectives':

Important Points:

- Adjectives वो शब्द हैं जो किसी Noun या Pronoun की quality को बताते हैं।
- English में कुछ adjectives 'gradable' हैं जिसका अर्थ है कि उसकी quality (गुणवत्ता) के विभिन्न Degree या स्तर हो सकते हैं।

  उदाहरण: मौसम थोड़ा ठंडा या अत्यधिक ठंडा हो सकता है। इसलिए 'Cold' एक gradable adjective है।
- कुछ adjectives ऐसी qualities (विशेषताएँ) बताते हैं जो पूरी तरह से present हैं या absent हैं। वे superlative और comparative form में नहीं होते हैं इन्हें non-gradable adjectives के रूप में जाना जाता है।

  उदाहरण: जैसे कोई गोल (circular) table है तो हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि वह कम या ज्यादा गोल (circular) है। इसलिए (circular) एक non gradable adjective है।
- Modifiers का प्रयोग (use) कैसे करें: हम Adverb का use Adjective के बारे में ज्यादा जानकारी प्राप्त होने के लिए करते हैं।

  (1) Non-gradable adjective से पहले हम use करते है → Absolutely, Completely, Utterly, Totally, Mainly etc.

  (2) Gradable Adjective से पहले हम use करते है → Very, Extremely, Slightly, Comparatively etc.

	GRADABLE ADJECTIVE	NON-GRADABLE ADJECTIVE
1.	Cold	Freezing
2.	Hot	Boiling
3.	Good	Fantastic, Excellent, Great, Amazing, Incredible
4.	Small	Tiny
5.	Big	Enormous, Huge, Gigantic, Immense
6.	Bad/Unpleasant	Terrible, Awful, Horrible, Atrocious
7.	Tired	Exhausted, Dead
8.	Angry	Furious
9.	Clean	Spotless
10.	Dirty	Filthy
11.	Funny	Hilarious
12.	Hungry	Starving, Famished
13.	Interesting	Fascinating
14.	Old	Ancient
15.	Ugly	Hideous
16.	Hard/Difficult	Impossible
17.	Afraid	Terrified
18.	Accurate	Exact
19.	Beautiful/Attractive	Stunning, Gorgeous
20.	Boring	Mind-numbing
21.	Bright	Luminous
22.	Busy	Rushed
23.	Neat	Immaculate
24.	Surprising	Astounding
25.	Surprised	Astounded
26.	Risky/Dangerous	Perilous
27.	Cute	Adorable
28.	Careful	Meticulous
29.	Different	Unique/Peculiar

30.	Dry	Arid/Parched
31.	Excited	Thrilled
32.	Exciting	Thrilling
33.	Expensive	Overpriced, Exorbitant
34.	Fat	Obese
35.	Frightened	Terrified
36.	Frightening	Terrifying
37.	Important/Necessary	Vital, Crucial, Essential
38.	Painful	Excruciating
39.	Poor	Destitute
40.	Tasty	Delicious
41.	Wet	Soaked, Drenched, Saturated
42.	Unimportant	Worthless
43.	Sad/Disappointed	Devastated
44.	Similar	Same
45.	Tempting	Irresistible
46.	Pleased/Pleasant	Delightful
47.	Rude	Outrageous
48.	Wicked/Evil	Villainous
49.	Stupid	Idiotic
50.	Thirsty	Parched

4. Words that are used in different contexts:-

हमें words के सिर्फ हिन्दी meaning को याद नहीं रखना चाहिए। हमें उसके context को याद रखना हैं जिसमें वह particular word use हुआ है।

आइये Examples की मदद से इस बात को समझते हैं।

1. **Strong (adj.)** = यह physical power को दर्शाता है।

   Enlightened (adj.) = यह 'spiritual understanding' को दर्शाता है।

   Brilliant (adj.) = यह intelligence को दर्शाता है।

2. **Spinster (n)** = अविवाहित महिला

   Bachelor (n) = अविवाहित पुरुष

3. **Audience (n)** = लोगों का group जो कुछ देखने या सुनने के लिए इकट्ठा हुए हो। (A play, concert, speech, lecture etc.)

   Spectators (n) = लोग जो कुछ देखने के लिए जमा हुए हों (खासकर sports event)

   Crowd (n) = किसी public place या market में इकट्ठा हुए बहुत सारे लोग।

   Mob (n) = लोगों का वह समूह जो हिंसक हो सकता है।

   Congregation (n) = लोगों का group जो किसी मंदिर या चर्च में इकट्ठा हुए हो।

   Rabble (n) = निम्न सामाजिक स्थिति का एक large तथा noisy group जो हिंसक भी हो सकता है।

   Viewers (n) = वे लोग जो internet पर television programme या video देखते हैं।

   Listeners (n) = वे लोग जो Radio Programme सुनते हैं।

   Mourners (n) = वे लोग जो दाह संस्कार में आये हों विशेषत: मित्रों तथा परिजनों के।

   Choir (n) = ऐसे लोगों का समूह जो एक साथ गाता हो विशेषत: church में तथा public performance में।

   Orchestra (n) = ऐसे लोगों का समूह जो विभिन्न प्रकार के musical instruments बजाता हो (एक conductor के निर्देशन में)।

4. **Calm (adj.)** = यह 'strong emotions and nervousness' की अनुपस्थिति को दर्शाता है। *(positive)*

   Quiet (adj.) = यह 'noise' की अनुपस्थिति को दर्शाता है। *(positive)*

   Apathetic (adj.) = उत्साह या दिलचस्पी की अनुपस्थिति को दर्शाता है। *(Negative)*

5. **Stoic (n)** = जो बिना किसी शिकायत के पीड़ा/दर्द बर्दाश्त कर लें।

   Austere (adj.) = जो दिखने में तथा व्यवहार में strict तथा serious लगे।

6. **Catch (v)** = एक ऐसे object को पकड़ना जो हवा में move कर रहा है।

   Hold (v) = एक ऐसी वस्तु को पकड़ना जो किसी निश्चित स्थिति में हो (Something static)

7. **Spherical (adj.)** = एक round 3D object जैसे कि football

   Circular (adj.) = एक round object जो कि 2D में हो

8. **Handsome (adj.)** = यह पुरुषों के लिए use होता है। (Handsome + man/salary/amount)

   Beautiful (adj.) = यह महिलाओं के लिए use होता है। (Beautiful + girl/voice)

9. **Voice (n)** = ध्वनि जो मुँह से उत्पन्न होती है।

   Sound (n) = कोई आवाज जो आप सुन सकते हैं।

10. **Tall (adj.)** = यह vertical object के लिए use होता है। यह 'height' (ऊँचाई) की विशेषता है।

    Long (adj.) = यह horizontal object के लिए use होता है। यह 'length' (लम्बाई) की विशेषता है।

11. **Roar (v)** = जानवर (शेर) के द्वारा निकाली गई बहुत तेज ध्वनि

    Thunder (n) = बादलों के द्वारा उत्पन्न तेज ध्वनि जो बिजली कड़कने के बाद सुनाई देती है।

12. **Air (n)** = Gases का मिश्रण जो कि हम साँस लेते हैं।

    Wind (n) = Gases का मिश्रण जो कि प्राकृतिक बल के कारण तेजी से बहती है।

    Breeze (n) = एक हल्की तथा सुखद हवा

    Storm (n) = तेज आँधी, बारिश वाला खराब मौसम

13. **Perfunctory (adj.)** = ऊपरी तौर पर इच्छुक (न के बराबर)

    Uninterested (adj.) = जिसकी कोई इच्छा न हो।

    Disinterested (adj.) = निष्पक्ष (Unbiased)

    Fascinated (adj.) = बहुत ही इच्छुक

14. **Damage (n)** = ऐसी हानि जिसकी क्षति पूर्ति की जा सके (इसकी degree कम होती है)

    Destruction (n) = ऐसी हानि जिसकी क्षति पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती (इसकी degree ज्यादा होती है)

15. **Decay (n)** = किसी चीज का नष्ट हो जाना (Natural)

    Destroy (v) = किसी चीज को बुरी तरह बर्बाद कर देना (By human beings)

16. **Efface (v)** = किसी चीज को मिटा देना

    Deface (v) = कसी चीज पर लिखकर या drawing द्वारा उसकी appearance बर्बाद कर देना

17. **Avaricious (adj.)** = धन का अत्यधिक लालच होना

    Voracious (adj.) = भोजन का लालची होना

18. **Apostate (n)** = व्यक्ति जो धर्म का या राजनीतिक भगौड़ा हो

    Deserter (n) = व्यक्ति जो army का भगौड़ा हो

    Fugitive (n) = व्यक्ति जो कानून का भगौड़ा हो

    Truant (n) = एक बच्चा जो school का भगौड़ा हो

    Absconder (n) = एक व्यक्ति जो बचने के लिए किसी स्थान से भाग जाए

    Turncoat (n) = एक व्यक्ति जो किसी अन्य Party तथा समूह में जुड़ने के लिए पहली party तथा समूह को त्याग दे।

    Renegade (n) = एक व्यक्ति जो उसी समूह तथा society का विरोध करता है जिससे वह पहले जुड़ा हुआ था।

    Outlaw (n) = एक व्यक्ति जिसने कुछ गलत किया हो, जिसके कारण वो कानून के protection से बाहर हो

    Liberation (n) = किसी के नियंत्रण से आजाद

19. **Exorcism (n)** = भूत-प्रेत निवारण की क्रिया करना

    Amnesty (n) = किसी को क्षमा करने का official order

20. **Clear (adj.)** = स्पष्ट, पारदर्शी (Transparent)

    Clean (adj.) = जो गंदा न हो

21. **Pass (v)** = Exam या Test पास करने के सन्दर्भ में

    Complete (v) = Degrees (BA, MA, B.Tech. etc.) के संदर्भ में

22. **Talent (n)** = यह एक natural ability है

    Skill (n) = यह natural ability नहीं है, यह सीख कर develop तथा improve की जाती है।

23. **Shade (n)** = छाया, एक ऐसी जगह जो ठंडी हो और यहाँ पर लोग आराम करना या बैठना prefer करते है।

    Shadow (n) = परछाई (A reflected image of something)

24. **Gourmand (n)** = एक व्यक्ति जो बहुत खाना पसंद करता हो

    Gourmet (n) = एक व्यक्ति जिसे अच्छा खाना तथा wine की जानकारी हो तथा वो उन्हें चुन कर खाना-पीना पसंद करता हो। वह quality को पसन्द करता है।

25.

	WORD	MEANING	ANTONYM	MEANING
i.	**Admit (v)**	To say that you have done something wrong/illegal	**Deny**	To refuse to admit something
ii.	**Agree (v)**	To have the same opinion	**Disagree**	To have different opinion
iii.	**Allow (v)**	To let somebody do something	**Forbid**	To order somebody not to do
iv.	**Permit (v)**	To allow somebody to do something officially	**Prohibit**	To stop something from happening by law
v.	**Accept (v)**	To say 'yes' to an offer, invitation or proposal	**Decline**	To refuse politely to accept or to do something

vi.	**Obey (v)**	To do what you are told	**Defy**	To refuse to obey somebody in authority
vii.	**Select (v)**	To choose somebody/something from a group	**Reject**	Not to select somebody

5. Words with Different Grammatical Patterns:-

कभी-कभी different words अथवा expressions के meaning में बहुत कम अन्तर अथवा अन्तर नहीं होता, उनका grammatical form अथवा use अलग-अलग होता है।

For example:

- **Very (adv.) =** यह positive degree के adjectives के पहले use होता है। *(Very easy)*

  Much (adv.) = यह comparative adjectives के पहले use होता है। *(Much easier)*
- **Accuse (n) =** We *accuse someone of doing something* wrong/illegal by saying that he did it. *(Preposition - of)*

  Charge (n) = We *charge someone with doing something* wrong or unpleasant by saying say that he did it. *(With)*

  Blame (n) = We *blame a person or thing for something bad*, by saying that he is responsible for it. *(For)*
- **Reason (n) =** Something that justifies a result. *(Reason + FOR/ BEHIND + something)*

  Cause (n) = Something that produces a result. *(Cause + OF + something)*
- **Wait (v) =** We wait for somebody/something. *('For' is used)*

  Await (v) = We await somebody/something. *(No preposition is used)*
- **Reach (v) =** We reach a place/person. *(No preposition is used)*

  Arrive (v) = We arrive at/in a place. *('At/ In' is used)*

6. Words with different parts of speeches:-

- **Hoard (v) =** गुप्त रूप से कुछ संग्रह करना

  Horde (n) = लोगों की भीड़

  Note:- 'Hoard' को noun की तरह भी use कर सकते है। ऐसे में इसका अर्थ a collection of money, food, etc. होता है।
- **Advice (n) =** सलाह

  Advise (v) = सलाह देना
- **Device (n) =** मशीन, योजना

  Devise (v) = मशीन invent करना या योजना बनाना
- **Practice (n) =** अभ्यास

  Practise (v) = अभ्यास करना
- **Licence (n) =** लाइसेंस, अधिकार

  License (v) = अधिकार देना
- **Prophecy (n) =** भविष्यवाणी

  Prophesy (v) = भविष्यवाणी करना
- **Rational (adj.) =** तार्किक रूप से सोचने योग्य

  Rationale (n) = वे सिद्धांत तथा कारण जो किसी particular decision, course of action तथा belief इत्यादि को समझाते हैं।
- **Timid (adj.) =** Shy, nervous (संकोची); not brave
- **Coward (n) =** A person who is not brave (कायर)

Space for self Notes:-

03 CHAPTER

VOCABULARY & COLLOCATIONS

3.3 Homonyms & Confusing Words

Homonyms & Confusing words

Homonyms ऐसे words होते हैं जिनकी spelling या उच्चारण में समानता होती है लेकिन अर्थ अलग-अलग होता है।

Homonym words

Type I - Same Spelling

Examples:

- Can (H.V) → एक helping verb
  जो ability दिखाने के लिए use करते है।
  Can (Noun) → एक container
  जिसमें food या drink बेचते हैं।
- Bat (Noun) → चमगादड़
  Bat (Noun) → बल्ला (क्रिकेट में)
- Bear (Noun) → भालू
  Bear (Verb) → सहना
- Content (Adj.) → संतुष्ट
  Content (Noun) → सामग्री
- Present (Adj.) → उपस्थित
  Present (Noun) → उपहार, वर्तमान समय
  Present (Verb) → उपहार देना, सामने रखना

Type II - Same Pronunciation

Examples:

- Accept (Verb)→ स्वीकारना
  Except (Prep.) → को छोड़कर
- Accede (Verb) → मान लेना
  Exceed (Verb) → अधिक होना
- Alter (Verb) → बदलना
  Altar (Noun) → वेदी
- Root (Noun) → जड़
  Route (Noun) → रास्ता
- Meet (Verb) → मिलना
  Meat (Noun) → मांस

Type - I के Homonyms को differentiate करने के लिए आपको meaning और Grammar के parts of speech पर ध्यान देना होता है।

Type-II के Homonyms ज्यादा परेशान करने वाले होते हैं क्योंकि किसी भी भाषा को सीखने की शुरूआत "सुनने" से होती है अर्थात हम बोलते तो वही हैं जो सुना लेकिन लिखते वक्त अक्सर हमसे गलती हो जाती है।

इसी समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए हमने नीचे कुछ समान pronunciation वाले Homonyms और उनके साथ-साथ कुछ other confusing words को उनके meaning और examples के साथ लिखे हैं।

Note: **Type - I के Homonyms** को ***Homographs*** भी कहते हैं।
Type - II के Homonyms को ***Homophones*** भी कहते हैं।

	Word	Meaning	Example
1.	**Access** (v)	To enter/approach(पहुँचना)	To *access* file/database
	Access (n)	The opportunity or right to use something (अवसर या अधिकार)	You need a password to get *access* to the computer system.
	Accession (n)	Taking a position of honour and power (पदग्रहण)	The *accession* of queen Victoria to the throne
	Excess (adj.)	Too much of something (अधिक)	The tests found an *excess* of sodium in his blood.
2.	**Accede** (v)	To agree to a request, demand, etc. (मान लेना)	He graciously *acceded* to our request.
	Exceed (v)	More than a particular number or amount (अधिक होना)	Summer temperatures really *exceed* 27°C.
	Concede (v)	To admit or agree that sth is true after first denying it (स्वीकार करना); sth = something	He was forced to *concede* (that) there might be difficulties.
3.	**Accept** (v)	To agree (स्वीकार करना)	He asked me to marry him and I *accepted*.
	Except (prep.)	Not including something/somebody (के अलावा)	We're open every day *except* Sundays.
	Expect (v)	Think or believe something will happen (आशा करना)	The company is *expecting* record sales this year.
4.	**Alter** (v)	To make changes (बदलना)	This law needs to be *altered*.
	Altar (n)	A holy table in a church (वेदी)	Rahul placed the candle on the *altar*.
5.	**Adopt** (v)	Legally take a child and bring it up as one's own (गोद लेना)	She *adopted* three children from the orphanage.
	Adapt (v)	To change your behaviour according to situation	She has *adapted* herself to college life quite easily.
	Adept (adj.)	Very good or skilful at something (कुशल)	She's very *adept* at dealing with the media.
6.	**Apposite** (adj.)	Highly suitable or appropriate (उचित)	Her remarks are extremely *apposite* to the present discussion.
	Opposite (adj.)	Completely different (विपरीत)	Answers are given on the *opposite* page.
7.	**Affect** (v)	To produce a change in somebody/something (प्रभावित करना)	Smoking tobacco can adversely *affect* your lungs and blood flow.
	Effect (n)	The result of a particular influence (परिणाम/प्रभाव)	The *effects* of cyclone Amphan were devastating.
	Effect (v)	To achieve or produce (प्राप्त करना, अस्तित्व में लाना)	Many parents lack confidence in their ability to *effect* change in their children's behaviour.
8.	**Assure** (v)	to tell someone confidently that something is true (भरोसा दिलाना/आश्वासन देना)	She assured him that the car would be ready the next day.
	Ensure (v)	to make something certain to happen (सुनिश्चित करना)	The airline is taking steps to ensure safety on its aircraft.
	Insure (v)	To buy insurance (बीमा कराना)	He insured himself against long-term illness.
9.	**Avert** (v)	To prevent something unpleasant (टालना)	Efforts are under way to *avert* a disaster.
	Advert (n)	An advertisement (विज्ञापन)	I put an *advert* in the local newspaper.

10.Allusion (n)	An implied expression (संकेत)	Her poetry is full of obscure literary *allusion*.
Illusion (n)	A false idea, belief or impression (भ्रम)	The video game is designed to give the *illusion* that you are in control of an airplane.
11.Antique (adj.)	Old and often valuable (अनोखा)	An *antique* mahogany desk
Antic (n)	Odd, tricks (विदूषक/हँसाने के लिए की गई हरकत)	Matthew was laughing uncontrollably over the *antics* of the puppy.
12.Aural (adj.)	To the sense of hearing (कान से संबंधित)	She developed *aural* difficulties so she wears a hearing aid.
Oral (adj.)	Spoken but not written (मुंह-जबानी)	The *oral* discussion was either in English or French.
13.Amoral (adj.)	Not following any moral rules (नीतिहीन)	The film was violent and *amoral*.
Immoral (adj.)	Not considered to be good or honest by most people (अनैतिक)	He condemned the government's action as *immoral*.
14.Beside (prep.)	Next to (पास में)	They were walking *beside* me.
Besides (prep.)	In addition to (के अतिरिक्त)	*Besides* working as a doctor, he also writes novels in his spare time.
15.Boar (n.)	A wild pig (जंगली या बनैला सूअर)	The wild *boar* is found in the Delta.
Bore (v.)	To make a hole (छेद करना)	He used a drill to *bore* a hole in the wall.
16.Beatific (adj.)	Showing great joy and peace (सुख, खुशी)	The angels in the painting have *beatific* smiles.
Beatitude (n.)	Supreme blessedness (परम सुख)	He wore a perpetual look of amiable *beatitude* on his face.
17.Childlike (adj.)	Like a child (बच्चों के जैसे)	His eyes were light blue and *childlike* in their innocence.
Childish (adj.)	Behaving in a stupid or silly way (बचकाना)	I find his humour very *childish*.
18.Cite (v.)	To mention (उद्धरण देना)	She *cited* a passage from the President's speech.
Site (n.)	Construction area (निर्माण-स्थान)	A site has been chosen for the new school.
Sight (n.)	A thing that one sees or that can be seen (दृश्य)	John was a familiar *sight* in the bar for many years.
19.Censure (v.)	To criticize somebody (घोर निंदा करना)	He was *censured* for leaking information to the press.
Censor (v.)	To examine and remove parts of something	His film was heavily *censored*.
20.Creditable (adj.)	Deserving praise/praiseworthy (प्रशंसनीय)	They turned out a quite *creditable* performance.
Credible (adj.)	Believable/trustworthy(विश्वसनीय)	It's hardly *credible* that such a thing could happen without him knowing it.
Credulous (adj.)	Too ready to believe things (सीधा सादा)	Few people are *credulous* enough to believe such nonsense.
21. Collision (n.)	Crash (भिंड़त/टकराव)	He was injured in a *collision* between a car and an SUV.
Collusion (n.)	Secret/illegal agreement or cooperation (गुप्त समझौता विशेषत: बेईमानी के कार्य में)	The police were corrupt and operating in *collusion* with the drug dealers.

22. Corpse (n)	Dead body (शव)	The *corpse* was barely recognizable.
Corps (n)	A military unit (सैन्य-दल)	He was in a multinational *corps*.
Carcass (n)	Dead body of an animal (पशु का मृत शरीर)	She saw the mud-covered *carcass* of a sheep.
23. Conform (v)	To obey a rule or law (अनुसार होना)	There is considerable pressure on teenagers to *conform*.
Confirm (b)	To show that something is true (पुष्टि करना)	After a six-month probationary period, her position was *confirmed*.
24. Capacity (n)	The maximum amount of containing (क्षमता)	The theatre was full to its *capacity* that night.
Capability (n)	Ability to do something (योग्यता)	She has the *capability* to become a very fine actor.
25. Disease (n)	Illness (रोग)	They are working to stop the spread of the *disease* in rural areas.
Decease (n)	Death (मृत्यु)	His *decease* made us very sad.
26. Dual (adj.)	Having two parts or aspects (दोहरा)	The piece of furniture serves a *dual* purpose as a cupboard and a table.
Duel (n)	A fight between two people (द्वंद्वयुद्ध)	They engaged in a *duel* of wits.
27. Defy (v)	To refuse to obey somebody/something (उल्लंघन करना)	Journalists were openly *defying* the authorities.
Deify (v)	To treat somebody as a god (देवता तुल्य मानना)	They *deify* their leader.
28. Defective (adj.)	Not perfect or complete (खराब)	If the goods are *defective*, you should get a full refund.
Deficient (adj.)	A lack of something (कमी)	The food is *deficien*t in iron.
29. Effective (adj.)	Producing a successful result (प्रभावी)	Vaccines will be safe and *effective* if used properly.
Efficacious (adj.)	Producing the desired result (लाभकारी)	They hope the new drug will be proved *efficacious* in the relief of pain.
Efficient (adj.)	Able to work well without making mistakes or wasting time and energy (कार्य-कुशल)	Our secretary is very *efficient*.
30. Eligible (adj.)	Qualified to be chosen (योग्य)	In India you are *eligible* to vote when you are eighteen.
Illegible (adj.)	Difficult or impossible to read (अस्पष्ट)	I can't read this letter as her handwriting is *illegible*.
31. Elude (v)	To manage to avoid being caught (बचना)	The two men managed to *elude* the police for six weeks.
Allude (v)	Speak of or mention (something or someone) in an indirect way (संकेत करना)	He *alluded* to something else too.
32. Ensure (v)	To make sure (सुनिश्चित करना)	We are working to *ensure* the safety of people in the city.
Insure (v)	To protect against risk (बीमा करना)	The car is *insured* against fire and theft.
Assure (v)	To give certainty, confidence or comfort (आश्वासन देना)	We were *assured* that everything possible was being done.

33. Envelop (v)	To cover or surround something completely (ढकना)	Clouds *enveloped* the mountain tops.
Envelope (n)	The paper cover for a letter (लिफाफा)	Writing papers and *envelopes* are provided in your room.
34. Enviable (adj.)	Worthy of or likely to cause envy (घृणा किए जाने योग्य)	All the people are jealous because of his *enviable* position in the society.
Envious (adj.)	Wishing that you had what another person has (ईर्ष्या)	They were *envious* of his success.
35. Eminent (adj.)	Well known, famous or important (प्रसिद्ध)	Many *eminent* surgeons are on the hospital's staff
Imminent (adj.)	Likely to happen very soon (निकटस्थ/जिसके शीघ्र होने की आशंका हो)	An announcement about his resignation is *imminent.*
Immanent (adj.)	Present as a natural and permanent part of something (अन्तर्निहित)	God is *immanent* in the world.
36. Feign (v)	To pretend something false (ढ़ोंग करना)	The kids always *feign* sleep when I go in to check on them.
Fain (adv)	Willingly or with pleasure (इच्छा के साथ, खुशी से)	He would *fain* have desired liberty, but all hope of it had gone.
37. Fatal (adj.)	Causing or ending in death (प्राणनाशक)	A potentially *fatal* form of cancer.
Fateful (adj.)	Having an important effect on the future (महत्त्वपूर्ण/नकारात्मक परिणाम युक्त)	His life changed on that *fateful* November evening.
38. Facility (n)	The quality of being easily performed (सुविधा)	They provide *facilities* management services to corporations, hospitals and universities.
Felicity (n)	Intense happiness (परम सुख)	After she won the competition, Hannah accepted her award with *felicity.*
Faculty (n)	People who teach in a college or university (विश्वविद्यालय या कॉलेज में पढ़ाने वाले व्यक्ति या संकाय)	She joined the *faculty* of the University of Maryland.
39. Graceful (adj.)	Attractive/beautiful (सुंदर)	She has a *graceful* gait.
Gracious (adj.)	Kind, polite and generous (दयालु)	God is *gracious.*
40. Gate (n)	An entrance (द्वार)	Someone was waiting by the *gate* to his house.
Gait (n)	A way of walking or running (चाल)	Her *gait* was slow and stately.
41. Hear (v)	To receive sound (सुनाई पड़ना)	I could *hear* the sound of traffic in the background.
Listen (v)	To pay attention to somebody/something that you can hear (ध्यान देकर सुनना)	He had been *listening* at the door.
42. Ingenious (adj.)	Having a lot of clever new ideas (चतुर)	She's very *ingenious* when it comes to finding excuses.
Ingenuous (adj.)	Honest , or innocent (सच्चा, सरल)	He seemed too *ingenuous* for a reporter.
43. Judicious (adj.)	Careful and sensible (उचित)	We should listen to the *judicious* opinion of that old man.
Judicial (adj.)	A judge or legal judgement (न्यायिक)	The Supreme Court ordered a *judicial* inquiry into the deaths.

44. Luxurious (adj.)	Very comfortable or full of expensive (विलासितापूर्ण)	They have a very *luxurious* house.
Luxuriant (adj)	Rich and profuse in growth (विलासी)	The hills of Uttarakhand are teeming with *luxuriant* forests.
45. Loathe (v)	To dislike or hate (घृणा करना)	Many of the people fear and *loathe* the new government.
Loath (adj.)	Not willing to do something (अनिच्छुक)	He was *loath* to admit his mistake.
46. Metal (n)	A chemical element (धातु)	The frame is made of *metal.*
Mettle (n)	Ability (क्षमता)	She really showed her *mettle* under pressure.
47. Memorable (adj.)	Easy to remember (यादगार)	Her novels are full of *memorable* characters.
Memorial (n)	Done in order to remember somebody who has died (शहीद स्मारक)	The John F Kennedy *Memorial* Hospital.
Immemorial (adj.)	Longer than recorded history or than people can remember (स्मरणातीत)	The law of contempt has been there from time *immemorial.*
48. Negligible (adj.)	So small or less important (बहुत कम)	The cost was *negligible.*
Negligent (adj.)	Careless in duty/responsibililty (लापरवाह)	The company was found to have been grossly *negligent.*
Neglectful (adj.)	Not giving enough care (बेपरवाह)	She became *neglectful* of her appearance.
49. Notable (adj.)	Deserving or important to receive attention (मशहूर)	India has made a *notable* progress in the field of agriculture.
Noticeable (adj.)	Easy to see or notice (ध्यान देने योग्य)	There is a *noticeable* difference between the two brands.
Notorious (adj.)	Well known for being bad (बदनाम)	A location made *notorious* by battles between local gangs.
Noted (adj.)	Famous for special skills (प्रसिद्ध)	The lake is *noted* as a home to many birds.
50. Ordinance (n)	An authoritative order (आधिकारिक आदेश)	A city *ordinance* forbids construction work to start before 8 a.m.
Ordnance (n)	Mounted guns; artillery (अस्त्र शस्त्र/युद्ध सामग्री)	The Indian *Ordnance* Fund is a special type of fund.
51. Official (adj.)	Somebody who is in a position of authority (आधिकारिक)	An *official* inquiry has been launched into the cause of the accident.
Officious (adj.)	Too ready to tell other people what to do	A nasty *officious* little man.
52. Pedal (v)	To ride a bicycle (साईकिल चलाना)	She had been *pedalling* her exercise bike daily.
Peddle (v)	To sell goods by going place to place (आवाज लगा कर सामान बेचना)	He worked as a door-to-door salesman *peddling* cloths and brushes.

53.	**Personal** (adj.)	Private (निजी)	I take *personal* responsibility for the incident.
	Personnel (n)	The people who work for an organization (कर्मचारी वर्ग)	There is a severe shortage of skilled *personnel*.
54.	**Pore** (n)	Small hole (छेद)	Pimples form when *pores* become blocked with dirt.
	Pour (v)	To cause to flow (उड़ेलना)	She *poured* boiling water down the sink.
55.	**Pray** (v)	To give thanks or ask for help (प्रार्थना करना)	She *prayed* to God for an end to her sufferings.
	Prey (v)	To hunt or kill another animal for food (शिकार करना)	Howks *prey* on rodents and small birds.
	Prey (n)	An animal, a bird, etc. that is killed (शिकार)	The lion will often stalk its *prey* for hours.
56.	**Popular** (adj.)	Liked or enjoyed by a large number (लोकप्रिय)	Goa is a *popular* tourist destination in India.
	Populous (adj.)	Where a large number of people live (अधिक आबादी वाला)	China is the world's most *populous* country.
57.	**Rite** (n)	A ceremony performed by a particular group of people, often for religious purposes (अनुष्ठान)	Song and dance are the original patterns of most known religious *rites*.
	Wright (n)	A maker or builder (बनाने वाला)	She is a great play *wright*.
	Write (v)	To produce something in written (लिखना)	She had to *write* a report on the project.
58.	**Quite** (adj)	Completely/some (पूर्ण/थोड़ा)	He made it *quite* clear that he never wanted to see her a gaining.
	Quiet (adj)	Silent (चुप)	A man's voice was calling for *quiet*.
	Quit (v)	To give up (छोड़ देना)	He *quit* the show last year because of bad health.
59.	**Rise** (v)	To get up/to progress (उठना/उन्नति करना)	She has *risen* to a position of great responsibility.
	Raise (v)	To lift or move something to a higher level (ऊंचा उठाना)	We need to *raise* public awareness of the issue.
	Raze (v)	To completely destroy (नष्ट करना)	The village was *razed* to the ground.
	Rage (v/n)	Anger (गुस्से में)	I *raged* inwardly against his injustice.
60.	**See** (v)	To perceive by the eye (देखना)	I could hardly *see* because of the smoke.
	Watch (v)	Observe/look at something for a period of time (गौर से देखना)	In the evening we *went* to see a movie
	Look (v)	To pay attention to somebody/something (ध्यान लगाना)	He inspected the room, *looking* for any possible clues.
61.	**Temper** (n)	Angry (गुस्से में)	He must learn to control his *temper*
	Tamper (v)	To interfece with (हस्तक्षेप करना)	Someone had obviously *tampered* with the brakes of my car.

62.	**Temporary** (adj.)	Not permanent (अस्थायी)	Volunteers built *temporary* shelters for the survivors.
	Temporal (adj.)	Not spiritual matters (लौकिक)	The Pope has no *temporal* power.
63.	**Vain** (adj.)	Useless (बेकार)	She closed her eyes tightly in a *vain* attempt to hold back the tears.
	Vein (n)	Tubes that carry blood from all parts of the body towards the heart (नस)	The nurse was having trouble finding a *vein* in his arm.
64.	**Vale** (n)	A valley (घाटी)	The *Vale* of the White Horse
	Veil (n)	A face cover for women (नकाब)	I couldn't see her face behind the *veil.*
	Wail (v)	Cry (रोना)	A crowd of women followed the coffin, weeping and *wailing.*
65.	**Wither** (v)	To become dry and die (सूख जाना)	The plants *withered* in the hot sun.
	Whither (adv.)	To where, to what place (कहाँ)	They did not know *whither* they should go.
	Weather (n)	Change in atmosphere (मौसम)	This brick *weathers* to a warm pinkish-brown colour.
	Whether (conj.)	In reference to a choice or alternatives (दोनों में से कौन सा)	It remains to be seen *whether* or not this idea can be put into practice.
66.	**Vocation** (n)	Profession (पेशा)	He is desperate to follow his *vocation* as an artist.
	Avocation (n)	A hobby or minor occupation. (उप-व्यवसाय)	Cooking is her pet *avocation.*
67.	**Wave** (v)	To move/a moving ridge on the surface of water (हिलाना)	The people on the bus *waved* and we waved back.
	Waive (v)	To give up (त्याग देना)	She *waived* her right to be a lawyer.

Practice

1. Hundreds of people today (defied/deified) the ban on political gatherings.

2. On account of the (decease/disease) of his father, the burden of the family fell on his shoulders.

3. The family of the (deceased/decease/disease) could not Survive the crisis.

4. The debate rapidly descended into a verbal (duel/dual) between the two candidates.

5. If the goods are (defective/deficient), you should get a full refund.

6. Finally he remembered the time detail that had (aluded/alluded) him the night before.

7. She is really amazing! Her poetry is full of obscure literary (allusion/illusion/elusion).

8. You risk incurring bank charges if you (exceed/accede) your overdraft limit.

9. Nothing will change as long as the workers continue to (accept/except) these appalling conditions.

10. Our study examined the strategies (adopted/adapted) by patients for seeking information.

11. It took him a while (to adapt/adopt/adept) himself to his new surroundings.

12. You think I did it deliberately, but I (assure/ensure/insure) you that I did not.

13. I never (expected/excepted) that my friends would desert me in the lurch.

14. Shubham is (adept/adapt/adopt) in the art of damming, so everyone praise him.

15. Excessive hard work in her life had adverse (effect/affect) on her health.

16. She carefully avoided perishing against the man sitting (beside/besides) her at the table.

17. Local people worked alongside an international (corps/corpse) of volunteers.

18. It is really (credible/creditable/credulous) for a village boy to have topped the university.

19. Children are (credulous/credible) by nature.

20. The manager was severely (censured/censored) for his negligence.

21. The fence is strategically (sited/cited) to present anyone getting onto the branch.

22. It was love at first (sight/cite/site).

23. He can never be honoured because of his (childlike/childish) habits.

24. This hall has a seating (capacity/capability) for five hundred students.

25. You have to (conform/confirm) to the rules laid by your company.

26. (Emigrant/immigrant) is a person who leaves their country to live permanently in another country.

27. The conference featured a keynote address by one of our most (eminent/imminent) scientists.

28. God is (immanent/imminent) in the world.

29. Each item was tagged and sealed in a plastic (envelope/envelop).

30. People were (envious/enviable) of Ram's success.

31. Analysts (except/expect) the company to announce growth of at least ten per cent.

32. His signature is totally (eligible/illegible). No one can read it.

33. It is the first (fatal/fateful) accident to have occurred at the factory.

34. She (feigned/fain) sleep to avoid having to answer.

35. The story is told with great (felicity/facility) of style.

36. Students were still standing outside the school (gate/gait).

37. (Healthful/healthy) people generally eat balanced meals and get some exercise.

38. The bodies of executed criminals were (hanged/hung) on the city gates as a deterrent.

39. Children are liked for their (ingenuous/ingenious) nature.

40. Greenpeace applied for a (judicious/judicial) review to challenge the court's decision.

41. She was (lothe/loath) to go with him alone.

42. They gave her an injection to (lesson/lessen) the pain.

43. The painting will be a lasting (memorial/memorable) to a remarkable lady.

44. The school has been (negligible/negligent) in not informing the child's parents about the incident.

45. The bar has become (famous/notorious) as a meeting place for drug dealers.

Answer Key

1. Defied	2. Decease	3. Deceased	4. Duel	5. Defective
6. Alluded	7. Allusion	8. Exceed	9. Accept	10. Adopted
11. To adapt	12. Assure	13. Expected	14. Adept	15. Effect
16. Beside	17. Corps	18. Creditable	19. Credulous	20. Censured
21. Sited	22. Sight	23. Childish	24. Capacity	25. Conform
26. Emigrant	27. Eminent	28. Immanent	29. Envelope	30. Envious
31. Expect	32. Illegible	33. Fatal	34. Feigned	35. Felicity
36. Gate	37. Healthy	38. Hanged	39. Ingenuous	40. Judicial
41. Loath	42. Lessen	43. Memorable	44. Negligent	45. Notorious

03 CHAPTER

VOCABULARY & COLLOCATIONS

3.4 Words that look opposite

WORDS THAT LOOK LIKE OPPOSITES BUT AREN'T (Words जो देखने में opposite लगते हैं, but हैं नहीं।)

- **DIFFERENT** (adj.) = Not the same as somebody/ something (किसी person या thing से अलग)

  INDIFFERENT (adj.) = Showing no interest (कोई Interest न दिखाना)

  (Ant. = Different - Similar; Indifferent - interested)

Examples:-

(A) The government cannot afford to be **indifferent to** public opinion.

(B) American English is significantly **different from** British English.

- **INTERESTED** (adj.) = Giving your attention to something (किसी चीज में interest दिखाना)

  DISINTERESTED (adj.) = Not influenced by personal feelings, impartial or unbiased (Personal feelings का असर पड़े बिना, निष्पक्ष)

  (Ant. = Interested - uninterested, Disinterested - biased)

Examples:-

(A) All of us are **interested in** playing this game.

(B) His advice on this topic appeared to be **disinterested**.

Note- ['Uninterested' is the antonym of 'Interested'.]

- **FAMOUS** (adj.) = Known to many people (जिसे बहुत सारे लोग जानते हों, प्रख्यात)

  INFAMOUS (adj.) = Well known for being bad or evil, notorious (कुख्यात)

  (Ant. = Famous - unknown, Infamous - reputable)

Examples:-

(A) Virat Kohli is one of many **famous** names in cricket.

(B) A general who was **infamous** for his brutality died in a car accident.

- **SENSIBLE** (adj.) = Able to make good judgments based on reason (तर्क के base पर अच्छे निर्णय ले पाने वाला)

  INSENSIBLE (adj.) = Unable to feel something or unaware of something (किसी चीज से अनजान या कुछ महसूस न करना)

  (Ant. = Sensible - impractical, Insensible - conscious)

Examples:-

(A) Raman is **insensible** to pain.

(B) Diplomacy is the only **sensible** way to resolve this dispute.

- **VALUABLE** (adj.) = Worth a lot of money; very useful or important (आवश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण, बहुत अधिक मूल्यवान)

  INVALUABLE (adj.) = Extremely useful (बहुत अधिक उपयोगी)

  (Ant. = worthless)

Examples:-

(A) You should gain some **valuable** insights into the world of business.

(B) The book will be **invaluable** for students in higher education.

- **FLAMMABLE** (adj.) = That can burn easily (जो जल्दी से आग पकड़ ले या जल जायें)

  INFLAMMABLE (adj.) = That can burn easily (जो आसानी से जल जाये)

  (Ant. = non-flammable)

Examples:-

(A) These gases are highly **inflammable**.

(B) These materials are highly **flammable.**

(antonym = non-flammable; non-inflammable)

- **FUSE** (v) = To join together to become one; to make two things do this (एक होना, एक साथ जुड़ना)

  INFUSE (v) = To have an effect on all parts of something (किसी चीज के सभी भागों पर प्रभाव डालना)

Examples:-

(A) As they heal, the bones will **fuse** together.

(B) Politics **infuses** all aspects of our lives.

- **CRIMINATE** (v) = Charging or suggestive of guilt or blame (दोषारोपण करना)

  INCRIMINATE (v) = To provide evidence that somebody is guilty of a crime (कोई किसी अपराध का दोषी है इस बात का सबूत देना)

Examples:-

(A) Both were impelled by the strongest pressure of hope and fear to **criminate** him.

(B) The police searched the house but found nothing to **incriminate** the man.

- **SCRIBE** (n) = A person whose job is to write copies of documents (एक व्यक्ति जिसका काम दस्तावेजों की प्रतियाँ लिखना हो)

  INSCRIBE (v) = To write or cut (carve) words on something (किसी चीज पर शब्द लिखना या काटना, नक्काशी करना)

Examples:-

(A) Each took a copy and one was held by the **scribe** to be stored in the archives.

(B) The names of all the previous champions are **inscribed** on the cup.

- **VIGILANCE** (n) = More careful attention, especially in order to notice possible danger (निगरानी)

  INVIGILATOR (v) = A person whose job is to watch people taking an exam in order to check that they do not cheat

Examples:-

(A) The police said that it was thanks to the **vigilance** of a neighbour

(B) If you need more paper, please ask the **invigilator**.

- **VIGOROUS** (adj.) = Carried out forcefully and energetically (ऊर्जावान)

  INVIGORATE (v) = To make somebody feel healthy, fresh and full of energy (किसी व्यक्ति को स्वस्थ और ऊर्जावान बनाना)

Examples:-

(A) His speech was met with **vigorous** applause.

(B) I felt **invigorated** after my run.

- **CARNATE** (v) = Having a human body (मानव रूप में होना)

  INCARNATE (adj.) = Embody or represent (a deity or spirit) in human form (मानव रूप में अवतार लेना या प्रतिनिधित्व करना (एक देवता या आत्मा)

Examples:-

(A) He had a white **carnation** in his buttonhole

(B) The idea that God **incarnates** himself in man

- **CHARGE** (v) = To accuse somebody officially of doing something that is against the law (किसी पर आधिकारिक तौर पर कुछ ऐसा करने का आरोप लगाना जो कानून के खिलाफ हो।)

  INCHARGE (n) = A person who manages a team, department, or organization (एक व्यक्ति जो एक टीम, विभाग या संगठन का प्रबंधन करता है।)

Examples:-

(A) Six men have been **charged** with attempted robbery.

(B) The **incharge** of every division should do random checking of the control rooms.

Space for self Notes:-

03 CHAPTER

VOCABULARY & COLLOCATIONS

3.5 Collocations

Collocation सामान्यत: दो या दो से ज्यादा words का group होता है जो ज्यादातर साथ में use होते हैं।

ये words लंबे समय से साथ में इतना ज्यादा use होते आए हैं कि अगर हम कोई दूसरा समान अर्थ वाला शब्द इनकी जगह इस्तेमाल करें तो यह बहुत awkward लगता है और अक्सर गलत समझा जाता है।

जैसे make a call, make a noise, make a mistake आदि कुछ common Collocations हैं और इन collocations में हम 'make' की जगह 'do' का use नहीं कर सकते, यह गलत समझा जाएगा।

इसलिए हमें हर language में Collocations पर खास ध्यान देने की जरूरत होती है।

हमने आपकी सुविधा के लिए नीचे Collocations को Categories में list किया है, जिनकी मदद से आप Cloze Test या Fillers के Questions को सही कर पायेंगे।

Collocations

- **Collocations with 'make'**
- **Collocations with 'do'**
- **Collocations with 'have'**
- **Collocations with 'take'**
- **Collocations with 'come'**
- **Collocations with 'go'**
- **Collocations with 'get'**
- **Some Important Collocations**
- **Important Verb Collocations**
- **Adjective-Noun Collocations**
- **Adverb-Adjective Collocations**

COLLOCATIONS WITH 'MAKE'

COLLOCATION	EXAMPLE	MEANING
1. Make a break	The moment had come **to make a break** or die.	To run quickly towards something to escape./बचने के लिए तेजी से दौड़ना।
2. Make a call	One sailor was killed while **making a call** from a public telephone.	To phone someone/किसी को फोन करना (phone or call)
3. Make a choice	Then let everyone **make a choice**, and we shall see which of the two is right.	To select something/चयन करना
4. Make a comment	It would be inappropriate for me to **make a specific comment** on that.	To make a statement अपनी राय देना या बयान देना।
5. Make a complaint	**Make a complaint** if you are not satisfied with the service.	To express dissatisfaction अपनी असहमति या असंतोष व्यक्त करना।
6. Make a confession	She went to the police station and **made a full confession.**	To admit or confess something स्वीकार करना।
7. Make a suggestion	I **made a suggestion** but they chose to ignore it.	To suggest something/कोई सुझाव देना
8. Make a decision	I cannot **make a decision** without discussing it.	To decide something/कुछ निर्णय लेना
9. Make a difference	Changing schools **made a big difference** to my life.	To have a significant effect on something/ किसी पर बहुत गहरा असर होना
10. Make a discovery	He is on the brink of **making a discovery.**	To find out something/कुछ खोज करना
11. Make a fool of somebody	She was angry at having been **made a fool of**.	To trick or deceive somebody किसी को धोखा देना
12. Make fortune	They sold their house at the right time and **made a fortune** on it.	To earn a great deal of money बहुत सारा पैसा कमाना

13. Make a mess	The kids have made **a mess** in the bathroom.	To create an untidy or dirty state गंदगी करना
14. Make a habit	**Make a habit** of noting down what is taught.	To begin to do something regularly कोई काम regular करना
15. Make a joke	We tried to **make a joke** of our situation, but it wasn't really funny.	To tell, laugh and play jokes
16. Make a list	She was employed in **making a list** of all the jobs to be done.	To put things in order or to name them चीजो को एक सही order में रखना।
17. Make a mistake	He **made a mistake** and his career came to an ignominious end.	To make an error of some kind किसी तरह की कोई गलती करना।
18. Make faces	Do you think it is funny to **make faces** behind my back?	To produce a facial expression that shows dislike or some other negative emotion/चेहरे पर ऐसे expression लाना जो दूसरो को नापसंद हो या negativity दिखाये।
19. Make a point	I **made a point** of closing all the windows before leaving the house.	To take care in doing something कुछ करने का विशेष प्रयास करना
20. Make a friend	He is good at **making friends**.	To begin a friendship with someone
21. Make up one's mind	I have **made up my mind** to marry her.	To decide something/निर्णय लेना
22. Make the bed	She probably knew that it was her last day, so she didn't **make the bed**.	To ready the bed to sleep सोने के लिए bed ready करना।
23. Make a speech	He agreed to attend but not to **make a speech**.	To deliver a speech/भाषण देना
24. Make an excuse	She always **makes excuses** for her husband's bad behavior.	To give a reason for doing something you shouldn't/बहाना बनाना
25. Make dinner	She herself **made the dinner** for the guests.	To prepare/तैयार करना
26. Make a fuss	She **made a big fuss** about not having a window seat on the plane.	To become angry and complain गुस्सा होना और शिकायत करना
27. Make a trip	Ramu **made a short trip** to Chicago last July.	To make a journey on holidays
28.Make someone happy, sad, worried, sure, etc.	I always want to **make you happy**, because you are my life.	To cause someone to feel something किसी को happy, sad, sure आदि feel कराना।
29. Make an effort	I will surely **make an effort** to make you my life partner.	To attempt to do something कुछ करने का प्रयास करना।
30. Make a promise	I have already **made a promise** that I will come to you.	To tell someone that you will definitely do something/वादा करना।
31. Make a noise	Don't make **a frightful noise**, he is reading the book.	To speak in a way designed to attract attention and publicity/ शोर मचाना
32. Make an arrangement	She **made an arrangement** with her employer to work for a reduced number of hours.	To plan or prepare some thing योजना बनाना
33. Make an offer	They **made me an offer** that I couldn't refuse.	To initiate a proposal/प्रस्ताव देना
34. Make somebody +V1	I want to **make him do** my homework.	Here, 'Make' is a causative verb. यहाँ make एक causative verb है।
35. Make money	Movies are all about **making money** these days.	To earn a lot of money/बहुत सारे पैसे कमाना
36. Make progress	Rohit is **making steady progress** in his recovery.	To move forward in your work अपने काम में आगे बढ़ना

37.Make snowman	We cannot **make a snowman** right now. with snow	To make a model of man
38. Make a profit	If your calculations are correct, we are going to **make a large profit**.	To earn profit/लाभ कमाना
39.Make peace	The negotiators are trying to **make peace** between the warring factions.	To establish friendly relationships किसी के साथ friendly relationship बनाना।
40.Make a visit	The president **made a flying visit** to the festival.	To go to see somebody/something किसी को देखने जाना
41. Make an apology	He is now **making an apology** for his wrong deeds.	To express regret/पछतावा करना

COLLOCATIONS WITH 'Do'

Collocation	Example	Meaning
1. Do one's homework	I have not **done my homework** yet.	To complete the school work/school का work complete करना
2. Do one's best	I will endeavour to **do my best** for the country.	To do as well as one can/उतना अच्छा करना जितना किया जा सकता है।
3. Do business	It has been a pleasure to **do business** with you.	To buy and sell goods/सामान खरीदने और बेचने का काम
4. Do one's job	I always try to **do my job** to the best of my ability.	To properly do the work/अच्छे से काम करना
5. Do one's hair/nails/ makeup	I will be down in a minute I am **doing my hair**.	To arrange your hair/paint your fingernails/ use cosmetics/अपने बालों को arrange करना/ nails को paint करना cosmetics का use करना
6. Do the laundry	He **did the laundry** and hung it out to dry.	To wash the dirty clothes/गंदे कपड़ों को wash करना
7. Do something/ anything/things	You need to **do something** innovative.	'Adjectives' are used after 'Something/anything/nothing'. 'Something/anything/nothing' के बाद adjectives का use किया जाता है।
8. Do one's time	I have **done my time** at that terrible job, and now it's time to move on.	To serve the number of months or years that is required of someone in the military or a prisoner/जितना वक्त सेना या जेल में आवश्यक हो, उतने months/years, serve करना।
9. Do shopping	We **do our shopping** on Saturdays.	To do the action of shopping
10. Do chores	**After doing the household chores**, he came to meet me.	To do your task/अपना कार्य करना
11. Do harm	A drop of alcohol won't **do you any harm**.	To have a bad effect on/बुरा असर डालना
12. Do something right /wrong/good/bad	Look for opportunity to **do good** whenever you can.	'Adjectives' are used after 'Something/ anything/nothing'./'Something/anything/ nothing' के बाद adjectives का use किया जाता है।
13. Do someone a favour	**Do yourself a favour** and cut your credit cards in half.	To do something for someone as an act of kindness/अपनी kindness दिखाते हुए किसी के लिए कुछ करना
14. Do your duty	You need to **do your duty** for your country.	To do the work assigned to you/दिया गया या सौंपा गया कार्य करना

15. Do an experiment	**While doing the experiment**, he died.	To test something when you discover it. किसी चीज को खोजने के बाद उसका test करना/या परीक्षण करना

IMPORTANT POINT (मुख्य बिंदु)

जब भी हम किसी Noun phrase के साथ में, 'Do' और 'Make' को use करते हैं तो–

Do किसी कार्य को करने की प्रक्रिया पर focus करता है और make किसी कार्य के result पर focus करता है।

Reference:- [CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY]

1.) When I was doing the calculations, (गतिविधि या कार्य) (ACTION) I made two mistakes. (परिणाम) (OUTCOME)

2.) I did some work (ACTION) (कार्य) for her last summer; I made a pond (परिणाम) (OUTCOME) in her garden.

(MAKE VS DO)

Exercise - 1

1. Not knowing what to do, I decided_____ a phone call to my best friend for advice.

2. It's hard to _____ friends when you are abroad and you don't know the language.

3. I've never dreamt about _____ business with them. It was my chance!

4. All right. I'll _____ you a promise. If you _____ an effort this term at school, we will _____ an awesome trip to London this summer. Doesn't it _____ you happy?

5. All the arrangements for the party were _____, so everybody _____ their job perfectly.

6. Did you _____ sure you locked the front door before leaving?

7. You've _____ such a mess! I'll have to _____ my best to work it out!

8. All she had _____ was her hair and she had _____ it on time.

9. I don't like _____ the shopping. My wife always _____ it for me.

10. I didn't _____ my homework yesterday so my teacher is really annoyed.

11. The children had the drawing lesson in the classroom and they _____ a lot of mess, so the pupil on duty _____ an offer to everyone to help him clean.

12. Believe me, you wouldn't _____ so many spelling mistakes if you read more!

13. One of the most difficult things is _____ someone believe when trust is completely lost.

14. My grandfather _____ a lot of money when he found oil at the backyard.

15. I felt scared when something or someone _____ a hideous noise in the middle of the night.

16. I didn't want _____ the laundry today, I planned _____ it tomorrow.

17. My knowledge of English is improving! I've _____ great progress since I started watching movies.

18. She didn't mean _____ the things the wrong way.

19. Please, leave me alone. I have to _____ a phone call.

20. The prisoner _____ his time. It was so long and now he is free at last.

21. Yesterday I _____ the spring-cleaning and now my house is spotless and neat.

22. Our housemaid spends too much time _____ the ironing.

23. _____ your chores and I'll _____ you your favourite pizza for dinner!

24. I never meant _____ harm, that's why I _____ my decision to leave.

25. I'm afraid this is not going to be a snowy winter to _____ snowmen.

ANSWER KEY

1.	To make	2.	make
3.	Doing	4.	Make in all blanks
5.	Made/Did	6.	Make
7.	Made/do	8.	To do/To do
9.	To do/ does	10.	Do
11.	Made/Made	12.	make
13.	To make	14.	Made
15.	Made	16.	To do/To do
17.	Made	18.	To do
19.	To make	20.	To do
21.	Did	22.	Doing
23.	Do/Make	24.	To do/Made
25.	Make		

Exercise - 2

1. It is very easy _____ a mistake, it takes time to improve it.
2. I always try to _____ my best whenever I play. I never want to lose on purpose.
3. This paragraph doesn't _____ sense at all!
4. After signing the agreement, the two countries _____ peace.
5. The workers _____ some new suggestions, but the managers didn't accept them.
6. Uh, oh! You'll have to _____ a good excuse for being late. Your mother is furious.
7. He _____ his best to win the competition, but he failed the last contest.
8. After the children are out of the house, I always _____ the housework.
9. Everything is ready for tomorrow's party. My hair-dresser is _____ my hair this afternoon and my friend Radha has _____ me a fantastic dress.
10. They _____ a real profit after selling the peaches.
11. The president _____ a really touching speech against terrorism on TV last night.
12. If you _____ a promise, _____ your best to carry it out!
13. Puneet _____ a very rude comment about her sister and he had to _____ the washing up the whole week.
14. According to the invitation we are _____ a visit on Friday next week.
15. It _____ no difference to me if you leave or stay at home.
16. The service in the hotel where we had stayed was bad, so we decided _____ a complaint to the tour operator.
17. Teachers have to punish those pupils who don't _____ their homework.
18. Ms. Verma has punished us for _____ faces at Alok during the lesson.
19. The problem was a small one, but he _____ a lot of fuss about nothing.
20. You have to _____ your own way. No matter if you _____ wrong or right.
21. He dedicated his whole life to _____ a real fortune.
22. I had _____ a complaint at the reception desk when I realised everything had been my fault.
23. After father had died, we all got together to _____ arrangements for the funeral.
24. You should ask more questions when you have doubts. Otherwise, you'll _____ wrong in the exams.
25. The mountaineers _____ an attempt to climb the mountains but didn't succeed.

ANSWER KEY

1.	Make	2.	Do
3.	Make	4.	Make
5.	Made	6.	Make
7.	Do	8.	Do
9.	Doing/Made	10.	Made
11.	Made	12.	Make/Do
13.	Made/do	14.	To make
15.	Makes	16.	Make
17.	Do	18.	Make faces
19.	Made	20.	Make/Do
21.	Making	22.	Made
23.	Make	24.	Do
25.	Made		

COLLOCATIONS WITH 'HAVE'

Collocation	Example	Meaning
1. Have a baby/kids/children	To give birth/जन्म देना	Exercise is the only way to get a flat stomach after having a baby.
2. Have a relationship	To be in relationship/ किसी relationship में होना	He has a love-hate relationship with her job.
3. Have a cold	To have a mild, very common illness which makes you sneeze/एक बहुत ही हल्की सी illness होना, जिससे छींक आती है।	He has had a bad cold and is not fit enough for work yet.
4. Have a conversation /chat /talk /discussion	To talk about/किसी के बारे में बात करना	I had a long conversation with her the other day.
5. Have a feeling for someone	To feel 'love' or affection/किसी के लिए प्यार या स्नेह महसूस करना।	I still have a deep feeling for her.
6. Have faith in someone	To believe/किसी पर भरोसा करना।	I have faith in you- I know you will do well.
7. Have breakfast/lunch/ dinner/A drink/ a meal	To eat/drink/कुछ खाना/पीना	They were having breakfast when I arrived.
8. Have fun	To enjoy or experience enjoyable activities/ enjoy करना या कुछ enjoy करने वाली गतिविधियों का अनुभव करना।	We had a lot of fun at the party.
9. Have a good/bad time	To experience something pleasant/unpleasant कुछ अच्छा/बुरा experience (अनुभव) करना।	I went to a few parties and had a good time.
10. Have an argument	To engage in verbal fight/बहस करना।	We had an argument with the waiter about the bill.
11. Have a party	To host a party/पार्टी करना या party को host करना	Children are going to have a party.
12. Have difficulty/trouble	To experience difficulty/ कठिनाई या मुश्किल होना	Let me know if you have any difficulties.
13. Have a bath/shower	To wash yourself in a bath /नहाना	I like having a long, hot bath.
14. Have a haircut	To make someone cut your hair/किसी से अपने बाल कटवाना	You ought to have a haircut before the interview.
15. Have a sleep/nap	To sleep/सोना/नींद लेना	You will feel better after you have had a good night's sleep.
16. Have a try	To make an attempt/प्रयास करना	You should have a try at convincing him.
17. Have a dream/nightmare	To dream/सपना देखना	Have a sweet dream.

COLLOCATIONS WITH 'TAKE'

	Collocation	Example	Meaning
1.	Take a look	To examine something किसी चीज की जांच करना	Let's take a look at the damage.
2.	Take care of	To look after something देखभाल करना	She is not physically able to take care of herself.
3.	Take notes	To record something कुछ record करना	She started taking notes of everything that was said.
4.	Take a chance	To risk/risk या खतरा मोल लेना	The manager took a chance on the young goalkeeper.
5.	Take an exam/a test	It is used for 'students'. ये students के लिए use किया जाता है।	All candidates will be required to take a short test.
6.	Take place	To happen/घटित होना	The film festival takes in October.
7.	Take someone's place	To substitute somebody/something किसी की जगह ले लेना या उसे replace करना	She couldn't attend the meeting so her assistant took her place.

COLLOCATIONS WITH 'COME'

1. **Come close** (Almost achieve or do something/लगभग कुछ हासिल कर लेना या कुछ almost कर देना) = I came close to giving up several times.
2. **Come complete with** (To come with all the things mentioned) = The diary comes complete with a gold-coloured ballpoint pen.
3. **Come early** (Arrive in advance/पहले पहुँच जाना) = I request that you should come early.
4. **Come first** (To be more important than something else/किसी और चीज से अधिक जरूरी होना) = He cares about his job, but his family comes first.
5. **Come last** (To be at the end/सबसे आखिरी में होना) = The best part of this book comes last.
6. **Come late** (To come after the right time/सही समय के बाद आना) = You always come late at school.
7. **Come on time** (To come according to schedule/ सही, fix समय पर आना) = Please, come on time.
8. **Come prepared** (To come after being prepared/ किसी चीज के लिए बिल्कुल prepare होकर आना) = You must come prepared for this test.
9. **Come right back** (used to ask someone to wait because you are coming or returning very soon/ किसी को इन्तजार करने के लिए बोलना क्योंकि आप या तो आ रहे हो या लौट रहे हो) = Don't go away, I will be right back.
10. **Come to a decision** (To decide/निर्णय लेना) = We haven't come to a decision on the matter yet.
11. **Come to an agreement** (to find a solution that suits everyone/कोई ऐसा solution निकालना जो सभी के हित में हो) = It's a powerful incentive for both sides to come to an agreement quickly.
12. **Come to an end** (To stop/end/रोकना या खत्म करना) = Finally, the cold war came to an end.
13. **Come to a standstill** (To slow down and finally stop/पहले धीरे होना और अंत में रूक जाना) = Our research came to a standstill after a sudden reduction in funding.
14. **Come to terms with** (To understand and accept something bad/समझना और किसी बेकार चीज को accept कर लेना) = My dad needed to come to terms with the fact that I had become an adult.

COLLOCATIONS WITH 'GO'

1. **Go abroad** (To go to a foreign country/विदेश जाना) = I would love to go abroad this year, perhaps to the South of France.
2. **Go astray** (To go in a wrong direction/गलत दिशा में जाना) = Many items of mail being sent to her have gone astray.
3. **Go bad** (To spoil, decay/बिगड़ना या खराब हो जाना) = You can tell from the smell that this milk has gone bad.
4. **Go bald** (To lose one's hair/बाल झड़ना या खत्म हो जाना) = The idea of going bald bothers me a lot.
5. **Go bankrupt** (To be unable to pay one's debt/कर्ज चुकाने में असमर्थ होना) = His company went bankrupt.

6. **Go blind** (To become unable to see/कुछ भी नहीं देख पाना) = He went blind at the age of 52.
7. **Go crazy** (To become mentally ill/मानसिक रूप से बीमार होना) = She went crazy and started to think everyone was trying to kill her.
8. **Go dark** (To stop all activities or communication/सभी बातचीत और activities रूक जाना) = In the wake of the attacks, TV networks went dark.
9. **Go deaf** (To become unable to hear/कुछ भी नहीं सुना पाना) = He can't hear now, he went deaf at the age of 22.

COLLOCATIONS WITH 'GET'

1. **Get a job (मिलना) =** Having a degree is a huge advantage when it comes to getting a job.
2. **Get angry (गुस्सा होना) =** There was no point in getting angry.
3. **Get shock (चौंक जाना) =** I got a shock when I looked at the price tag.
4. **Get divorced (तलाक लेना या रिश्ता खत्म कर लेना) =** She got divorced and rushed head first into another marriage.
5. **Get drunk (नशे में होना) =** He got drank and made a complete part of himself.
6. **Get home (घर पहुँचना) =** Try to get home before dark.
7. **Get lost (खो जाना या रास्ता भटक जाना) =** We got lost and ended up miles away from our intended destination.
8 **Get married (शादी कर लेना) =** I didn't change my name when I got married.

SOME IMPORTANT COLLOCATIONS

1. **To tell a lie** 23/11 To speak falsely

   Speak the truth 23/11 To say something that is true

   (A) Nobody likes Rohit because he always tells a lie.

   (B) I have a great trust in them because they always speak the truth.
2. **Make a mistake** 23/11 An inadvertent mistake

   Commit a mistake 23/11 A planned mistake

   (A) I was very angry with myself for making such a stupid mistake.

   (B) They all commit similar mistakes.
3. **Have an advantage** 23/11 To be in a better position compared to someone else

   Take an advantage 23/11 To take action so that you benefit from the situation

   (A) As she knew French, she had an advantage over the rest of the class.

   (B) Let's take advantage of the good weather and go to the beach.
4. **Make an appointment** 23/11 To schedule the appointment because it is done

   Have an appointment 23/11 To be scheduled

   (A) Please talk to the receptionist—he'll make an appointment for your next visit.

   (B) I have an appointment with him at four o'clock.
5. **Take a break** 23/11 To stop doing something for a short period of time in order to rest

   Make a break 23/11 To run away in order to escape from something

   (A) After driving 2 hours he took a coffee break and had a short rest.

   (B) Trying to escape from the crowd, he made a break for the exit.
6. **Have fun** 23/11 To enjoy oneself

   Make fun 23/11 To make unkind jokes about someone or something.

   (A) Students have more freedom to do what they through a series of activities where they can have fun and learn at the same time.

   (B) The boys at school used to make fun of me because I have a crooked spine.
7. **Have a chance** 23/11 To have some time available to do something

   Take a chance 23/11 To do something risky with the hope of success

   (A) I didn't have a chance to talk to her – she left very early.

   (B) The bank was prepared to take a chance and lend him 40% of the purchase price.
8. **Make a call** 23/11 To call somebody

   Take a call 23/11 To receive the call

   (A) He went to make a phone call but was shot dead by a walker.

   (B) The boss made it clear that he isn't taking calls today.
9. **Have time** 23/11 To be unoccupied and be able to do something

   Make time 23/11 To find an occasion when time is available to do something

   Take one's time 23/11 To use as much as is needed; not hurry

   (A) When you have the time, please see if you can fix this handle.

(B) It's important to make time to read to your children.

(C) Could you please describe what happened that night? Take your time— we want it to be as accurate as possible.

10. **Have a trouble** $^{23}_{11}$ To have a problem

Make a trouble $^{23}_{11}$ To cause a problem or difficulty

(A) The company has had serious financial troubles recently.

(B) She is not rational, she can make a lot of trouble for her.

IMPORTANT VERB COLLOCATIONS

	COLLOCATION	MEANING
1.	**To abuse one's power/drugs**	To make bad use of power/drugs/शक्ति, दवाईयों का दुरूपयोग करना।
2.	**To accept defeat/a challenge/an invitation**	पराजय, चुनौती या आमंत्रण स्वीकार करना
3.	**To break a promise/a record/a rule**	वादा, नियम आदि तोड़ना
4.	**To deliver a speech/lecture**	To give a speech lecture/भाषण देना
5.	**To narrate a story/an incident**	To tell a story/an incident/कहानी या घटना का वर्णन करना
6.	**To call a strike**	To refuse to do something over a condition/हड़ताल करना
7.	**To recite a poem**	To say a poem/कविता सुनाना, कविता पाठ करना
8.	**To chant a hymn/mantra**	To sing a hymn/mantra frequently/मंत्र आदि का बार-बार उच्चारण करना
9.	**To yield one's power/control**	To allow somebody one's power/control/किसी को शक्ति, अधिकार का प्रयोग करने देना।
10.	**To win a game/a battle/an argument**	खेल, युद्ध आदि जीत जाना
11.	**To play a role or character in a play or film**	किसी नाटक या फिल्म में कोई किरदार निभाना
12.	**To impose a fine/a penalty/a tax/a ban**	किसी पर कोई fine, tax या प्रतिबंध (ban) लगाना
13.	**To impart information/knowledge to somebody**	To pass an information/knowledge to somebody/किसी को कोई सूचना या जानकारी देना
14.	**To pay his attention to somebody/something**	Apply his attention to somebody/something/किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु पर ध्यान देना।
15.	**To amass wealth**	To collect huge wealth/बहुत सारी धन-दौलत इकट्ठी करना।
16.	**To abjure violence/religion**	To leave violence or one's religion/हिंसा त्यागना या अपना धर्म छोड़ देना
17.	**To ameliorate condition/situation**	To improve any bad situation/condition/किसी बुरी स्थिति को सुधारना
18.	**To alleviate pain**	To lessen pain/दर्द कम करना।
19.	**To abrogate/repeal a law**	To end a law/किसी कानून को खत्म करना।
20.	**To appease anger/curiosity**	To calm down anger or satisfy curiosity/क्रोध या जिज्ञासा को शांत करना।
21.	**To accomplish a task/mission**	To complete a work/कार्यपूर्ण करना।
22.	**To achieve one's goal/aim**	To get the target/अपना लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना।
23.	**To allay one's fear/doubt**	To remove one's fear or doubt/किसी के डर या doubt को दूर करना।
24.	**To avert danger**	To escape from a dangerous situation /खतरनाक स्थिति से बचना।
25.	**To adjourn a meeting/trial**	To postpone/किसी meeting को टालना या स्थगित करना

26.	**To besmirch one's reputation**	To harm one's reputation/किसी की reputation को नुकसान पहुँचाना
27.	**To bolster courage/morale**	To strengthen one's courage / morale/किसी के साहस को मजबूत करना या बढ़ाना।
28.	**To convene a meeting**	To call a meeting/एक meeting आयोजित करना।
29.	**To cast one's vote**	To give one's vote/अपना मत देना।
30.	**To commit suicide/crime**	To kill oneself/ do something illegal/खुद को खत्म कर देना या कोई गैर कानूनी काम करना।
31.	**To condone a fraud/violence**	To support something wrong (fraud)/किसी गलत काम में अपना सहयोग देना
32.	**To confess one's guilt/crime**	To admit that you have done/अपनी गलती या अपराध स्वीकार कर लेना
33.	**To compose music**	To write music/music लिखना
34.	**To clinch victory**	To win/जीतना
35.	**To defy authorities**	To disobey an authority/अधिकारियों की आज्ञा ना मानना।
36.	**To defy belief/explanation**	To be impossible to believe/explain/विश्वास करना/समझाना असंभव होना
37.	**To draw an inference**	To conclude/निष्कर्ष निकालना
38.	**To demolish a building/structure**	To destroy a building/monument/किसी इमारत को नष्ट करना।
39.	**To distort facts**	To change facts/तथ्य बदलना या बिगाड़ देना
40.	**To disclose secret**	To give hidden information to somebody/गुप्त जानकारी किसी को देना।
41.	**To detect a flaw/error/difference**	To find a mistake/difference/गलती या अंतर खोजना/ढूँढना।
42.	**To disperse crowd/protesters**	To move a crowd scattered using force/बलपूर्वक भीड़ को दूर हटाना।
43.	**To disrupt a meeting**	To disturb or end a meeting/meeting में बाधा डालना या समाप्त करना।
44.	**To dream big**	To image something grand/बड़ी कल्पनाएँ करना/बड़े सपने देखना।
45.	**To debunk a hype/myth**	To show the reality/सच्चाई सामने लाना।
46.	**To dismiss a possibility/chance**	To negate possibility or chance/किसी संभावना/अवसर को अस्वीकार कर देना।
47.	**To expound a law/theory**	To explain a theory/law/किसी सिद्धान्त या कानून की व्याख्या करना।
48.	**To execute a plan**	To carry out a plan/किसी योजना को क्रियान्वित करना।
49.	**To enforce a law/rule**	To implement a rule/law/किसी नियम/कानून को लागू करना
50.	**To eradicate a crime/poverty**	To uproot crime/poverty/गरीबी/अपराध को जड़ से खत्म करना।
51.	**To extort money**	To make somebody give you something by threatening/ किसी से पैसे लेना।
52.	**To fall asleep**	To get into sleep/नींद लेना
53.	**To gain strength**	To be stronger/दृढ़/प्रबल बनना।
54.	**To grant a permission**	To give permission/अनुमति देना।
55.	**To hold a post**	To be posted/पद धारण करना।
56.	**To hatch a conspiracy**	To conspire/साजिश करना।
57.	**To inculcate a habit**	To develop a good habit/अच्छी आदत बनाना।

58.	**To incur a debt/cost/loss**	To suffer debt/loss or pay a cost/कर्ज/नुकसान उठाना या कीमत चुकाना।
59.	**To imbibe a quality**	To adopt a good quality/अच्छी quality अपनाना।
60.	**To justify a cause/claim**	To prove something/कुछ सिद्ध करना
61.	**To lose one's confidence**	To lose belief in oneself/अपने आप पर से विश्वास खो देना।
62.	**To levy a tax on somebody**	To impose a tax on somebody/किसी पर tax लगाना।
63.	**To launder money**	To move black money into foreign banks/black money को विदेशी बैंकों में transfer करना।
64.	**To lay the foundation of something**	To start something/कुछ प्रारम्भ करना।
65.	**To meet standard**	To be as per the requirement/आवश्यकता के अनुसार होना।
66.	**To make a move**	To begin something/कुछ प्रारम्भ करना/शुरूआत करना।
67.	**To nab a criminal**	To catch a criminal/अपराधी को पकड़ना।
68.	**To nullify effects/decisions**	Make a decision/an effect be ineffective/किसी प्रभाव/निर्णय को रद्द कर देना।
69.	**To obliterate memory**	To remove everything from memory/अपनी यादों से सब-कुछ हटा देना।
70.	**To question the truth**	To doubt the truth of something/किसी बात की सच्चाई पर शक करना।
71.	**To quench one's thirst**	To satisfy one's thirst/किसी की प्यास बुझाना।
72.	**To rectify a mistake**	To correct a mistake/गलती सुधारना।
73.	**To render help**	To help/मदद करना।
74.	**To abdicate one's throne**	To give up the position of being a king/सिंहासन त्याग देना।
75.	**To ratify a treaty**	To approve a treaty/किसी संधि को मंजूरी देना
76.	**To resist an attack**	To counter an attack/to fight back/हमले का मुकाबला करना या पलटकर वापस हमला करना।
77.	**To refute a charge/claim**	To negate a blame or charge/किसी दोष या आरोप को अस्वीकार कर देना
78.	**To review a situation**	To analyze the existing conditions/मौजूद स्थितियों को analyze करना।
79.	**To revive memories**	To make an old memory new/पुरानी यादों को नया बनाना।
80.	**To restore peace/unity**	To bring back peace and unity/शांति और एकता वापस लाना।
81.	**To raise a doubt/an objection**	To express one's doubt/objection/संदेह/असहमति व्यक्त करना।
82.	**To realize one's potential**	To perform to the utmost of abilities/अपनी क्षमताओं का अधिकतम प्रदर्शन करना।
83.	**To resolve an issue**	To settle an issue/कोई विवाद निपटाना।
84.	**To reach an agreement**	To agree on a point/एक बात पर सहमत होना।
85.	**To raise funds**	To collect fund for something/किसी चीज के लिए fund जमा करना।
86.	**To take revenge**	To do something bad to somebody who has done something bad to you/किसी से उसके बुरे काम का बदला लेना।
87.	**To seek revenge**	To take revenge/बदला/प्रतिशोध लेना
88.	**To squander money/time**	To waste money/time/पैसे/समय बर्बाद करना।
89.	**To scotch a rumour**	To end a rumour/किसी अफवाह का अंत करना

90.	**To suppress rebellion**	To put an end to rebellion/विद्रोह समाप्त करना।
91.	**To wear smile**	To have smile on the face/चेहरे पर मुस्कान लाना।
92.	**To violate a law**	To break a law/कानून तोड़ना।
93.	**To uproot crime/injustice**	To destroy completely crime/injustice/अपराध/अन्याय को जड़ से समाप्त करना।
94.	**To trigger violence**	To cause violence to start/हिंसा शुरू करना।
95.	**To sustain a loss/damage**	To suffer a loss/damage/नुकसान भुगतना।

IMPORTANT ADJECTIVE-NOUN COLLOCATION

	COLLOCATION	MEANING
1.	**A mass exodus**	Departure of people in large number
2.	**A mixed blessing**	Something having both positive and negative effects
3.	**A dynamic personality**	An active or energetic person
4.	**A public outcry**	A reaction of anger shown by people in public
5.	**Gas emission**	Coming out of gas, smoke, etc.
6.	**A deleterious effect**	A harmful effect
7.	**Moral fibre**	The inner strength to do something
8.	**Abject poverty**	Severe poverty
9.	**Abysmal ignorance**	Severe lack of knowledge
10.	**An avid reader**	Regular, enthusiastic and habitual reader
11.	**An auspicious occasion**	An occasion of happiness, celebration
12.	**An arduous task**	Difficult work
13.	**An abstract idea**	Imaginary idea or concept
14.	**An abortive attempt**	Unsuccessful effort
15.	**Austere living**	A life style of self-denial and control
16.	**All time low**	The lowest
17.	**All time high**	The highest
18.	**A brain-storming session/meeting**	Making us to think deeply
19.	**A baseless charge**	An unjustifiable charge
20.	**Bad name**	Loss of reputation
21.	**Basic flaw**	Fundamental error
22.	**A barbarous treatment**	Harsh and cruel behaviour
23.	**A beatific smile**	Sweet smile
24.	**Critical condition**	Bad condition
25.	**A casual remark/meeting**	Informal remark or meeting
26.	**Colossal loss/damage**	Very big loss or damage
27.	**A contagious disease**	A disease spreading by physical contact
28.	**Candid approach**	Frank approach
29.	**Capricious nature**	A quickly changing or unreliable nature
30.	**A curt answer/reply**	Straightforward and harsh reply/answer
31.	**Close shave**	A narrow escape
32.	**Cordial relation**	Friendly relation

33.	**Cursory glance**	Quick and superficial view
34.	**A contentious issue/matter**	Controversial and quarrel-causing issue/matter
35.	**Dead wrong**	Completely wrong
36.	**A dubious character**	A person not completely honest and reliable
37.	**A deliberate attempt**	An attempt made after thinking and planning
38.	**Dire consequences**	Severe and harsh results
39.	**A daunting task**	Difficult work
40.	**A diligent / laborious worker**	A hard-working worker
41.	**Irreparable damage/loss**	Loss or damage which is too bad to repair
42.	**A deafening silence**	A complete silence
43.	**A debilitating illness**	An illness that weakens
44.	**A delectable performance**	A good and pleasant performance
45.	**Juvenile delinquency**	A crime by a young person
46.	**A dismal failure**	A complete failure
47.	**Equitable distribution**	Just distribution
48.	**Exhaustive study**	Detailed study
49.	**An efficacious treatment/medicine**	Effective medicine/treatment
50.	**An evasive action**	An action to escape from something
51.	**Exemplary courage/bravery**	Extraordinary courage/behaviour
52.	**An eminent personality**	A famous and respected person
53.	**Imminent danger**	Danger which is likely to happen soon
54.	**An elusive criminal/word**	Confusing or difficult to catch
55.	**An enviable position**	An envy-causing position
56.	**Front runner**	Leader
57.	**A feasible idea**	Practical idea
58.	**A futile attempt**	A fruitless/useless effort
59.	**A fervent admirer**	An enthusiastic admirer
60.	**A fiery speech**	A speech full of anger and incitement
61.	**A fundamental rule/law**	Basic rule/law
62.	**A facile/feeble argument**	Weak and illogical argument
63.	**A fatal injury/mistake**	Deadly injury or spoiling mistake
64.	**A flimsy excuse or explanation**	Weak and difficult to believe
65.	**Human frailty**	Human weakness
67.	**Frivolous activity**	Unimportant activity
68.	**Ground reality**	The actual condition
69.	**Hard evidence**	Definitely true evidence
70.	**Heinous crime**	A crime, which is extremely evil
71.	**High-profile**	Getting a lot of attention
72.	**An intricate plot/question**	A complicated yet interesting plot question/एक जटिल लेकिन रोचक प्रश्न/विषय
73.	**An illustrious career**	A career full of achievements/उपलब्धियों से भरा हुआ career
74.	**An illicit relation**	An illegal and immoral relation/अवैध और अनैतिक रिश्ते/संबंध
75.	**An infallible remedy/method**	A perfect remedy or method/अचूक उपाय

76.	**An insidious/pernicious disease**	A deep-seated and harmful disease/एक गंभीर और हानिकारक बीमारी।
77.	**Implicit faith**	A faith not displayed/spoken but inherent/गहरा विश्वास/दृढ़ श्रद्धा
78.	**An incisive mind**	Quickly understanding mind/तेज दिमाग
79.	**An impending visit/departure**	A visit/departure likely to happen soon/निकट भविष्य में होने वाला प्रस्थान/यात्रा
80.	**An innate ability/quality**	An ability/a quality one has from his birth/एक ऐसी काबिलियत/विशेषता जो जन्म से हो।
81.	**An inalienable right/part**	An inseparable right/part/ऐसा right या part जिसको अलग न किया जा सके/जिसके बिना काम न चल सके।
82.	**An intolerable pain**	A very severe pain/असहनीय दर्द।
83.	**A key role**	An important role/मुख्य भूमिका।
84.	**A laudable role**	A praiseworthy role/सराहनीय भूमिका।
85.	**A lucrative business/deal**	A very profitable business/deal/लाभदायक व्यवसाय/सौदा।
86.	**A lamentable loss**	A big and sad loss/बड़ा और दुखद नुकसान।
87.	**A mute spectator**	A silent observer/मूकदर्शक
88.	**A manifest lie/truth**	An obvious lie/truth/साफ झूठ/सच्चाई।
89.	**Minimal risk/cost**	Very less risk and cost/कम जोखिम/कम लागत
90.	**A nebulous idea**	A vague idea/एक अस्पष्ट विचार
91.	**An oblique reference**	An indirect reference/अप्रत्यक्ष निर्देश/संदर्भ
92.	**An overwhelming response**	A big response/बड़ी प्रतिक्रिया/या जबरदस्त प्रतिक्रिया।
93.	**A paramount concern**	The most important concern/सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चिंता
94.	**A pathetic/miserable/pitiable condition**	A bad condition/बुरी/दयनीय स्थिति।
95.	**A profound knowledge**	A deep knowledge/गहरा ज्ञान
96.	**Prominent features**	Important and defining features/महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताएँ
97.	**A prudent decision**	An intelligent decision/विवेकपूर्ण निर्णय
98.	**A perilous journey**	A dangerous journey/जोखिम भरी यात्रा
99.	**A pungent smell/taste/remark**	A sharp or bitter smell/taste/remark तेज/कड़वी गंध/स्वाद/टिप्पणी
100.	**A punitive action/raid**	An action/a raid intended to punish someone/किसी को दंडित करने के उद्देश्य से किया गया कार्य/छापेमारी।
101.	**Rationale behind a decision**	The logic of a decision/निर्णय के पीछे का तर्क
102.	**A resolute attempt**	A brave and determined attempt/एक साहसी और दृढ़ प्रयास
103.	**Rigorous search/practice/ imprisonment**	Involving great physical labour and endurance/कठिन खोज
104.	**Rudimentary knowledge**	Basic knowledge/मूल जानकारी।
106.	**A ruinous effect**	A destructive effect/विनाशकारी प्रभाव
107.	**Second thought**	A change of opinion after consideration/विचार करने के बाद, अपनी राय बदल लेना।
108.	**Shifting conditions**	A changing condition/बदलती हुई स्थिति
109.	**Salient features**	The most important characteristics/सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण विशेषताएँ
110.	**A surreptitious glance/movement**	A hidden or secret look or movement/गुप्त रूप से नजर रखना या आंदोलन करना।

111.	**A salutary effect**	A beneficial effect/एक लाभकारी प्रभाव
112.	**A salubrious climate**	A good and health-giving climate/स्वास्थ्य के लिए अच्छा वातावरण
113.	**A sullen face**	A sad-looking face/उदास चेहरा।
114.	**A sinister look**	An evil look/भयावह नजर
115.	**A sarcastic comment/remark**	A comment/remark that mocks others/निन्दापूर्ण टिप्पणी
116.	**Scant regard/attention**	Very less respect/attention to somebody/किसी के प्रति बहुत कम सम्मान
117.	**Scare resources**	Resources that are found with difficulty/ऐसे संसाधन जो कठिनाई से मिलते हैं।
118.	**Stunning performance/victory**	Marvellous performance/victory/शानदार प्रदर्शन/जीत।
119.	**Sublime beauty**	Very beautiful/बहुत सुन्दर
120.	**A subtle difference**	A minor difference/बहुत छोटा/कम अंतर
121.	**A sustainable growth**	A continuous and progressive growth/लगातार विकास/बढ़ोतरी
122.	**Tenuous agreement/link**	Very weak agreement/link/बहुत कमजोर समझौता।
123.	**An ulterior motive**	A motive that is harmful for others/एक ऐसा मकसद, जो दूसरों के लिए हानिकारक हो।
124.	**A unanimous decision**	A decision with one voice/एकमत होकर किया निर्णय
125.	**An uproarious welcome/debate**	A very noisy welcome/debate/एक जोरदार/शोर भरी बहस या स्वागत।
126.	**An unwavering determination**	A determination that is solid/दृढ़ संकल्प
127.	**Unshakeable belief/courage**	Belief/courage that is absolute/पक्का विश्वास/असीम साहस
128.	**Unfounded rumour**	Baseless rumour/निराधार अफवाह
129.	**A voracious eater/reader**	Reading or eating too much/बहुत ज्यादा खाने वाला/बहुत ज्यादा पढ़ने वाला।
130.	**A vivacious manner**	A lively or energetic manner/ऊर्जावान/प्रफुल्लित चाल-चलन
131.	**Wanton destruction/killing**	Unreasonable killing/destruction/अकारण हत्या/विनाश
132.	**Broken home**	A family in which parents do not live together, because they are divorced/ऐसा परिवार जिसमें माता-पिता साथ नहीं रहते, क्योंकि वे तलाकशुदा है।

Adverb - Adjective Collocations

	COLLOCATION	MEANING
1.	**Abysmally low**	Very low/बहुत कम
2.	**Diametrically opposite**	Completely opposite/पूरी तरह विपरीत
3.	**Emotionally charged**	Excited in emotion/भावना से उत्साहित होना।
4.	**Fiendishly difficult**	Very difficult/बहुत कठिन।
5.	**Profoundly affected**	Deeply affected/अत्यंत प्रभावित
6.	**Terribly sorry**	Very sorry/बहुत खेद होना/पछतावा होना
7.	**Fiercely competitive**	Very competitive/प्रबल प्रतिस्पर्धी
8.	**Painfully shy**	Extremely shy/बहुत शर्मीला
9.	**Absolutely right/wrong**	Completely right/wrong/बिल्कुल सही/गलत
10.	**Actively involved**	Playing an important role/मुख्य भूमिका निभाना

04 CHAPTER GRAMMAR

4.1 Subject Verb Agreement

SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

किसी भी Sentence में verb, subject के number (singular, plural) एवं person (1st, 2nd, 3rd) के अनुसार प्रयोग होती है मतलब अगर subject plural है तो verb भी plural और अगर subject singular है तो verb भी singular होगी

- They is honest (×)
- They are Honest (✓)
- He is honest (✓)
- He are honest (×)

Note:– SVA के question सिर्फ present tense या was/were के साथ ही होते हैं क्योंकि was/were के अलावा past में तथा future में singular plural नहीं होते।

Singular personal pronouns– he, she, it

Plural personal pronouns– we, you, they

I के साथ present में 'am' तथा past में was और बाकी cases में plural verb का use किया जाता है।

Singular verbs – is, was does, has, (v^1+s/es)

Plural verbs – are, were, do, have, (v^1)

1. अगर sentence का subject एक singular noun हो तो verb singular आती है।

- Radhika are going to market (×)
- Radhika is going to market (✓)
- Rumal do not want to marry her (×)
- Rumal does not want to marry her (✓)

2. अगर subject एक plural noun हो तो plural verb आती है

- People so desperate these days (×)
- People are so desperate these days (✓)
- Many men doesn't know how to behave (×)
- many men don't know how to behave (✓)

3. अगर दो singular noun 'and' से जुड़े हों तो verb plural आती है।

- Radhika and Kavita was not friends (×)
- Radhika and Kavita were not friends (✓)

4. अगर दो singular noun 'and' में जुड़े हों मगर उनके पहले 'each' या 'every' का use हो तो verb singular ही आती है।

- Each boy and each girl were given a pen (×)
- Each boy and each girl was given a pen (✓)

5. अगर दो noun 'and' से जुड़े हों but एक ही चीज का sense दे तो singular verb आती है।

- The horse and carriage are ready (×)
- The horse and carriage is ready (✓)

More such pairs – bread and butter, rice and curry, slow and steady, horse and carriage, hammer and sickle, crown and glory, etc.

6. जब दो noun या pronoun 'as well as, in addition to, besides, like, unlike, with, along with, together with, accompanied by, guided/headed/ led by, and not, but, except, rather than', etc. या किसी अन्य preposition से जुडे हों तो verb हमेशा पहले Noun के हिसाब से आयेगी।

- Hetvik as well as his parents are coming (×)
- Hetvik as well as his parents is coming (✓)
- He together with his mates are absent (×)
- He together with his mates is absent (✓)

7. यदि दो subject not only __ but also, neither __ nor, either __ or से जुड़े हों तो verb नजदीक वाले subject के हिसाब से आती है।

- Neither Radhika nor her parents wants to live in Mumbai (×)
- Neither Radhika nor her parents want to live in Mumbai (✓)
- Not only you but also your brother <u>are</u> going to be punished. (×)
- Not only you but also your brother <u>is</u> going to be punished (✓)

8. अगर subject, each, either, neither, none, any, everyone, everything, nothing, no one, anyone, someone, etc. हो तो verb singular आती है।

- Everyone were enjoying the party (×)
- Everyone was enjoying the party (✓)
- Someone are there at the door (×)
- Someone is there at the door (✓)

9. Each of, either of, neither of, every one of, one of के बाद verb तो singular ही आती है मगर noun या pronoun plural आते हैं।

- Each of the boy was given a pen (×)
- Each of the boys was given a pen (✓)

10. यदि subject में both, few, a few, many, a great many, a good many, a number of, a large number of, etc. हों तो noun तथा verb दोनों ही plural आते हैं।

- Few boy was absent yesterday (×)
- A few boys were absent yesterday (✓)
- A number of people have reported this problem (✓)

Note– (i) Little तथा a little के साथ uncountable noun तथा singular verb आती है।
(ii) Many a + singular noun + singular verb
(iii) The number of + plural noun + singular verb
(iv) Amount of / quantity of + singular noun + singular verb

11. अगर subject में uncountable noun हो तो उसका plural नहीं बनाते और उसके साथ singular verb का use करते हैं।

- Milks are sweet (×)
- Milk is sweet (✓)

12. Some, all, most, more, two thirds, enough, a lot of, lots of, half of, plenty of, any, etc. के साथ अगर uncountable noun आयेगा तो verb singular लेकिन अगर plural noun आयेगा तो verb plural आयेगी।

- Plenty of water were wasted (×)
- Plenty of water was wasted (✓)
- Most of my friends is very helpful (×)
- Most of my friends are very helpful (✓)
- Most of my money come from my father (×)
- Most of my money comes from my father (✓)

Note – More than one + singular noun + singular verb
More + plural noun + than + one + plural verb

13. There कभी sentence का subject नहीं बनता क्योंकि यह एक adverb है जब sentence, there से start हो तब verb के बाद आने वाला noun उसका subject होता है और verb उसी के according आती है।

- There was two pens in her pocket (×)
- There were two pens in her pocket (✓)
- There were a king (×)
- There was a king (✓)

14. The + adjective अगर subject हो और पूरी class/ community के refer करे तो plural verb आती है।

- The poor doesn't go to the cinema (×)
- The poor don't go to the cinema (✓)

15. Collective nouns जब group की तरह हों तो singular verb मगर जब अलग-अलग हों तो plural verb आती है।
The jury was unanimous (✓)
The jury were divided (✓)

Exercise

Direction : In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

SET-1

I together with my family ___(1)___ planning a vacation. In addition to booking flights, we are researching hotels and tourist attractions. Besides making travel arrangements, we are also packing our bags and preparing for the trip. Nothing ___(2)___ us more than exploring new places and creating new memories together. Many a ___(3)___, we have had to compromise and adjust our plans to accommodate everyone's preferences. The number of destinations we consider ___(4)___ vast, but we must choose carefully based on our budget and time constraints. We know that two thirds of the work ___(5)___ completed but still there are some things to be considered.

1. (a) is (b) am
   (c) are (d) were
2. (a) excite (b) exciting
   (c) excited (d) excites
3. (a) time (b) times
   (c) moments (d) occasions
4. (a) is (b) are
   (c) were (d) was
5. (a) have been (b) has been
   (c) have (d) has to

Answer Key				
1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (a)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Am
जब दो subject, 'together with' से जुड़े हों तो verb का प्रयोग उस subject के अनुसार होता है जो subject, 'together with' से ठीक पहले आता है। यहाँ 'together with' से पहले pronoun 'I' का प्रयोग हुआ है, जिसके साथ helping verb 'am' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। अत: 'am' यहाँ सही answer है।

2. (d) Excites

'Nothing' एक singular pronoun है जिसके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है। अत: singular verb 'excites' यहाँ सही answer है।

3. (a) Time

'Many a' के बाद singular noun और singular verb का प्रयोग होता है। अत: दिए गए options में singular noun 'time' सही answer है।

4. (a) Is

'The number of' के बाद singular verb तथा plural noun का प्रयोग होता है। अत: यहाँ 'is' सही answer है क्योंकि sentence, present tense में दिया गया है।

5. (b) Has been

'Two thirds of the work' एक singular subject है, अत: इसके साथ 'has been' का प्रयोग होगा। 'Has to' के बाद verb की first form का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex- He has to go there.

SET-2

Neither of the options presented to me __(1)___ satisfactory. As such, I had to come up with a solution myself. As I researched, I found that a number of individuals ___(2)___ facing the same issue as I was. However, the number of viable ___(3)___ was limited. Some were too expensive, while others were ineffective. Ultimately, I was able to find one of the most suitable ___(4)___ for my needs. Now I realise that thinking as well as the creative abilities of a person ___(5)___ very important for finding a feasible solution to any problem for every-day life.

1. (a) were (b) was
   (c) are (d) have to be
2. (a) have (b) were
   (c) has to be (d) was
3. (a) solutions (b) solution
   (c) alternative (d) alternate
4. (a) options (b) option
   (c) problems (d) problem
5. (a) can (b) was
   (c) are (d) is

Answer Key				
1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (a)	5. (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Was

'Neither of', 'either of', 'each of' के बाद verb singular form में प्रयोग किये जाते हैं। अत: यहाँ 'was' सही answer है।

Ex- Each of them is dead.

Ex- Neither of them is bad for us.

2. (b) Were

'A number of something' के बाद plural form of verb इस्तेमाल होती है। चूंकि दिया गया sentence past tense में है अत: यहाँ helping verb 'were' का प्रयोग सही है।

3. (a) Solutions

'The number of' के बाद noun का प्रयोग plural form में होता है तथा verb, singular form में इस्तेमाल की जाती है। अत: यहाँ plural noun 'solutions' का प्रयोग सही है।

4. (a) Options

'One of' के बाद noun, plural form में प्रयोग होता है। यहाँ 'options' और 'problems' दो plural noun दिये गए हैं। दिया गया sentence कहता है कि speaker को उसकी जरूरत के लिए एक suitable choice मिल गई। 'Choice' के संदर्भ में 'options' सही शब्द है। 'Problem' यहाँ out of context है।

5. (d) Is

जब दो noun 'as well as' से जुड़े होते हैं, तो हम verb उस noun के according use करते हैं जो noun, 'as well as' से पहले आता है। Sentence में 'as well as' से पहले singular noun 'thinking' दिया गया है, अत: इसके लिए 'is' सही answer है, क्योंकि sentence, every-day life की बात करते हुए present tense में frame किया गया है।

04 CHAPTER

GRAMMAR

4.2 Article & Determiner

Name	Type
Definite article	The
Indefinite article	A, an
Demonstratives	This, that, these, those
Pronouns and possessive determiners	My, your, his, her, its, our, their
Quantifiers	A few, a little, much, many, a lot of, most, some, any, enough
Numbers	One, ten, thirty
Distributives	All, both, half, either, neither, each, every
Difference words	Other, another
Pre-determiners	Such, what, rather, quite

BASIC USAGE OF DETERMINERS

	TYPE OF NOUN (Used with)	MEANING OR USAGE	EXAMPLE
A	Consonant sound से शुरू होने वाले singular countable nouns से पहले	किसी group के non-specified member को indicate करने के लिए इसका use करते है।	The car was found abandoned in **a** nearby town.
AN	Vowel sound से शुरू होने वाले singular countable nouns से पहले	किसी group के non-specified member को Indicate करने के लिए इसका use करते है।	Police found several guns in **an** abandoned car.
THE	Singular/plural countable nouns Uncountable nouns.	इसका use definite/specific noun के लिए करते है।	I met a man. **The** man was blind.
MANY	Plural countable nouns + Plural verb	Large number को show करने के लिए इसका use किया जाता है।	**Many** people feel that the law should be changed.
MANY A	Singular countable noun + Singular verb	Large number को show करने के लिए इसका use किया जाता है।	**Many a** good man feels that the law should be changed.
MUCH	Uncountable nouns	Large amount को show करने के लिए इसका use किया जाता है।	When the band started out, they couldn't afford **much** equipment.
FEW	Plural countable nouns	यह negligible number (न के बराबर संख्या) को दर्शाता है।	He could go to Delhi as he had **few** rupees.
LITTLE	Uncountable Nouns	यह negligible amount (न के बराबर मात्रा) को दर्शाता है।	He has **little** knowledge of politics.
A FEW	Plural countable nouns	'Some but not many' के sense में इसका use करते है।	I met Radha **a few** days ago at a party in Delhi.
A LITTLE	Uncountable Nouns	'Some but not much' के sense में इसका use करते है।	It takes **a little** time to adjust to the climate here.

THE FEW	Plural countable nouns	It refers to 'A definite small number'.	He had to suffer for **the few** mistakes he had made in childhood.
THE LITTLE	Uncountable Nouns	It refers to 'A definite small amount'.	I will give him **the little** money I have.
All	Uncountable Nouns, Singular/plural countable nouns	यह Whole number or amount को show करता है।	He has worked hard **all** year to save his job.
BOTH	Plural Countable Nouns + Plural verb	'दोनों' के sense में इसका प्रयोग करते है।	I have two daughters. **Both** of the live in Japan.
HALF	Uncountable, singular/ plural countable nouns	यह किसी वस्तु के दो equal parts में से किसी एक को दर्शाता है।	We just sat and talked for **half** an hour or so.
WHOLE	Uncountable, singular countable nouns + singular verb	यह व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के whole number या amount को दर्शाता है।	He had been observing her the **whole** trip.
EACH	Singular countable nouns + singular verb	यह दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं में से प्रत्येक को refer करता है।	**Each** employee has his own responsibility.
EVERY	Singular countable nouns + singular verb	यह दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं में से प्रत्येक को refer करता है।	**Every** one of his books has a great effect on people's lives.
EITHER	Uncountable & singular countable nouns + singular verb	यह दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं में से या तो एक को या दूसरे को refer करता है।	**Either** way is all right with me.
NEITHER	Uncountable & singular countable nouns + singular verb	तब दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं में से न तो एक को और न ही दूसरे को refer करता है।	**Neither** friend of mine likes my new friend
ANY	Uncountable, singular/ plural countable nouns	यह negative और interrogative sentences में indefinite number और amount को refer करता है	I go to temple for pray but not for **any** the reason.
NONE	Uncountable, plural countable nouns	यह किसी number या amount को पूरी तरह से negate करता है।	**None** of my students has curly hair.
NO	Uncountable, plural countable nouns	यह किसी number या amount को पूरी तरह से negate करता है।	The captain turned out the '**no** smoking' sign.
SOME	Uncountable, plural countable nouns	यह positive sentences में indefinite number और amount को refer करता है	I have discussed the topic in **some** detail.
ENOUGH	Uncountable, plural countable nouns	इसे पर्याप्त (as manyor much as needed) के sense में use करते हैं।	They haven't **enough** tents to shelter them all.
A LOT OF	Uncountable, plural countable nouns	इसे large number या amount के लिए use करते है।	A hundred dollars was **a lot of** many in 1907.

Practice

SET- 1

There were ___(1)___ clouds in the sky, but for the most part, it was a clear day. ___(2)___ people were out and about, enjoying the warm weather. ___(3___ were walking their dogs, while others were playing sports in the park. ___(4)___ girl was feeding the ducks with bread crumbs, giggling with delight as they waddled over to her. Another group of friends was having a picnic under a shady tree, laughing and chatting. There were ___(5)___ activities to keep everyone entertained.

1. (a) many (b) more
   (c) a few (d) the few
2. (a) any (b) both
   (c) lots of (d) hardly
3. (a) another (b) others
   (c) some (d) their
4. (a) little (b) a little
   (c) either (d) any
5. (a) rather (b) most
   (c) the few (d) enough

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Sentence के according, आसमान में हल्के बादल छाये रहे, लेकिन अधिकांश समय मौसम साफ रहा।

दिए गए options में 'a few' सही answer है। जिसका अर्थ होता है 'not many', तथा इसका प्रयोग a small number of persons or things के लिए किया जाता है। 'The few' का प्रयोग भी persons या things के लिए होता है मगर जब वह चीजें known हों।

2. (c) यहाँ हम any, both और hardly का प्रयोग people के साथ में नहीं कर सकते, जो कि blank space के बाद दिया हुआ है। अत: 'lots of' यहाँ सही answer है, जिसका अर्थ है 'कई सारे'। दिया गया sentence कहता है कि कई सारे लोग (people) बाहर थे और warm weather को enjoy कर रहे थे।

3. (c) Sentence के according, कुछ व्यक्ति अपने dogs को walk करा रहे थे जबकि अन्य व्यक्ति वहाँ खेल रहे थे। 'कुछ' के अर्थ में 'some' correct answer है।

4. (b) Passage के according, "एक छोटी लड़की ducks को रोटी खिला रही थी।" "एक छोटी लड़की" के अर्थ में "A little girl" correct answer है।

5. (d) Passage के according, "सभी को entertain करने के लिये काफी activities थी। 'काफी/पर्याप्त' के sense में 'enough' correct answer है।

SET - 2

An elephant lumbered across the wide dusty plain, with its enormous frame casting ___(1)___ long shadow in the bright sunlight. ___(2)___ majestic animal had two ivory tusks, which it used to push aside branches and small trees. A group of tourists watched in awe from ___(3)___ safety of their safari vehicle, snapping pictures and pointing excitedly. The elephant paid them no attention, and continued on its journey through ___(4)___ vast African landscape. It was ___(5)___ unforgettable moment that left them speechless.

1. (a) the (b) an
   (c) a (d) that
2. (a) other (b) the
   (c) such (d) a
3. (a) another (b) a
   (c) the (d) this
4. (a) the (b) an
   (c) every (d) each
5. (a) such (b) quit
   (c) an (d) the

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (a)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) a

यहाँ एक elephant की shadow के बारे में बात की जा रही है। चूँकि यहाँ 'shadow' का पहली बार जिक्र हुआ है, अत: यहाँ article a या an का इस्तेमाल होगा, जो कि 'shadow' से पहले दिए गए adjective 'long' के उच्चारण (pronunciation) पर निर्भर करेगा। जहाँ शब्द का उच्चारण किसी स्वर (vowel) से प्रारम्भ होता है, वहाँ हम article 'an' का प्रयोग करते हैं, और जहाँ किसी शब्द का उच्चारण व्यंजन (consonant) से प्रारम्भ होता है उसके साथ हम article 'a' का प्रयोग करते हैं। Article 'the' एक definite article है जिसका प्रयोग किसी known चीज के लिए होता है। अत: यहाँ article 'a' का प्रयोग सही है।

Note:- जब पहली बार किसी चीज का जिक्र होता है तो उसके साथ article 'a' का प्रयोग होता है, क्योंकि वह चीज हमारे लिए unknown होती है, हम पहली बार उसे पढ़ या सुन रहे होते हैं। उसके बाद हम उस चीज के साथ article 'a' की बजाय 'the' का प्रयोग करते हैं, क्योंकि वह चीज हमारे ज्ञात (known) हो चुकी होती है।

Example:- There was **a** lion. **The** lion was sleeping under **a** tree. **The** tree was near **a** river. **The** river was very long and wide.

2. (b) The

यहाँ majestic animal, elephant को कहा गया है, जिसका जिक्र पहली line में हो चुका है। अत: हम यहाँ majestic animal से पहले article 'the' का प्रयोग करेंगे, क्योंकि यह animal हमारे लिए एक known चीज है अर्थात् हम जानते हैं कि यहाँ उसी animal की बात फिर से हो रही है जिसका जिक्र पहले हुआ है।

3. (c) The

हमें ध्यान देने कि जरूरत है कि यहाँ tourists के safari vehicle की बात हो रही है, अर्थात् यह safari vehicle हमारे लिए known है, हम जानते हैं कि यह किसका है। इसलिए यहाँ 'safety' से पहले article 'the' का प्रयोग होगा।

Sentence कहता है कि tourists का एक group, अपनी vehicle की safety (window, shield of a vehicle) से बाहर देख रहा था। अत: हम यहाँ एक known vehicle की safety से बाहर झाँकने या देखने की बात कर रहे हैं। इसलिए article 'the' यहाँ correct answer है।

4. (a) The

दिये गए options में से यहाँ article 'the' सही answer है क्योंकि sentence में African landscape की बात हो रही है जो कि एक known चीज है। Sentence में 'landscape' से पहले Indian, African, Italian, इत्यादि लिखना, इसे हमारे लिए known बनाता है और हमें पता चलता है कि किस landscape की बात हो रही है।

5. (c) An

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि यह एक unforgettable moment था। यहाँ 'एक' के संदर्भ में हम article 'an' का प्रयोग करेंगे दिए गए noun 'moment' के लिए।

Space for self Notes:-

04 CHAPTER — GRAMMAR

4.3 Tense

Tense, verb की अलग-अलग forms होती हैं जो किसी action का type & time बताती है।

Action → **Type** → *Indefinite, Perfect, Continuous, Perfect Continuous*

Action → **Time** → *Present, Past, Future*

Structures of Tenses

हम verb 'walk' की forms की मदद से Tenses के structures को समझेंगे।

	Past	Present	Future
Simple (Indefinite)	Walked, [2nd form of the verb]	Walk [Add 's' or 'es' in the base form (V_1) of the verb.] with singular number 3rd person subject	Will/shall walk [Will/shall + V_1]
Perfect	Had walked [had + past participle (V_3)]	Has/have walked [Has/have + past participle (V_3)]	Will/shall have walked [Will/shall + past participle (V_3)]
Continuous (Progressive)	Was/were walking [Was/were + (verb + ing)]	Is/am/are walking [Is/am/are + (verb + ing)]	Will/shall be walking [Will/shall be + (verb + ing)]
Perfect Continuous	Had been walking [Had been + (verb + ing)]	Has/have been walking [Has/have been +(verb + ing)]	Will/shall have been walking [Will/shall have been + (verb + ing)]

Usage of Tenses:-

Present Tense

Tenses	Usage	Examples
1. Present Indefinite Tense	(A) Universal facts or general truths	• The sun rises in the east.
	(B) Habitual actions/Frequent actions (बार-बार होने वाले) **Hints →** (always, every day, never, often, seldom, sometimes, generally, usually etc.)	• I go to school at 9 o'clock every day. • Satyendra never tells a lie.
	(C) Future में होने वाले Fixed/scheduled actions के लिए	• The next flight is at 8 pm tomorrow night.

	(D) Time तथा condition के clause में Future Tense के स्थान पर Present Indefinite का प्रयोग करें। Hints 23 11 Conjunctions of time and condition (If, when, unless, till, before, after, etc.)	• If it will rain, I will not go to school. [×] • If it rains, I will not go to school [✓] • Unless you will work hard, you will not pass. [×] • Unless you work hard, you will not pass. [✓]
2. Present Continuous Tense	(A) जो action at the time of speaking (अर्थात् बोलते समय) continue हो तो उसके लिए Present Continuous का प्रयोग करते हैं। **Hints** 23 11 (Now, right now, at this time/ moment, nowadays, these days)	• Don't disturb me, I am playing chess right now. • All of the boys are watching a movie at this time. • I am writing a novel nowadays.
	(B) Future के planned action को refer करने के लिए भी इस tense का use होता है।	• I have bought the tickets; I am going to watch 'Avengers' tonight.
	(C) Don't use stative verbs in continuous tenses. अगर stative verbs आए तो continuous के स्थान पर indefinite tense का तथा Perfect Continuous के स्थान पर Perfect Tense का प्रयोग करें। **Hints:-** stative verbs - (see, hear, smell, notice, know, appear, look, seem, want, love, think, consider, remember, have etc)	• I am knowing you. [×] • I know you. [✓] • Vinod is having five sisters, and I want to marry one of them. [×] • Vinod has five sisters, and I want to marry one of them. [✓] • I have been knowing him for a long time. [×] • I have known him for a long time [✓]
3. Present Perfect Tense	(A) वह action जो past में finish हो चुका है लेकिन उसका effect अभी Present में है, उसे Present Perfect Tense में लिखते हैं।	• Raj has travelled all over Europe. 23 11 (he knows Europe) • All the students have completed their homework. 23 11 (they are free now.) • He hasn't arrived there yet. 23 11 (we are stil waiting for him.) • Rohan has eaten all the fruits. 23 11 (no more available now)
	(B) Past time के adverbs के साथ Present Perfect Tense का use न करें, उस case में Past Indefinite का use करें।	• He has gone to Mumbai yesterday. [×] • He went to Mumbai yesterday. [✓]
	(C) अगर कोई action past में किसी समय शुरू हुआ हो और अभी Present में भी Continue हो तो उसके लिए भी Present Perfect Tense का प्रयोग करते है।	• He has composed five songs since last year. • We have known each other for five years. • He has been ill for two days.

	Note:- Generally इस प्रकार के action के लिए Present Perfect Continuous tense का use किया जाता है। लेकिन अगर action का result दिया हो या stative verb का use हुआ हो तो Present Perfect Tense ही use करते हैं।	
	(D) It/this is the first/second It/this is the best/worst इन expressions के साथ Present Perfect का प्रयोग करें।	• This is the best movie I have ever seen. • It is the first time I have watched this movie.
4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense	अगर कोई action past में किसी समय शुरू हुआ हो और अभी Present में भी Continue हो तो उसके लिए Present Perfect Continuous tense का प्रयोग करते हैं। Note:- इसमें action के शुरू होने का समय दिया होता है।	• Ram is sleeping for five hours. [×] • Ram has been sleeping for five hours. [✓] • My sons are playing chess since 5 O'clock. [×] • My sons have been playing chess since 5 O'clock. [✓]

Past Tense

TENSE	USAGE	EXAMPLES
5. Past Indefinite Tense	(A) वो actions जो past में किसी निश्चित समय पर complete हो गये थे इस tense में आते हैं।	• I met Radha at the supermarket this afternoon.
	(B) Past की habits को बताने के लिए भी Past Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग करते हैं।	• I studied many hours every day.
6. Past Continuous Tense	(A) Past में किसी निश्चित समय पर जो action continue था उसके लिए Past Continuous Tense का प्रयोग करते हैं। ➢ कभी-कभी यह समय clause के रूप में दिया होता है।	• He was learning his lesson at this time yesterday. *(time)* • I was learning my lesson when my friend called me. *(time)*
7. Past Perfect Tense	(A) जब दो actions past में दिये हों तो पहले होने वाले action के लिए Past Perfect तथा बाद में होने वाले action के लिए Past Indefinite का प्रयोग करते है। Construction:- 1. Past Perfect + before + Past Indefinite 2. Past Indefinite + after + Past Perfect	• By the time he arrived at the party, Sonam had already left. • The farmers had returned from their fields before the sun set. • He went shopping after Raj had completed his homework. = After Raj had completed his homework, he went shopping.
	(B) Past Perfect Tense का use single action के लिए भी किया जा सकता है। उस case में construction होगा – By + point of time + subject + had + V^3	• By the end of this month our English teacher had completed the course.

8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense	वह action जो past में किसी समय पर continue हो और उसके शुरू होने का समय दिया हो, past Perfect Continuous Tense में आता है।	• At that time Naresh had been working on his project for about six months.

Future Tenses

TENSE	USAGE	EXAMPLES
9. Future Indefinite Tense	Future में होने वाले actions के लिए हम इस tense का use करते हैं। Hints:- tomorrow, next week, next month, next year, next day, etc.	• They will not come here tonight. • We shall go to school tomorrow.
10.Future Continuous Tense	Future में किसी निश्चित समय पर जो action continue होगा उसके लिए Future Continuous Tense का use करते हैं।	• I cannot come to the party as I shall be working late at this time tomorrow evening. • Raju will be having breakfast between 8 and 9 o'clock.
11.Future perfect Tense	जो action future में एक निश्चित समय तक complete हो जाएगा उसके लिए Future Perfect Tense का use करते हैं।	• By Sunday, we will have finished the first part of the project. • He will have returned to India before everyone reaches here.
12.Future Perfect Continuous Tense	जो action future में एक निश्चित समय तक continue रहे और उस action के शुरू होने का समय दिया हो तो उसे इस tense में लिखते हैं।	• By the end of this year, Rohan will have been learning calligraphy for four years.

CONCEPT BUILDING TEST □ TENSES

1. In the evenings, I often _____ chess with my next door neighbour. I _____chess with him ever since I _____to live here ten years ago.
(a) play/have been playing/came
(b) am playing/play/came
(c) play/have been playing/have come
(d) play/am playing/have come

2. Last week's supplementary budget package _____to prevent Japan's economy from plunging even lower.
(a) is being designed
(b) has designed
(c) was designed
(d) would be designed

3. The digestive system _____ a group of organs that _____ primarily to convert ingested food into metabolically useful substances.
(a) was/would be functioning
(b) will be/function
(c) is/function
(d) would be/was functioning

4. Normally It _____ in this part of the country, but it _____ quite hard now.
(a) is not raining/it is raining
(b) doesn't rain/rains
(c) is not raining/rains
(d) doesn't rain/is raining

5. My wife _____ a new phone, so she _____ up to buy one.
(a) wants/saves
(b) wants/is saving
(c) is wanting/saves
(d) is wanting/is saving

6. Over recent years, many skilled craftsmen and women _____ their jobs in the pottery trade in the UK, but gradually the English porcelain _____ its reputation.
(a) lost/will regain
(b) had been losing/has regained
(c) are losing/are regained
(d) have lost/is regaining

7. In 1868, the Indian government ___ 7000 Indians to return to their homeland and, since then, they _____ the largest and richest Indian tribe.
(a) allowed/have become
(b) allowed/had become
(c) allowed/will have become
(d) allowed/were becoming

8. Ramdev _____ Anita while he _____ to Delhi from Kolkata.
(a) met/travelled
(b) met/was travelling
(c) was meeting/travelled
(d) was meeting/has been travelling

9. After she _____ to turn up for our appointment for the third time, I _____ to meet her again.
(a) had failed/refused
(b) failed/had refused
(c) failed/refused
(d) had been failing/had refused

10. When we _____ home, we found that someone _____ one of the windows.
(a) got/broke
(b) got/had broken
(c) got/had been broken
(d) have got/had broken

11. Before the engineer _____ up the machine, he _____it from the electrical point.
(a) opens/had disconnected
(b) opened/had disconnected
(c) had opened/disconnected
(d) was opening/is disconnected

12. His interview was quite good because he _____ for two weeks.
(a) was preparing
(b) has been preparing
(c) has prepared
(d) had been preparing

13. You will not get paid for time off unless you _____ a doctor's note.
(a) will have (b) have
(c) had (d) are having

14. We ___ dinner when our unexpected guests ____ .
(a) ate/were arriving
(b) were eating/arrived
(c) had eaten/were arriving
(d) were eating/were arriving

15. Since they _____ us that they were coming, we _____ any food for them.
(a) didn't tell/have not had
(b) hadn't told/didn't have
(c) hadn't told/have not
(d) didn't tell/hadn't had

16. Unless you _____ where you are going soon, you _____ to get a ticket.
(a) decide/haven't been
(b) will decide/aren't going to be
(c) have not decided/aren't
(d) decide/won't be able

17. Right now, an important meeting ____ during which the committee _____ the future of the project.
(a) is holding/decides
(b) is being held/is going to decide
(c) is holding/decides
(d) is being held/deciding

18. Because the traffic was so terrible, by the time we got to the airport, our airline's check-in counter _____.
(a) had already closed
(b) closed no more
(c) still closed
(d) hadn't closed yet

19. Danish _____ attention to the road when he _____ into a hole in the ground.
(a) wasn't paying/fell
(b) hadn't paid/is failing
(c) didn't pay/has fallen
(d) hasn't been paying/fall

20. The Internet _____ computer users easily to connect to other computers and information stores wherever they _____ across the world.
(a) allows/are (b) allowed/will be
(c) are allowing/were (d) will allow/would be

21. My father _____ everything about airplanes. He always _____books about aviation.
(a) is knowing/read (b) knows/reads
(c) know/reads (d) is knowing/reads

22. Grass normally _____ best when it rains.
(a) is growing
(b) is being grow
(c) grows
(d) grow

23. After they _____ home from their honeymoon, they _____ building their new house.
(a) had come/started
(b) come/started
(c) had come/had started
(d) came/had started

24. Anju hurt herself while she_____ football.
(a) was playing
(b) played
(c) is playing
(d) playing

25. It is the best result we _____ .
(a) ever had
(b) have ever had
(c) is ever having
(d) have ever been having

Answer Key							
1. (a)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (b)	**6.** (d)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (b)
9. (a)	**10.** (b)	**11.** (b)	**12.** (d)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (b)	**16.** (d)
17. (b)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (a)	**21.** (b)	**22.** (c)	**23.** (a)	**24.** (a)
25. (b)							

REINFORCE YOUR GRAMMAR

Practice

SET - 1

Direction: In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Farmers, as you may know, _____(1)____ a hard time of it in Britain lately, and turning to new ways of earning income from their land. This involves not only planting new kinds of crops, but also some strange ways of making money, the most unusual of which has got to be sheep racing. Yes, you ____(2)____ me correctly. A farmer in the west of England now ____(3)____ sheep races on a regular basis, and since last year over 100,000 people _____(4)____ up to watch the proceedings. When I _____(5)____ the farm on my way to the sea, one punter told me, and I thought I'd have a look. According to a regular visitor, betting on sheep is more interesting than betting on horses.

1. (a) had (b) have had
(c) are having (d) were having

2. (a) hear (b) heard
(c) did hear (d) both (b) and (c)

3. (a) is holding (b) held
(c) holds (d) hold

4. (a) turned (b) have turned
(c) are turning (d) both (b) and (c)

5. (a) have passed (b) pass
(c) passed (d) was passing

Answer Key				
1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) जब भी किसी sentence में lately, of late, recently, yet, so far, etc. दिये गये हो तो उस sentence में Present Perfect Tense का use किया जाता है।

Given sentence—

Farmers, as you know_____ in Britain lately.

इसमें "lately" adverb का use किया गया है, इसलिए Present Perfect Tense का use किया जायेगा। (have + V^3)

- Had– यह verb की 2nd form है (Simple Past Tense) इसलिये यह option wrong होगा।
- Are having– "be + V^1 + ing", Present Continuous Tense है। इसलिये ये option भी wrong होगा।
- Were having– यह option, Past Continuous Tense में है इसलिये ये भी wrong होगा।
- Have had (have + V^3)–

  यह option Present Perfect Tense में दिया गया है।

  जहाँ have (H.V) और had (V^3 of 'have') main verb है।

  - Have (V^1), Had (V^2), Had (V^3)
  - इसलिये option (b) इसका सही answer होगा।

2. (b) इस blank को, elimination का use करके, fill किया जा सकता है।

Given sentence—

Yes, you _____ me correctly.

- Option (A)– hear (V^1) [Simple Present Tense] क्योंकि दिया गया sentence, कोई regular or frequent action नहीं है, इसलिये ये option wrong होगा।
- Option (c)– did hear
- Did एक helping verb है, जिसको Simple Past Tense के non– affirmative sentence में लिखा जाता है, did hear लिखना गलत होगा। इसलिये ये option भी wrong होगा।
- Option (d)– both b & c
- यदि option c, पहले ही गलत हो चुका है, तो b और c option दोनों सही हो ही नहीं सकते।

  इसलिये option (d) भी wrong होगा।
- Option (b)– heard (V^2)

  यह एक single time action को दिखाता है।

  (simple past tense)
- Option (a), (c), और (d) पहले ही eliminate हो चुके है इसलिये option (b) सही answer होगा।

3. (c) जब किसी sentence में कोई ऐसा काम हो जो daily, regular या frequently हो रहा हो तो उस sentence को Simple Present में लिखा जाता है।

Given sentence –

A farmer in the west _____ on a regular basis.

इस sentence में, regular basis से यह पता चलता है कि ये काम frequent action है इसलिये इसमें simple present tense [V^1 + s/es] का use होगा।

(a) Is holding– option (a) में verb को Present Continuous में लिखा गया है, इसलिये ये option, wrong होगा।

(b) Held - V^2 (Simple Past Tense) में है इसलिये यह option भी wrong होगा।

{Hold (V^1), held (V^2) held (V^3)}

(d) Hold – यह option वैसे तो Simple Present Tense में है लेकिन इस sentence का subject, "A farmer" singular है इसलिये hold, wrong होगा। और holds, option (c) इसका सही answer होगा।

4. (b) जब कोई action past के किसी point से शुरू हुआ हो तथा अभी present में continue हो और उस action का result दिया हो उसमें Present Perfect Tense का use किया जाता है।

दिये गये sentence में, "since last year", past में action के start होने के एक point को बता रहा है और "10,000 people" action के result को दिखा रहा है, इसलिये इसमें Present Perfect Tense use किया जायेगा।

- Option (a) – turned (V^2) (Simple Past Tense) यह option wrong होगा।
- Option (c) – are turning (Present Continuous Tense) ये option भी wrong होगा।
- Option (b) – have turned (Present Perfect Tense) इसलिये option (b), सही answer होगा।

5. (c) दिया गया sentence completely Past Tense में लिखा गया है, इसलिये sequence of tenses की वजह से, यदि आगे use की गई सारी verbs, Simple Past Tense में है तो ये option भी Simple Past Tense को follow करेगा।

Simple Past Tense – 2nd form of verb

Pass (V^1), passed (V^2), passed (V^3)

(a) Have passed– ये option, Present Prefect Tense में है इसलिये ये option wrong होगा।

(b) Pass – pass verb की base from (V^1) है इसलिये ये option भी wrong होगा।

(d) Was passing – ये option, Past Continuous Tense [was/were + V^1 + ing] में लिखा गया है इसलिये ये option भी wrong होगा।

(c) Passed - V^2 (Simple Past Tense), इसलिये option C इसका सही answer होगा।

SET - 2

This time last year I _____(1)_____ in the rain along a country road in France with a friend of mine. We had decided to go on a cycling holiday in Normandy. Neither of us _____(2)____ to France before, but we knew some French from our time at school and we had managed to brush up on the basics. Now we _____(3)_____ if we had made the right decision. We had planned our route carefully in advance, but we _____(4)___ one important thing, the weather. It _____(5)_____ solidly since our arrival and that night we ended up sleeping in the waiting room at a railway station.

1. (a) have cycled (b) was cycling (c) cycled (d) have been cycling

2. (a) have been (b) was (c) had been (d) had become

3. (a) wondered (b) were wondering (c) are wondering (d) had wondered

4. (a) forgot (b) had forgotten (c) were forgotten (d) have forgotten

5. (a) had rained (b) had been raining (c) rained (d) both (a) and (b)

Answer Key

1.	(b)	2.	(c)	3.	(b)	4.	(b)	5.	(b)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) इस blank को elimination method से fill किया जा सकता है–

Given sentence–

This time last year_____ of mine.

- Option (a)– have cycled (Has/have + V^3)

  ये option Present Perfect Tense में दिया गया है

  लेकिन sentence में last year से ये confirm है कि ये sentence, Past Tense में लिखा जायेगा, इसलिये option (a) wrong होगा।

- Option (c) cycled (V^2)

  V^2 (Simple Past Tense), जो कि past के किसी single Time action को refer करता है, लेकिन cycling करना, एक time taking action है इसलिये इसको Continuous Tense में लिखा जाना चाहिये इसलिये option (c) wrong होगा।

- Option (d)– have been cycling

  ये Option भी past tense में ना होकर Present Perfect Continuous में लिखा गया है, इसलिये option (d) wrong होगा।

- Option (b)– was cycling

  इस Option में, verb को Past Continuous Tense में लिखा हुआ है, जो कि Past के time taking action को दिखाता है, इसलिये option (b) इसका सही answer होगा।

2. (c) Given sentence–

Neither of us_____ France before,_____

- Before — Past से भी Past में जाने के लिये (Past Perfect)
- Ago — Present से Past में जाने के लिये (Simple Past)
- इस sentence में before से ये तो confirm है कि sentence, Past Perfect (had + V^3) में लिखा जायेगा।
- Option (a) और (b) में Past Perfect Tense का use नहीं किया गया है इसलिये ये दोनों option wrong होंगे।
- Option (d) – had become (बनना/होना)

  इस option में Past Perfect Tense तो है लेकिन verb, (become). इस context के according सही नहीं है।

- Sentence में पहले कभी France जाकर आने की बात की गई है इसलिये option (d) wrong होगा।
- Option (c)– had been

  इस option में Past Perfect Tense, use किया गया है। इसलिये option (c) सही answer होगा।

- Go, went, gone/been

  (V^1) (V^2) (V^3)

- Gone – जब कहीं गये हो और वहाँ से वापस ना आये हों।
- Been – जब कहीं जाकर वापस आ चुके हों।

3. (b) Given sentence—

Now we _____ had made the right decision.

इस sentence में past के एक moment की बात हो रही है कि– उस समय हम सोच रहे थे या उस समय हम confusion में थे जो कि उस समय के continuous action को refer करता है, इसलिये इस sentence को Past Continuous tense में लिखा जाना चाहिये।

Past Continuous Tense— was/were + V_1 + ing

- सिर्फ option (b) में ही Past Continuous Tense दिया गया है।

  इसलिये option (b) were wondering, इसका सही answer होगा।

4. (b) Given Sentence—

We had planned _____ but we _____ one important thing.

इस sentence में Past Perfect Tense का use, already किया गया है तो आगे आने वाली verb भी Past Perfect Tense में ही लिखी जायेगी।

Past Perfect — had + V^3

- Option (a) – forgot (V^2)– यह option, Simple Past Tense में है इसलिये ये option wrong होगा।
- Option (c) – were forgotten (be + V^3) ये option, Simple Past Tense के passive voice में लिखा हुआ है, जो कि out of context है, इसलिये ये option भी wrong होगा।
- Option (d) – have forgotten (has/have + V^3) ये option, Present Perfect Tense में है, इसलिये option (d) भी wrong होगा।
- Option (b) – had forgotten (Had + V^3) ये option, Past Perfect Tense में है, इसलिये option (b) इसका सही answer होगा।

5. (b) Given sentence –

It_____ solidly since our arrival _____

since के साथ usually, Perfect Continuous Tense का use किया जाता है।

जो ये दिखाता है कि – कोई काम past में किसी time पर start हुआ और अभी भी चल रहा है।

लेकिन यदि वह काम हो गया हो और उसका result आ गया हो तो since के साथ Perfect Tense भी use किया जा सकता है।

इस sentence में कोई result, given नहीं है इसलिये since के साथ Perfect Continuous Tense का use किया जायेगा। जो कि सिर्फ option (b) में दिया गया है।

इसलिये option (b), had been raining इसका सही answer होगा।

04 CHAPTER GRAMMAR

4.4 Modal Verbs

Modal Verbs हर language का important part होता है। हम modal verbs के main usages को examples की मदद से समझते है।

	Modal	Main Usages	Examples
1.	Can	(i) Ability	(i) I can speak Spanish fluently.
		(ii) Permission	(ii) Can I go to the restroom, please?
		(iii) Requests	(iii) Can you please pass me the salt?
2.	Could	(i) Polite requests	(i) Could you please pass me the salt?
		(ii) Past ability	(ii) When I was younger, I could run faster than anyone in my class.
		(iii) Possibility in the past	(ii) He could have been a great musician if he had continued to practice
3.	May	(i) Permission	(i) May I go to the bathroom, please?
		(ii) Possibility	(ii) It may rain later, so bring an umbrella.
		(iii) Uncertainty	(iii) I may have left my keys at the office, but I'm not sure.
4.	Might	(i) Possibility	(i) It might rain later, so I'm bringing an umbrella.
		(ii) Uncertainty	(ii) I might have left my phone at home, I can't seem to find it.
		(iii) Polite requests	(iii) Might I borrow your pen for a moment?
5.	Must	(i) Obligation	(i) You must wear a seatbelt while driving.
		(ii) Necessity	(ii) You must eat something before taking your medication.
		(iii) Strong advice	(iii) You must see a doctor about that persistent cough.
6.	Shall	(i) Future plans or arrangements	(i) We shall discuss this matter in the next meeting.
		(ii) Suggestions	(ii) Shall we go out for dinner tonight?
		(iii) Offers	(iii) Shall I open the window for you?
7.	Should	(i) Advice	(i) You should eat more fruits and vegetables.
		(ii) Obligation	(ii) Employees should arrive on time for work.
		(iii) Expectation	(iii) The report should be ready by tomorrow.
8.	Will	(i) Future actions	(i) I will go to the store tomorrow.
		(ii) Predictions	(ii) The price of oil will continue to rise.
		(iii) offers	(iii) I will help you with your homework.
9.	Would	(i) Polite requests	(i) Would you mind passing the salt, please?
		(ii) Hypothetical situations	(ii) If I won the lottery, I would travel the world.
		(iii) Past habits or actions	(iii) When I was a child, I would spend hours playing outside.

CONCEPT BUILDING TEST □ MODALS

1. You _____ have come to see me today. I am feeling much better and _____ get around by myself now.
(a) mustn't/could
(b) needn't/can
(c) might not/shouldn't
(d) dare/may

2. I _____ travel by coach to Delhi last week because the airline pilots were on strike.
(a) could (b) needn't
(b) had to (d) must

3. Now that you have a job, you _____ be more responsible. You _____ sleep till noon any more. You _____ start work at 8 in the morning. You _____ dress in a suit and tie. You _____ act like a schoolboy any longer.
(a) must/can't/have to/have to/can't
(b) have to/may/will/can/mustn't
(c) must/won't/must/ought to/mayn't
(d) should/mustn't/will/have to/should

4. You _____ talk to each other if you want to settle your dispute. You _____ get anywhere if you both refuse to discuss the matter.
(a) have to/will (b) should/won't
(c) can/could (d) had better/may

5. It was too late! The doctor _____ help the patient. He told the family that they _____ too long before calling him.
(a) wouldn't/had been waiting
(b) could/have waited
(c) couldn't/had waited
(d) might/had to wait

6. You _____ join the meeting on Friday, but you _____ if you like.
(a) shouldn't/had to
(b) mustn't/needn't
(c) can't/shouldn't
(d) needn't/can

7. One of us _____ here because there _____ an urgent call.
(a) must wait/should have been
(b) ought to wait/may have been
(c) needn't wait/must be
(d) had better wait/might be

8. Radha _____ well when she first got her driving licence, but she _____ it by now.
(a) couldn't drive/must have learnt
(b) didn't have to drive/will be able to learn
(c) wasn't able to drive/must learn
(d) wasn't able to drive/shouldn't have learnt

9. You _____ make a mess in the house, or else your mother will be very angry.
(a) can (b) mustn't
(c) needn't (d) must

10. You _____ go home now. You _____ finish writing those emails. They can wait until tomorrow.
(a) cannot/must (b) cannot/mustn't
(c) can/needn't (d) cannot/need

11. According to the weather report, it _____ rain today, but I'm not so sure about it.
(a) might (b) can
(c) must (d) have to

12. Be careful with the knife! It's very sharp, you _____ cut your finger.
(a) should (b) may
(c) need to (d) can

13. Vinod asked me to check the exercises. He thought that I _____ have made a mistake.
(a) might (b) can
(c) should (d) may

14. You _____ buy a dictionary; there are a lot in class.
(a) don't dare (b) must
(c) needn't (d) don't need

15. When I was a child, I _____ play in the street with boys and girls from the neighbourhood.
(a) won't (b) must
(c) would (d) may

16. He gripped his brother's arm lest he _____ trampled by the mob.
(a) may be (b) will be
(c) might be (d) should be

17. Ram has broken his leg, only if he gets well soon and works hard, he _____ play the game against Australia.
(a) can (b) will be able to
(c) used to (d) has to

18. He was a salesman, so he _____ travelling up and down the country.
(a) used to (b) would
(c) was used to (d) is use to

19. I _____ defeat him very easily.
(a) be able to (b) can be able to
(c) can (d) could be able to

20. The murderers of the Prime Minister _____ elude the police for almost three and a half years.
(a) could (b) was able to
(c) used to (d) can

Answer Key

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

Space for self Notes:-



04 CHAPTER — GRAMMAR

4.5 Non Finite Verbs

Non Finite Verbs

INFINITIVE
- To + V_1 (Active)
- To + be + V_3 (Passive)
- To + have + V_3 (Active)
- To + have been + V_3 (Passive)
- Infinitives का प्रयोग Verbal Noun की तरह किया जाता है।

GERUND
- V_1 + ing (Active)
- Being + V_3 (Passive)
- Gerunds का प्रयोग Verbal Noun की तरह किया जाता है।

PARTICIPLE
- Present Participle - V_1 + ing (Active)
- Past Participle - V_3 (Passive)
- Perfect Participle
  - ➢ Having + V_3 (Active)
  - ➢ Having Been + V_3 (Passive)
- Participles का प्रयोग Verbal Adjective की तरह किया जाता है।

INFINITIVES

"To + V_1" को सामान्यत: Subject/object के रूप में Noun की तरह या Purpose दिखाने के लिए Adverb की तरह प्रयोग करते हैं।

➢ ***Important points***

- **Bare infinitive (infinitive without 'to')**

(a) **जब दो infinitive structures को 'and', 'or', 'but', 'except', 'than', 'as', 'like' आदि से जोड़ा जाता है तो सामान्यत: बाद वाले infinitive से पहले "to" नहीं लगाते।**

Ex:- I want to lie and to sleep for a while. (Use "to lie and sleep")

He did nothing except calling you. (Use "call")

(b) **Let, make, bid, have, + sb/sth + V_1**

Ex:- He bade me to go out. (Use "bade me go")

(c) **Help + sb + (to) do/in doing**

Ex:- He helped me to doing this. (Use "do", "to do" or "in doing" instead of "to doing")

(d) **Cannot help but + V_1 / Cannot help + V_1 + ing**

Ex:- Whenever I hear that song, I can't help but dance.

Ex:- Whenever I hear that song, I can't help dancing.

(e) **Why (should/would + sub) + V_1... + when/if + sub ....**

Ex:- Why to stay inside if we can go out. (Use "why stay")

GERUNDS

"V + ing" को सामान्यत: Subject/object के रूप में Noun की तरह use करते है।

➢ ***Important points***

- **POSSESSIVE DETERMINERS + GERUND**

  Gerund (v + ing) से पहले सामान्यत: Possessive Determiners (my, your, his, her, our, their, etc.) लगाते हैं।

  Ex:- I don't like them staying out late. (Use "their staying")

- **PREPOSITIONS + GERUND**

  Ex:- We don't know anything about driving a car.

- **PHRASES (WITH "TO") + GERUND**

  Be used to, habituated to, accustomed to, with a view to, look forward to, in addition to, devoted to, object to, given to, taken to, addicted to, averse to, prone* to, owing to, due to, adhere to, conducive to, indifferent to, preferable to, etc.

Ex:- I was used to drink. (Use "drinking" in place of "to drink")

Ex:-The student was looking forward to meet the teacher. (Use "meeting" in place of "to meet")

- **VERBS + GERUND (V + ING)**

कुछ Verbs के बाद सामान्यत: Gerund (V + ing) लगाते हैं। जैसे Appreciate, enjoy, suggest, consider, contemplate, admit, resist, detest, dislike, it is no/much/some use, deny, avoid, delay, forgive, mind, to be busy, can't help, escape, anticipate, etc.

Ex:- She enjoyed to play video games. (Use "playing" in place of "to play")

Ex:- He always avoids to tell the truth in front of others. (Used "telling" in place of "to tell")

- **VERBS + INFINITIVE (TO + V_1)**

कुछ Verbs के बाद सामान्यत: Infinitive (To + v_1) लगाते हैं। जैसे Invite, request, urge, want, expect, refuse, forbid, afford*, permit*, allow*, advise*, encourage, force, compel, persuade, order, tell, remind etc.

Note:- ऊपर दिए गए Starred (*) verbs के बाद Infinitive (To + v_1) सिर्फ तब आता है जब इनके बाद object होता है, object न होने पर इनके बाद हम Gerund (V_1 + ing) लगाते हैं।

Ex:- She doesn't allow me to play outside. [✓]

Ex:- The company policy allows working from home two days a week. [✓]

- **VERBS + INFINITIVE OR GERUND**

कुछ Verbs के बाद Infinitive (To + v_1) या Gerund (V_1 + ing) दोनों लगा सकते हैं। जैसे Love, like, hate, prefer, propose, start, begin*, try*, forget*, remember*, stop*, etc.

Note:- ऊपर दिए गए Starred (*) verbs के बाद Infinitive या Gerund लगाने पर sentence का meaning अलग-अलग हो जाता है।

- ☛ I stopped smoking. (= मैंने Smoking करना बंद कर दिया)
- ☛ I stopped to smoke. (= मैं Smoke करने के लिए रुका)
- ☛ I remember to watch the movie. (= मुझे याद है कि movie देखनी है)
- ☛ I remember watching the movie. (= मुझे याद है कि movie देखी थी)
- ☛ I forgot to call you. (= मैं तुम्हें call करना भूल गया)
- ☛ I forgot calling you. (= मैं भूल गया कि तुम्हें call किया था)
- ☛ I tried calling her. (= मैनें उसको call करके देखा।)
- ☛ I tried to call her. (= मैनें उसको call करने की कोशिश की)

PARTICIPLES

यह एक verb form है जो Adjective की तरह काम करती है।

➢ ***Important Points:-***

- **PRESENT PARTICIPLE (V + ING) v/s PAST PARTICIPLE (V_3)**

Present participle (V + ing) की active meaning होती है जबकि past participle (V_3) की passive meaning होती है।

For example:-

An attracting girl (= a girl who attracts)

An attracted girl (= a girl who is attracted)

Ex:- The confusing people could not decide where to go for trip. (Use "confused")

- **VERBS HAVING two THIRD FORMS**

कुछ verbs को दो Third forms होती है जिनमें से एक सामान्यत: Adjective की तरह इस्तेमाल होती है और एक सामान्यत: verb की तरह इस्तेमाल होती है।

Verb	Adjective	Verb	Adjective
Sunk	Sunken	Melted	Molten
Drunk*	Drunken	Got	Gotten
Shrunk	Shrunken	Rotted	Rotten
Struck	Stricken	Proved	Proven
Shaved	Shaven	Loaded	Laden

- Drunk* एक Noun, adjective या V_3 की तरह use हो सकता है यह sentence पर निर्भर करेगा।
- Drunk* जब adjective की तरह use होता है तो यह usually Noun के बिना use होगा।

Ex:- It is a proved fact, and it was proved by none other than Sir Isaac Newton. (Use "proven" as we need an adjective between Determiner 'a' and Noun 'fact'.)

I saw two drunk men on the street. (Use "two drunks" or "two drunken men")

Practice

SET - 1

Driving to the countryside, I couldn't resist ___(1)___ at a fruit stand. The colorful fruits were so ___(2)___ that I ended up ___(3)___ a basketful. Walking towards the car, I realized I had forgotten ___(4)___ a bag. Juggling the basket, I tried to open the door, but it wouldn't budge. Finally, I managed ___(5)___ it open, only to see the keys dangling from the ignition.

1. (a) to be stopped (b) to stop
   (c) stopping (d) stop
2. (a) temptation (b) tempted
   (c) attempt (d) tempting
3. (a) purchase (b) purchased
   (c) bought (d) buying
4. (a) to bring (b) bringing
   (c) carry (d) carrying
5. (a) delivered (b) delivering
   (c) to push (d) push

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Stopping

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि जब मैं country side (ग्रामीण क्षेत्र) से गुजर रहा था तो एक fruit की दुकान पर रूके बिना नहीं रह सका। Active voice sentences में 'Resist' के बाद present participle (V_1 + ing) का प्रयोग किया जाता है अत: 'stopping' यहाँ correct answer है।

Example:- I couldn't resist looking at her.

2. (d) Tempting

दिये गए blank space में हमें एक adjective की जरूरत है जिससे पता चल सके कि वो colorful fruits कैसे थे। यहाँ दिये गए options में से 'tempting' एक adjective है जिसका अर्थ है 'प्रलोभित करने वाले'। अत: 'Tempting' यहाँ correct answer है। Temptation (प्रलोभन) एक noun है, tempt (प्रलोभित करना) एक verb हैं एवं attempt (प्रयास या प्रयास करना) एक verb और noun दोनों है।

3. (d) Buying

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि वो colorful fruits इतने प्रलोभित करने वाले थे कि मैनें एक पुरी basket खरीद ली। 'End up' के बाद हम present participle (V_1 + ing) का प्रयोग करते हैं, अत: 'buying' यहाँ correct answer है।

Example:- She ended up losing her job.

4. (a) To bring

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि गाड़ी की तरफ चलते हुए मुझे ध्यान आया कि मैं एक bag लाना भुल गया था। यहाँ blank space से पहले 'forgotten' verb का प्रयोग किया गया है और 'forget' के बाद हम infinitive form (to + V_1) का प्रयोग करते हैं। अत: यहाँ 'to bring' सही answer है।

Example:- I forget to mention his name on the stage.

5. (c) To push

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि fruits की basket लिये हुए मैं गाड़ी का door खोलने की कोशिश कर रहा था, लेकिन वह नहीं खुला। आखिरकार मैनें उसे खोल दिया।

'Manage' के बाद हम infinitive form (to + V1) का प्रयोग करते हैं। 'Manage to do something' सही formation है, जिसका अर्थ हैं कुछ करने में सक्षम होना'। अत: यहाँ infinitive form 'to push' सही answer है।

SET - 2

To become a better writer, I have been practicing writing every day, ___(1)___ different prompts and styles. I enjoy ___(2)___ different characters and ___(3)___ with various structures and techniques. Sometimes I find myself staring at the blank page, but I keep ___(4)___ through, not allowing writer's block ___(5)___ my progress. I believe that writing is a journey, not a destination.

1. (a) to use (b) to be used (c) used (d) using
2. (a) exploration (b) to explore (c) exploring (d) explored
3. (a) experimentation (b) to experiment (c) experimenting (d) to experiment
4. (a) push (b) push away (c) pushed away (d) pushing
5. (a) to hinder (b) hindering (c) hindrance (d) hindered

Answer Key				
1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (d)	5. (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Using

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि एक better writer बनने के लिए, मैं हर दिन writing की practice कर रहा हूँ, अलग-अलग prompts और styles का इस्तेमाल करते हुए। दिया गया sentence, continuity की बात कर रहा है अत: यहाँ हमें present participle (V1 + ing) की जरूरत है। इसलिए 'using' यहाँ choice है जो कि एक present participle है जिसका अर्थ है- इस्तेमाल करते हुए या प्रयोग करते हुए।

'To use' एक infinitive form है, 'used' एक past participle है तथा 'to be used' passive voice का structure है।

2. (c) Exploring

'Enjoy' के बाद हम gerund (V_1 + ing) form का प्रयोग करते हैं। अत: यहाँ 'exploring' सही answer है।

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि मैं different characters को explore करना (खोजना, अन्वेषण करना) पसंद करता हूँ।

Example:- I enjoy playing cricket.

3. (c) Experimenting

यहाँ 'and' से पहले gerund from (V_1 + ing) का प्रयोग होगा (क्योंकि 'enjoy' के बाद gerund form आती है), अत: 'and' के बाद भी same verb form (gerund) आएगी। इसलिए 'experimenting' यहाँ सही answer है।

4. (d) Pushing

'Keep' के बाद 'V$_1$ + ing' का प्रयोग होता है, अत: यहाँ 'pushing' सही answer है।

Example:- Keep fighting, keep walking, etc.

5. (a) To hinder

यहाँ sentence में 'allow' verb का प्रयोग किया गया है और 'allow' के बाद हम infinitive form (to + V$_1$) का प्रयोग करते हैं। अत: 'to hinder' यहाँ सही answer है।

Example:- You are not allowed to leave the country.



04 CHAPTER — GRAMMAR

4.6 Mood & Conditional

MOOD

Mood, verb की एक ऐसी form है, जो किसी बात [matter] के प्रति speaker के view को show करता है। यह किसी fact, opinion, command, suggestion, request, wish, hypothetical (imaginary) situation, or uncertainty के बारे में बताती है।

1. PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD:-

यह necessity requirement, order, demand और prayer को show करता है। Present Subjective Mood का present time से कोई मतलब नहीं है। यह verb की present form के बारे में बताती है।

V^1 (verb की base from) verb की present from है, अत: Present Subjective Mood में V^1 का use होता है।

[Note-1] निम्नलिखित adjectives- especially वे जो that clause के साथ use होते है, के साथ Subjective Mood का use होता है। - crucial, essential, important, imperative, necessary, urgent, advisable etc.

Structure [It is + adjective + that + Present Subjunctive Mood]

[Note -2] निम्नलिखित verbs especially वे जो that clause के साथ use होती है, के साथ Subjunctive Mood का use होता है- insist, demand, advise, urge, require, ask और order.

(A) It is necessary that everyone come on time.

(B) My teacher ordered that everyone be on time at party.

(C) I insisted that the council reconsider its decision.

(D) All of his friends advised him that he help his girlfriend.

(E) The job requires that candidates be experienced in Java Script.

2. PAST SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD:-

यह verb की वह form है जो ये बताती हैं कि situation imaginary (काल्पनिक), या unreal (अवास्तविक) है।

Past Subjunctive Mood का past time से कोई मतलब नहीं है। यह verb की past form के बारे में बताता है।

➢ हम Past Subjunctive Mood का use, 'I wish', As if, As though, तथा If only के बाद करते हैं।

(A) PAST SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD - (जो present time को denote करता है)

V^2 (verb की past form) का use Past Subjunctive Mood में present time को denote करने के लिए होता है। लेकिन V^2 के रूप में हम 'was' का use न करके 'were' का use करते है।

I wish I am a teacher. [×]

I wish I was a teacher. [×]

I wish I were a teacher. [✓]

(B) PAST SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD - (जो past time को denote करता है)

हम Past subjunctive mood में [Had + V^3] का use past time को denote करने के लिए करते हैं।

I wished I have gone there. [×]

I wished I had gone there. [✓]

कुछ Special structures

➢ I wish, would that, if only, oh that - ये phrases, imagination (कल्पना) को show करते है।

इसलिए इन phrases के साथ Past Subjective Mood का use करते है।

➢ It is + {high time/right time/ approriate time / about time/ right opportunity} + (Subject + V^2/were)

It was + {high time/right time/ apt time / about time/ right opportunity} + (Subject + had + V^3)

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Conditional sentences, दो clauses से मिलकर बनते हैं।

(1) Subordinate clause (If-clause) - जिसमें condition दी होती है।

(2) Main clause - जिसमें दी गई condition का result दिया होता है।

Conditionals	Usage	Structure and Example
REAL & PROBABLE CONDITIONALS	Scientific/general truth के लिए इसका use करते है।	If + Present Indefinite, Present Indefinite If water is heated to 100 degrees centigrade, it begins to boil.
	Future की possible condition के लिए इसका use करते है।	If + Present Indefinite, Future Indefinite If you come to me, I will teach you.
HYPOTHETICAL CONDITIONALS	Present की unreal और imaginary condition के लिए इसका use करते हैं।	If + past Indefinite (V2), Would +V1 *Or* If + sub + were , Would + V1 If he worked hard, he would pass the exam. If he were my brother, I would help him.
UNREAL CONDITIONALS	Past की unreal और imaginary condition के लिए इसका use करते हैं।	If + Had + V3 , Would + have + V3 If she had got up earlier, she would have arrived on time. She would have had time for a shower if she had got up early

CONCEPT BUILDING TEST □ CONDITIONALS & MOODS

WRITE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

1. If you heat air, it volume _____ (Increase).

2. If it doesn't rain for a long time, the earth _____ very dry (Get).

3. If everyone _____ us three euros, we would have had enough money to pay for the drinks. (Give)

4. The police _____ him if they caught him. (Arrest)

5. If I _____ you, I would go to the headmaster and tell him about the incident. (Be)

6. If the goalkeeper had missed that ball, the team _____ the match. (Not win)

7. If the man _____ me, he wouldn't have fallen down the stairs (Not follow)

8. If I earned enough money, I _____ around the world. (Travel)

9. It is imperative that all of the students _____ present at school on time. (Be)

10. It is right time we _____ the examination hall. (Leave)

11. I suggested that she _____ her lawyer before signing the contract. (Consult)

12. It was almost midnight, It was high time we _____ home. (Return)

13. Raju is very poor; I wish he _____ a wonderful house. (Have)

14. If you mix red and blue, you _____ purple. (Get)

15. If you told them the truth, they _____ you. (Not believe)

16. If I _____ the newspaper this morning, I would have known about the bus strike. (Read)

17. If aliens _____ to visit me one day, I would take them to the zoo. (Be)

18. If Spiderman and Superman were real, they _____ to work overtime to fight crime in today's world. (Have)

19. If you meet him, he _____ you. (Help)

20. If you take the next right turn, you _____ able to avoid heavy traffic. (Be)

Answer Key

1.	Increases	2.	Gets	7.	Hadn't followed	8.	Would travel
3.	Had given	4.	Would arrest	9.	Be	10.	Left
5.	Were	6.	Wouldn't have won	11.	Consult	12.	Had returned
				13.	Had	14.	Get
				15.	Wouldn't believe	16.	Had read
				17.	Were	18.	Would have
				19.	Will help	20.	Will be able to

Space for self Notes:-



04 CHAPTER — GRAMMAR

4.7 Pronoun

Pronoun वह word है, जो noun की जगह use होता है। यह किसी paragraph या piece of writing (लेखन) में Noun की repetition न हो, इसलिए use होता है।

For Example:-

Ram is the monitor of this class. □ (Noun)

He is my brother. □ (Pronoun)

□ हमें नीचे दिये गये इन topics को cloze test को अच्छा करने के लिए तैयार करना है।

1. Personal pronouns and cases
2. Special usage of 'one'
3. Agreement of pronouns with verbs
4. Relative pronouns and antecedents
5. Reflexive pronouns

1. *Personal Pronouns*

PERSON	NOMINATIVE CASE (used as a subject)	ACCUSATIVE CASE (used as an object)	POSSESSIVE CASE		REFLEXIVE PRONOUN
			Possessive determiner (adjective)	Possessive pronoun	
	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
FIRST	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
SECOND	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself/yourselves
	He	Him	His	His	Himself
THIRD	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
	It	It	Its	____	Itself
	They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves

2. *Special usage of 'one'*

One *(Number)* = 1

One *(Pronoun)* = यह Noun की repetition avoid करने के लिए use होता है, जब आप किसी के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं, जिसकी बात पहले भी हो चुकी है। इसका मतलब 'people in general' भी है।

Examples:-

(A) Our car is always breaking down, but we are getting a new **one** soon. □ (Pronoun)

(B) There is only **one** girl in my life. □ (Number)

Note:-

(1) It is never used to replace uncountable nouns.

(2) Possessive form of 'one' □ one's.

(3) Reflexive form of 'one' □ oneself.

(4) Plural form of 'one' □ ones

Examples:-

(A) One cannot choose freedom for himself without choosing it for others. **[×]**

(B) One cannot choose freedom for oneself without choosing it for others. **[✓]**

(C) One should never criticize if he is not sure of his facts. **[×]**

(D) One should never criticize if one is not sure of one's facts. **[✓]**

3. *Agreement of Pronouns with Verbs (Pronouns का Verb के साथ Agreement)*

(i) Each, Every, Everybody, Everything, Everyone, Nobody, Nothing, None, Anybody, Anything, Anyone, Somebody, Someone, Something, This, That, Either, Neither – ये pronouns, singular माने जाते हैं, हमें इनके साथ singular verb का use करना है और plural pronouns [their, theirs and themselves] का use नहीं करना है।

(ii) Few, a few, the few, both, many, several – हमें इनके साथ plural verb का use करना है।

(iii) Generally, हम indefinite pronouns (Somebody, something, anybody, anyone, etc.) के साथ singular verb का use करते हैं लेकिन जब हम एक indefinite pronoun को पीछे से देखते हैं तो हम उनके लिए plural pronoun use कर सकते हैं।

Examples:-

(A) Everyone is ready for the party.

(B) Everyone enjoyed the concert, they stood up and clapped.

4. Relative Pronouns and Antecedents

किसी noun या pronoun से किसी clause या phrase को connect करने के लिए relative pronoun का use होता है। वह clause, उस noun को describe करता है। सबसे common relative pronouns who, whose, whom, which और that हैं। कभी-कभी when और where भी relative pronouns की तरह use होते हैं।

RELATIVE PRONOUN	USAGE	EXAMPLES	TYPES OF ANTECEDENT
Who	• यह person के लिए आता है। • यह subject की तरह से use होता है।	It was my brother who saved him.	Person only
Whom	• यह person के लिए आता है। • यह object की तरह से use होता है।	The author whom you criticized in your review has written a reply.	Person only
Whose	• यह 'possession' या 'relation' दिखाता है।	He is a man whose opinion is respected everywhere.	Person only
Which	• यह thing or animal के लिए आता है। • यह subject और object दोनों की तरह से use होता है। • यह extra information देने के लिए use होता है।	His best movie, which won several awards, was about the life of Gandhi.	Things or animals
That	• यह person, thing or animal तीनों के लिए आता है। • यह subject और object दोनों की तरह से use होता है। Note:- all, every, some, no, none, little, few, only और superlative degree adjectives आदि के बाद सामान्यत: that का use होता है। • यह extra information देने के लिए use नहीं होता है।	(A) The people that I spoke to were very helpful. (B) It is the best novel that I have ever read.	A person, thing or animal
When	• यह time को दर्शाता है।	There are times when it's hard not to feel.	A time-denoting term
Where	• यह place के लिए आता है।	I know a place where the food is excellent.	A place-denoting term
What	• यह antecedent के बिना use होता है।	Nobody knows what is going on.	No antecedent

5. *Reflexive Pronoun*

यह ये show करता है कि verb के action का उस person पर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है जो उस action को कर रहा है।

Examples:-

(A) He cut himself.

(B) Raju bought himself a book.

NOTE □ Sentence को कभी reflexive pronoun से start नहीं करते हैं। यह sentence में object की तरह use होता है।

[CONCEPT BUILDING TEST □ PRONOUN]

1. That is the girl _____ brother came to see _____.
(a) that/us (b) whose/us
(c) which/they (d) whose/his

2. If _____ has _____ questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.
(a) someone/any (b) anyone/any
(c) none/any (d) anyone/none

3. If this hat is _____, where have you put _____?
(a) your/mine (b) mine/her
(c) his/hers (d) ours/their

4. _____ didn't take our children to the park as _____ were at school.
(a) myself/our (b) we/they
(c) us/they (d) we/them

5. _____ house is almost the same as _____ neighbours' house. The only difference in appearance is that _____ is grey and _____ is white.
(a) our/our/our/theirs
(b) our/ours/ours/theirs
(c) my/hers/my/her
(d) our/our/ours/theirs

6. _____ roommate and _____ have to share a bookshelf: _____ keeps _____ books on the top two shelves, and I keep ____ on the bottom two shelves.
(a) my/me/she/her/mine
(b) his/me/her/hers/his
(c) my/I/she/her/mine
(d) her/hers/she/her/my

7. We should help everyone as much as possible because we often need help _____.
(a) themselves (b) ourselves
(c) yourselves (d) himself

8. Why didn't you ask _____ to help _____?
(a) somebody/your
(b) anybody/you
(c) anyone/yourself
(d) somebody/yourselves

9. There is the man _____ _____ saw in the park the other day.
(a) whom/we (b) which/our
(c) whom/ourselves (d) who/we

10. My sister and her husband bought a new car. I drove _____ car yesterday, but _____ car is much better than _____.
(a) their/my/them (b) their/my/theirs
(c) my/their/theirs (d) my /their/ mine

11. In my practice as a psychiatrist, _____ have found that helping people to develop personal goals has proved to be the most effective way to help _____to cope with problems.
(a) we/ourselves (b) I/myself
(c) I/them (d) they / us

12. A- "Look, there is _____ in the garden, I heard _____ among the bushes."
B- "Don't worry, it must be my dog."
(a) something/someone
(b) no one/something
(c) someone/something
(d) someone/nothing

13. You can take _____ of these two elective courses; they are _____ very interesting.
(a) both/either (b) both/all
(c) either/both (d) one/either

14. Radha is talking about the writer _____ book is one of the best sellers this year.
(a) which (b) Whose
(c) whom (d) who

15. This is the best book _____ I have ever seen.
(a) which (b) what
(c) that (d) who

16. Freedom is a reality, only when men may voice _____ opinions because _____ must examine _____ opinions.
(a) his/he/his (b) our/we/our
(c) their/they/theirs (d) their/they/their

17. _____ candidate had to pay 10 thousand dollars to turn for office application, that's why there are only 4 candidates.
(a) all (b) some
(c) a few (d) each

18. _____ of the candidates _____ an opportunity to discuss his point of view.
(a) all/wants (b) each/wants
(c) every/want (d) whole/want

19. I haven't been able to find _____ who might be able to help me. There must be _____ who knows the correct way to fill out this application!

(a) someone/anyone (b) no one/someone
(c) anyone/no one (d) anyone/someone

20. _____ year I take out _____ my old clothes and sort out the _____ I don't want to keep.

(a) every/any/one (b) all/all/any
(c) every/some/ones (d) each/all/ones

Answer Key

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

Practice

SET - 1

It's important to take care of ___(1)___, both physically and mentally. You can't help ___(2)___ if you're not feeling your best. Take some time each day to do something that makes you feel good whether it's taking a walk, reading a book, or practicing a hobby, make sure it's something that ___(3)___ enjoy. Don't compare yourself to ___(4)___, focus on your own progress and growth. Your journey is unique and special. Remember that your happiness is ___(5)___ to own, no one else's. Embrace your strengths and weaknesses, they make you who you are.

1. (a) you (b) your
   (c) yours (d) yourself
2. (a) other (b) others
   (c) other's (d) others'
3. (a) you (b) yourself
   (c) yours (d) your's
4. (a) others (b) another
   (c) another's (d) other
5. (a) yourself (b) your
   (c) yours (d) your's

Answer Key

1.	(d)	2.	(b)	3.	(a)	4.	(a)	5.	(c)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Yourself

Reflexive pronoun का use 'object' के रूप में किया जाता है जब subject and object का use एक ही person के लिये किया जाये।

"Sentence में 'you' hidden subject हैं अत: object के लिये yourself का use किया जायेगा क्योंकि subject & object एक ही person को refer कर रहे हैं।

2. (b) Others

यहाँ दिया गया sentence कहता है कि आप दूसरों की मद्द नहीं कर सकते अगर आप स्वयं आपने आप को अच्छा महसूस नहीं कर रहे हैं। यहाँ 'दूसरों' के लिए 'others' सही शब्द है।

- Other = दूसरा

Other's = दूसरे का (possessive form of 'other')

Others' = दूसरों का (possessive form of 'others')

3. (a) Sentence में हमें noun clause में 'enjoy' verb के लिये subject की आवश्यकता है अत: 'you' correct answer है।

4. (a) 'To' preposition के लिये object की need है तथा object के लिये noun/pronoun का use किया जाता है अत: "others" correct answer है।

5. (c) इस sentence में हमें possession की जरूरत है। दिया गया sentence कहता है: याद रखिये कि आपकी खुशी, आपकी अपनी खुशी है। अर्थात् your happiness is your happiness. यहाँ 'your happiness' को दुबारा लिखने की बजाए हम possessive pronoun 'yours' का प्रयोग करेगें, जो 'your' और 'happiness' दोनों को दर्शाता है।

You = pronoun

Your = possessive determiner

Yours = possessive pronoun

SET - 2

The library was a treasure trove of knowledge, with shelves upon shelves of books ___(1)___ had been written by authors from all over the world I couldn't decide ___(2)___ book to read first, so I asked the librarian, ___(3)___ kindly suggested a few titles that might interest me. One of the books, ___(4)___ had a beautiful cover, caught my eye. I asked the librarian whose work it was, and she told me it was written by a renowned author ___(5)___ had won many awards for her writing. I couldn't wait to start reading it.

1. (a) that (b) who
   (c) whose (d) what
2. (a) which (b) what
   (c) whatever (d) whichever
3. (a) whose (b) whom
   (c) who (d) which
4. (a) which (b) that
   (c) who (d) whose
5. (a) whom (b) who
   (c) whose (d) which

Answer Key				
1. (a)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (a)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) That

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि library ज्ञान का एक खजाना थी, जहाँ books की काफी सारी shelves (आलमारियाँ) थी और वो books दुनियाभर के authors द्वारा लिखी गई थी। यहाँ blank space से पहले books लिखा हुआ है और आगे भी books की बात हो रही है, things के लिए which या that का प्रयोग होता है।

2. (a) Which

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि मैं decide (तय करना) नहीं कर पाया कि कौनसी book पहले पढ़ने थी, इसलिए मैनें librarian से पुछा। 'which' का अर्थ हैं 'कौनसा' या 'कौनसी', अत: 'which' सही choice है। That (जो), whatever (जो कोई, जो कुछ, जितना) और whichever (कोई भी), तीनों ही दिये गए context के लिए सही नहीं हैं।

3. (c) Who

दिया गया sentence, librarian की बात कर रहा है जो कि एक person है और उसके लिए हम 'who' का प्रयोग करेंगे, क्योंकि यहाँ 'suggest' verb के लिए एक subject की भी जरूरत है और 'who' का प्रयोग subject तौर पर होता है। 'Whom' का प्रयोग भी person के लिए होता है लेकिन 'whom' एक object के तौर पर इस्तेमाल होता है, subject के तौर पर नहीं। 'Whose' एक relative pronoun है और इसका प्रयोग भी subject के तौर पर नहीं होता है।

4. (a) Which

यहाँ sentence में speaker कहता है कि उन books में से एक पर नजर पड़ी या मेरा ध्यान गया। यहाँ एक extra बात (information) add की गई है कि उस book का cover बहुत ही सुंदर था। इस extra information को हटाने पर भी sentence का meaning change नहीं होगा। Sentence का meaning तब भी यही रहेगा कि उन books में से एक पर नजर पड़ी। इसलिए जब हम कोई ऐसी information, sentence में add करते हैं जो sentence के main meaning से अलग है और उसे हटाने पर sentence का meaning भी नहीं बदलता है, तो वह extra information 'which' clause के द्वारा sentence में add की जाती है।

5. (b) Who

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि librarian ने बताया कि वह book एक जाने-माने author के द्वारा लिखी गई थी। यहाँ blank space से पहले 'author' की बात हो रही है और आगे भी उसी बात को continue रखा गया है, अत: यहाँ हम author के लिए 'who' का प्रयोग करेगें, क्योंकि यहाँ 'had' verb के लिये हमें एक subject की जरूरत है, और 'who' का इस्तेमाल हम person के लिए (दिये गये author के लिए) subject के तौर पर कर सकते हैं। 'Whom' और 'whose' का प्रयोग भी person के लिए होता है मगर इन्हें subject के तौर पर प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता। 'Whom' को प्रयोग object के तौर पर होता है और 'whose' का प्रयोग relative pronoun के तौर पर होता है।

Space for self Notes:-

04 CHAPTER — GRAMMAR

4.8 Conjunction

Conjunction **वह शब्द है जो words, phrases, clauses या sentences को जोड़ता है।**

हमने आपके लिए इस Topic को तीन हिस्सों में बांटा है जिससे आप सही क्रम में ज्यादा अच्छे से चीजें समझ सकें।

Conjunction

- **Sub-ordinate Conjunctions** → ये Conjunctions एक sentence में dependent clauses को जोड़ते हैं।
- **Co-ordinate Conjunctions** → ये Conjunctions एक sentence में दो independent clauses को जोड़ते हैं।
- **Co-relatives** → यहाँ दो Conjunctions एक sentence में pair में use होते है। Pair words को गलत देकर अक्सर exams में error दिए जाते है।

Note: Clause (Sub. + Verb) एक ही Sentence में दो या दो से ज्यादा हो सकते हैं, हमें हर clause को introduce करने के लिए एक conjunction का use करना पड़ता है।

SUB-ORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunction	Meaning & Usage	Structure & Examples
WHEN	'At the time or during the time' (जब या जिस दौरान) के sense में इसका use होता है। यह Specific (निश्चित) time को denote करता है।	I was playing chess <u>when</u> I first saw her. (at the time) I saw her <u>when</u> she was playing chess. (during the time)
BEFORE	'Earlier than' (से पहले) के sense में इसका use होता है।	<u>Before</u> the doctor came, the patient had died.
AFTER	'Later than' (के बाद) के sense में इसका use होता है।	I will call you <u>after</u> I have done my work.
SINCE	यह 'beginning time' को denote करता है।	I have not seen her <u>since</u> I came to Ayodhya.
UNTIL	'Up to the point in time' (तक) के sense में इसका use होता है	We will have to wait here <u>until</u> the rain stops.
AS SOON AS	यदि एक action के तुरंत बाद दूसरा action हो तो इसका use करते है।	Vinod stopped crying <u>as soon as</u> he saw the gift. You will never guess what happened <u>as soon as</u> I left my room.

AS LONG AS	यह किसी plan की Intended duration (पहले से सोची गई time limit) को show करता है।	I cannot forget that moment of my life as long as I live. You can stay here as long as you like.
WHILE	'During the time' (जिस दौरान) के sense में इसका use होता है।	While I was waiting at the bus stop, three buses went by in the opposite direction.
WHENEVER	'At any time' (जब भी) के sense में इसका use होता है। यह General time को show करता है।	You can ask for help whenever you need it. The roof leaks whenever it rains.
AS	जब 2 चीजें एक साथ हो रही हों। (जब)	I saw a dog as I was walking to the store.
ONCE	यह एक specific time के लिए use होता है। (जैसे ही)	Once I pass all my exams, I'll go to London. My boss is a good man once you get to know him.
IF	यह condition को denote करने में use होता है। (अगर) इसका use उस sense में होता है जब यह दिया गया हो कि कोई घटना किसी particular situation में ही हो सकती है।	You can stay here for weekends if you like. I sleep with the window open unless it is not really cold. (×)
UNLESS	Unless = If + Not (अगर नहीं) Don't use 'not' with until/unless	I sleep with the window open unless it is really cold. (✓)
UNTIL	इसका use 'Up to the point in time' (उस समय तक) के sense में किया जाता है।	Let's wait until the rain stops.
IN CASE	'In case' का use future में होने वाली किसी भी problem के लिए पहले से alert रहने के sense में होता है। ➢ 'If' का use 'future में क्या हो सकता है' के sense में होता है।	My mother made me take my umbrella in case it rained. He hardly dared breathe in case they heard them.
PROVIDING THAT	इसका use condition को denote करने के लिए होता है। (अगर) Providing that = only if	Providing that you have the money in your account, you can withdraw up to 10,000/- a day.
THAN	इसका use किसी comparison में दूसरे part को denote करने में होता है।	He loves me more than you do.
EVEN IF	इसका use 'despite' (के बावजूद) के sense में किया जाता है।	He is a great dealer, even if he has many enemies.
EVEN THOUGH	इसका use 'despite' (के बावजूद) के sense में किया जाता है।	I like her, even though he can be annoying at times.

SO-----THAT	यह result को denote करने में use होता है। (इतना ---- कि)	She was so tired that he couldn't think straight.
ALTHOUGH	इसका use 'despite' (के बावजूद) के sense में किया जाता है।	Although everyone played well, we lost the game.
THOUGH	'Despite the fact that' (किसी fact के बावजूद)	Though everyone played well, we lost the game.
AS	'जिस तरह से'/'जैसे' के sense में इसका use होता है। यह reason बताने में use होता है।	Leave the papers as they are. As you were out, I left a message.
AS IF / AS THOUGH	यह किसी imaginary situation को show करता है। (मानों कि/जैसे कि)	She felt as if all her worries had gone. They felt as though they had been given the wrong information.
BECAUSE	यह reason को denote करता है।	Because it was so late, he found it unacceptable to send them all away.
IF ONLY	'काश यह सच होता' के sense में इसका use होता है।	If only I were rich.
ONLY IF	"सिर्फ इसी condition में यह possible है" के sense में इसका use होता है।	Only if a teacher has given permission is a student allowed to leave the room.
ONCE	'As soon as' (जैसे ही) के sense में इसका use करते हैं।	We didn't know how we would cope once the money had gone.
WHEREAS	यह contrast (विरोधाभास) को show करता है।	Some of the studies show positive results, whereas others do not.
LEST	'In order to prevent something from happening'./'कुछ होने से रोकने' के sense में इसका use होता है। **NOTE** ⁂ lest के साथ प्राय: verb का subjunctive mood या modal verb 'should' use होता है।	He gripped his brother's arm lest he be trampled by the mob. Lest anyone should doubt my story, I have brought documents to attest to its truth.

CO-ORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunction	Meaning & Usage	Structure & Examples
FOR	यह 'Reason' को denote करता है। (क्योंकि)	We listened eagerly, for he brought news of our families.
AND	यह same rank (अर्थात् same part of speech or same connotation) के structures को जोड़ता है। (और)	He is very shy and coward. [×] He is very shy and cowardly. [✓] 'Shy' and 'Cowardly' are adjectives.
NOR	इसका use 'negation' (मना करने) के लिए होता है।	He was not there on Monday, nor on Tuesday for that matter.
BUT	यह दो opposite meaning वाले words या sentences को connect करता है। (लेकिन)	By the end of the day we were tired but happy.
OR	यह alternative/choice को denote करता है। (या)	Are you coming or not?
YET	यह counter argument के लिए use होता है। (लेकिन)	He has a good job, yet he never seems to have any money.
SO	यह 'purpose' (उद्देश्य) को denote करता है। (इसलिए)	She called me, so I went there.

CO-RELATIVES

Conjunction	Meaning & Usage	Examples
EITHER--OR	यह alternative/choice को denote करता है।	Candidates can opt for either a paper and pencil test or a computer-based test.
NEITHER--NOR	"दो options में से कोई भी नहीं" के sense में इसका use करते हैं।	You may neither go to the mall nor watch movies.
NOT ONLY--BUT ALSO	यह किसी fact को emphasize करते हुए उसमें कुछ और add करने में use होता है।	They not only have two houses in Mumbai, but also have one in Kolkata.
BOTH --AND	यह two persons or two things के inclusion (समावेश) के लिए use होता है।	Both the captain and players has worked hard to win the match.
WHETHER --OR	अगर किसी close में दो alternatives या choices हो तो इसका use करते हैं।	She didn't know whether he was laughing or crying.
NO SOONER -- THAN	यदि पहले action के तुरंत बाद दूसरा action घटित हो तो हम इसका use करते हैं।	No sooner had she finished one project than she started working on the next.
HARDLY/SCARCELY --WHEN	यदि पहले action के तुरंत बाद दूसरा action घटित हो तो हम इसका use करते हैं।	Hardly had I reached the station when the train came. Scarcely had I reached the station when the train arrived.

CONCEPT BUILDING TEST □ CONJUNCTIONS

1. I'm not going to start looking for a job _____ I have finished my studies.
(a) By the time (b) If
(c) In case (d) until

2. _____ did I leave the shop _____ I remembered that I'd left my credit card there.
(a) Either/or (b) Neither/nor
(c) Both /and (d) No sooner/than

3. You'd better go by car rather than take a taxi, _____ you need to take Laxmi home from the hospital.
(a) Until (b) In case
(c) Unless (d) If

4. _____ prices are falling in absolute terms, energy is still expensive.
(a) But (b) Because
(c) Unless (d) Although

5. I'll be at home all day so you can come and see me _____ you want.
(a) Whenever (b) Whichever
(c) Whoever (d) Whatever

6. The play starts in half an hour; _____ we hurry, we're going to be late.
(a) When (b) In case
(c) Unless (d) If

7. The first applicant for the post was both fast _____ efficient, _____ we hired her immediately.
(a) Also/so (b) And/and
(c) And/so (d) But/and

8. _____ her temperature is so high, she will have to stay in bed for a few days.
(a) Unless (b) Until
(c) As (d) Whether

9. I went to library with Himesh, _____ I came without him; _____ he had a lot more work to do than I did.
(a) But/so (b) Because/as
(c) But /whether (d) But/because

10. Snakes are the most stationary of all vertebrates _____ a locality affords them food and shelter they have no inducement to change it.
(a) As soon as (b) As long as
(c) Although (d) However

11. _____ the teacher entered the room _____ everyone got quiet.
(a) Hardly/than (b) Scarcely/when
(c) No sooner/when (d) No sooner/than

12. _____ had he started playing chess _____ someone knocked the door.
(a) Hardly/when (b) Scarcely/than
(c) No sooner/than (d) No sooner/when

13. I can't decide _____ I'll take Chemical Engineering _____ take Medical Technology in the college.
(a) Whether/or (b) Neither/Nor
(c) Either/or (d) Both/All

14. You always dump your clothes on the bed _____ I tell you to hang them.
(a) If (b) Whenever
(c) Since (d) Because

15. It would be futile to suggest alternatives to her _____ she has the habit of doing what she thinks is right.
(a) So (b) Because
(c) Neither (d) But

16. Vinod was late in reaching the meeting point _____ his bicycle had a flat tyre half way on his ride.
(a) So that (b) If
(c) Although (d) As

17. _____ we are not the best of friends, he always helps me _____ I ask him.
(a) Although/But (b) Because/If
(c) Although/If (d) Though/In case

18. They do not dare to be free _____ the spirit of liberty _____ contagious.
(a) Lest/become (b) Lest/should become
(c) If/will become (d) Both 'A' and 'B'

19. She was aware of the fact that she was not responsible for her parents' state of mind, _____ was she responsible for the state of their marriage.
(a) Either (b) Nor
(c) And (d) So

20. He is a well-known celebrity _____ his attitude towards his fans is poor _____ many people are beginning to ignore his new songs _____ records.
(a) But/that/as
(b) And / whereas/as well as
(c) But/if/as well
(d) however/so/and

Answer Key

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

Practice

SET - 1

___(1)___ I don't forget anything important, I always make a to-do list before leaving the house. ___(2)___ I'm in a hurry, I try to take a few minutes to jot down everything I need to do. ___(3)___ I have my list, I can feel organized and in control of my day. ___(4)___ I follow my plan, I know that I won't forget anything crucial. ___(5)___ I started making to-do lists, my productivity has increased, and I feel less stressed.

1. (a) after (b) as much as
   (c) in order that (d) before
2. (a) even if (b) just as
   (c) so that (d) until
3. (a) whether (b) provided that
   (c) which (d) whereas
4. (a) although (b) supposing
   (c) as long as (d) rather than
5. (a) lest (b) even though
   (c) as though (d) since

Answer Key

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) In order that

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि मैं हमेशा एक 'to-do list' बनाता हूँ ताकि मैं जो कुछ भी जरूरी है, वो भूल ना जाऊँ। 'ताकि' के sense में यहाँ 'in order that' सही conjunction है जिसका अर्थ है- so that (ताकि)।

'In order that' का प्रयोग 'a clause of purpose' को introduce कराने के लिए किया जाता है।

Example:- We ought to leave early in order that we may not miss the train.

- Before = (पहले) in advance of the time when

  Example:- They lived rough for ten days before they were arrested.
- After = (बाद में, के बाद) during the period of time following an event

  Example:- Bath time ended in a flood after the taps were left running.
- As much as = (जितना कि) even though, despite the fact that

  Example:- As much as I respect him, I still have to disagree with him on this point.

2. (a) Even if

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि अगर मैं जल्दी में भी होता हूँ, तब भी थोड़ा time लेता हूँ जरूरी चीजों को जुटाने या इकट्ठा करने की।

यहाँ conjunction, 'even if' (यद्यपि, अगर) सही answer है, जिसका अर्थ है 'despite the possibility that', or 'despite the fact that'.

Example:- I'm going to the party even if it rains.

- So that = (ताकि) used to introduce a clause of purpose

  Example:- I'm going home so that I can watch a movie.
- Until = (तक, जब तक) up to the point in time or the event mentioned
- Just as = (उतना कि, उतना ही) used to emphasize that something is equally large, good, bad, etc.

  Example:- Animals feel pain just as much as we do.

3. (b) Provided that

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि अगर मेरे पास मेरी list है तो मैं संगठित महसूस करता हूँ और अपने दिन को नियंत्रित कर सकता हुँ। अपितु जरूरी चीजों की list मेरे पास ना होने पर मैं बिखरा हुआ महसूस करता हुँ और दिन भर चीजें अनियंत्रित रहती हैं। 'अगर' के sense में conjunction, 'provided that' सही answer है, जिसका अर्थ है 'if' or 'only if'.

Example:- He's welcome to come along provided that he behaves himself in the party.

- Whether = (या, दोनों में से कौन-सा) expressing a doubt or choice between alternatives

  Example:- She still seems undecided whether to go or stay.
- Whereas = (जबकि) in contrast or comparison with the fact that

  Example:- You treated the matter lightly whereas I was quite serious.

4. (c) As long as

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि जब तक कि मैं अपना plan follow करता हूँ, मैं जानता हूँ कि मैं कुछ भी जरूरी (बात, काम, चीज) नहीं भुलूंगा। यहाँ 'as long as' सही answer है, जिसका अर्थ है- जब तक या जहाँ तक।

Example:- You can have this dog as long as you promise to take care of it.

- Although = (हालांकि, यद्यपि) in spite of the fact that or even though

Example:- Although the sun was shining, it wasn't that warm.

- Supposing (that) = used to ask somebody to pretend that something is true or imagine that something will happen

  Example:- Supposing (that) you are wrong, what will you do then?

- Rather than = (कि बजाय) instead of

  Example:- I would prefer a dog rather than a cat.

5. (d) Since

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि जब से मैनें अपनी 'to-do list' बनाना शुरू की है, मेरी productivity, increase हुई है। 'जब से' के sense में यहाँ 'since' conjunction सही है।

Since = (जब से; क्योंकि) from a particular time in the past until a later time, or until now; because

Example:- I've been busy since I came back from holiday.

- As though = (जहाँ तक, मानो कि) we use 'as if' and 'as though', when we are giving a possible explanation for something or saying that something appears to be the case when it is not.

  Example:- She shrugged as if she didn't know me.

- Lest = (ऐसा ना हो कि, नहीं तो, शायद) in order to prevent any possibility that something will happen

  Example:- They were afraid to complain about the noise lest they annoyed the neighbours.

- Even though = (यद्यपि) despite the fact that

  Example:- Even though he left his study at 15, he still managed to become a politician.

Toppers' Mantra

SINCE/AS/BECAUSE:-

ये conjunctions होते हैं जो किसी चीज/बात के Result (परिणाम) को उसके Reason (कारण) से connect करते हैं।

Examples:-

He decided to go to the conference in Mumbai *as he was in India*. ***(Reason)***

Are you angry with me *because I opened the door*? ***(Reason)***

Let's have some coffee *since we've got a few minutes to wait for the train*. ***(Reason)***

BECAUSE:-

'Because' लिखने और बोलने दोनों में ही 'As' और 'Since' से ज्यादा common है। 'Because' किसी चीज/बात के Reason (कारण) पर focus करता है।

Ex- She spoke quietly because she did not want me to hear.

Ex- I'm only directing this film because I cannot act.

AS and SINCE:-

- 'As' और 'Since' हम प्राय: तब use करते हैं जब Reason (कारण) की बजाय ज्यादा focus *Result (परिणाम)* पर करना चाहते हैं।
- 'As' और 'Since', 'Because' की तुलना में ज्यादा formal होते हैं।
- साधारणत: हम 'Since' से पहले main clause के बाद comma लगाते हैं।

Examples:-

I hope they have time *as I wanted to hear about their Goa trip*. ***(Reason)***

They are rather expensive, *since they are quite hard to find*. ***(Reason)***

- Questions, जहाँ speaker कोई Reason (कारण) प्रस्तुत करता है, वहाँ हम 'Because' use करते हैं 'As' और 'Since' की बजाय।

Ex- Are you feeling unwell because you ate to much? (✓)

Ex- Are you felling unwell since you ate too much? (×)

SET - 2

I went to the store to buy some groceries, ___(1)___ I forgot my shopping list at home. ___(2)___, I decided to go ahead and browse the aisles. ___(3)___ I wandered around, I came across a display of fresh fruit and vegetables. Since I love to cook, I picked up some ingredients for a new recipe I wanted to try. In order to make sure ___(4)___ I had everything I needed, I checked the recipe on my phone. ___(5)___ I had forgotten my list, I was able to get everything I needed because of the phone.

1. (a) as if (b) if then
   (b) unless (d) but
2. (a) nevertheless (b) so that
   (c) than (d) when
3. (a) whereas (b) as
   (c) whether (d) as if
4. (a) that (b) provided that
   (c) wherever (d) as much as

5. (a) as much as (b) as long as
(c) even though (d) until

Answer Key				
1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (b)	4. (a)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) But

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि मैं कुछ groceries खरीदनें के लिए store पर गया, लेकिन मैं अपनी shopping list घर पर ही भुल गया। 'But' का अर्थ है 'लेकिन'। अत: 'but' यहाँ सही conjunction है।

But = (लेकिन) used to introduce a phrase or clause contrasting with what has already been said

Example:- She is said to be hard-working but not very imaginative.

- As if = (मानो कि, जैसे कि) as would be the case if, it is not true that

  Example:- She behaved as if she didn't see him in the party.
- If = (अगर, यदि) used to introduce a conditional clause

  Example:- I will go to meet him, if you come with me.
- Unless = (जब तक, सिवाय) except if; it is used to introduce the case in which a statement being made is not true or valid

  Example:- You can't get a job unless you have experience.

2. (a) Nevertheless

पहला sentence कहता है कि मैं groceries खरीदने के लिये गया, लेकिन मुझे याद आया कि मैं अपनी shopping-list घर पर ही भुल गया। दूसरा sentence कहता है कि फिर भी मैंने store पर जाने का फैसला किया, घर वापिस जाके वो list लाने की बजाय। यहाँ 'फिर भी' के sense में 'never-theless' सही conjunction है, जिसका अर्थ है- in spite of that.

Nevertheless = (फिर भी, तथापि) despite what has just been said or referred to

Example:- I knew a lot about the topic already, nevertheless her talk was interesting.

- So that = (ताकि) used to introduce a clause of purpose

  Example:- I want to go to the office so that I can finish my project.
- Than = (की बजाय, की अपेक्षा) used to introduce the second element in a comparison

  Example:- My brother is older than you.
- When = (जब, किस समय) At or during the time that

  Example:- Sunday is the day when I get my hair done.

3. (b) As

दिए गए sentence में कहा गया है कि जैसे ही मैनें वहाँ store में घूमना शुरू किया, मेरी नजर एक display पर पड़ी जहाँ कुछ fresh fruits and vegetables रखे थे। यहाँ 'जैसे ही' के sense में 'as' conjunction सही है।

As = (जैसे) used to indicate that something happens during the time when something else is talking place

Example:- I saw her as I was coming into the building.

- Whereas = (जबकि) in contrast or comparison with the fact that

  Example:- You treated the matter lightly whereas I was quite serious.
- Whether = (या, दोनों में से कौन-सा) expressing a doubt or choice between alternatives

  Example:- She still seems undecided whether to go or stay.
- As if = (मानो कि, जैसे कि) as would be the case if, it is not true that

  Example:- She behaved as if she didn't see him in the party.

4. (a) That

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि मैं यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहता था कि मेरे पास वो सब था जो मुझे चाहिए था। दिये गए दोनों clauses को जोड़ने के लिए यहाँ conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग किया जाएगा। 'That' का अर्थ है 'कि'।

Example:- I wanted to tell her that I was sorry.

- Provided that = (बशर्ते) if, or only if

  Example:- He is welcome to provided that he behaves himself in the party.
- As much as = (जितना कि) even though, despite the fact that

  Example:- As much as I respect him, I still have to disagree with him on this point.
- Wherever = (जहाँ कहीं, जहाँ जहाँ) in every case when

  Example:- You can go wherever you like to go.

5. (c) Even though

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि यद्यपि मैं अपनी shopping list घर पर पर भुल गया था, लेकिन मेरे phone की वजह से मैनें वो सब खरीद लिया, जो मुझे चाहिए था। दिये गए options में से 'even though' सही conjunction है यहाँ blank space में प्रयोग करने के लिए। 'Even though' का अर्थ है– यद्यपि, हालांकि।

- Even though = (यद्यपि) despite the fact that

  Example:- Even though he left his study at 15, he still managed to become a politician.
- As much as = (जितना कि) even though, despite the fact that

  Example:- As much as I respect him, I still have to disagree with him on this point.
- As long as = (जब तक, जहाँ तक) if, provided that or during the whole time that

  Example:- As long as you feed him, he would be cooperative.
- Until = (तक, जब तक) up to the point of time; as far as

  Example:- She can stay here until you want her to go somewhere else.

Space for self Notes:-



04 CHAPTER

GRAMMAR

4.9 Adjectives & Adverbs

	ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS
DEFINITION	Adjective वो शब्द होते हैं जो किसी noun या pronoun के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं।	Adverb वो शब्द होते हैं जो किसी verbs, adjectives या दूसरे adverb के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं।
IDENTIFICATION	Adjectives के अंत में सामान्यत: -ful, -ish, -ous,-able, -some, -al, -ic, -ive, –less आदि suffixes आते हैं। Examples:- careful, industrious, capable, cumbersome, logical, classic, submissive, careless, etc.	Adverbs के अंत में सामान्यत: Suffix (-ly) आता हैं। Examples:- efficiently, easily, quickly, ferociously, fiercely , abruptly, absolutely, absurdly, accidently, etc.
IMPORTANT POINTS	(Noun + ly) □ यह adjective की तरह use होता है। NOUN / ADJECTIVE: Miser – Miserly Friend – Friendly Coward – Cowardly Woman – Womanly Man – Manly Time – Timely King – Kingly Home – Homely Body – Bodily Brother – Brotherly Mother – Motherly	कुछ adverb 'ly' से end नहीं होते है। 'ly' लगाने से उनका meaning change हो जाता है। **1.** 'Fastly' is never used. He runs very fastly. □ [×] He runs very fast. □ [✓] **2.** **Hard** = with great effort **Hardly** = almost no **3.** **Free** = without payment **Freely** = independently **4.** **Late** = with delay **Lately** = recently

Exercise

Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits into each blank.

1. When I came to the city after 20 years, it was completely _____. Everything was so different. (Recognize)
2. Young people who grew up in the 1960s lived in a _____ society. Almost everything was allowed. (Permit)
3. My dad always has to take sides. He is never _____. (Object)
4. I have been _____ of him since the day I met him. (Suspect)
5. My brother is such an _____ young man. He never does any exercise and seldom goes out of the house. (Act)
6. Sattu made some _____ points against a strong opponent. (Decide)

7. There are no measures in place to prevent this extreme power being used _____ . (Abuse)
8. The evidence against the two accused was _____, so they were allowed to leave the courtroom. (Conclude)
9. She _____ points out the differences between the two accounts. (Astute)
10. The company has shown a _____ disregard for Ranjit's complaints. (Contempt)
11. The government has committed itself to developing _____ sources of energy. It will be beneficial. (New)
12. The results were very strange! In fact, they were _____! (Believe)
13. The script of Jurassic Park, for example, was rather _____ but the film was a box office success because the dinosaurs were _____ realistic. (Disappoint/Amaze)
14. The town is facing serious _____ problems. That's why they need help from the government (Finance)
15. City authorities are cutting down trees for _____ parking space. (Addition)
16. When the factory closed, over a hundred people became _____. (Employ)
17. It was a _____ film. We were all glad we saw it. (Thrill)
18. Don't be so _____ with your briefcase. Someone could steal it. (Care)
19. The new store offers a wide variety of sportswear at _____ prices. (Afford)
20. The man was still _____ and breathing when the rescuers found him. (Live)
21. Vinod will always support you. She's the most _____ person I know. (Rely)
22. Mahima never stops talking. She's a really _____ person. (Talk)
23. Don't worry Rohit, it isn't your fault. Deepak is so _____ that he sometimes becomes _____. (Irritate/Bear)
24. The weather is quite _____ nowadays. You never know what to wear. (Change)
25. The business turned out to be quite _____ in the short term. (Profit)

ANSWER KEY

1. Unrecognizable	2. Permissive	3. Objective	4. Suspicious	5. Inactive
6. Decisive	7. Abusively	8. Inconclusive	9. Astutely	10. Contemptuous
11. Renewable	12. Unbelievable	13. Disappointing/Amazingly		14. Financial
15. Additional	16. Unemployed	17. Thrilling	18. Careless	19. Affordable
20. Alive	21. Reliable	22. Talkative	23. Irritable/Unbearable	
24. Changeable	25. Profitable			

Practice

SET - 1

The bright, sunny day made me feel __(1)__ and energetic. I decided to go for a ___(2)__ walk in the park, breathing in the fresh, invigorating air. The green, lush trees swayed ___(3)__ in the warm breeze, and the colourful, vibrant flowers bloomed ___(4)__ freshly all around me. The chirping birds and buzzing insects provided a soothing, natural soundtrack to my walk. It was a wonderful, rejuvenating experience that left me feeling revitalized and ___(5)__.

1. (a) unhappy (b) happily
   (c) cheerful (d) cheerfully
2. (a) quick (b) quickly
   (c) rapidly (d) live
3. (a) smooth (b) gently
   (c) costly (d) gradual
4. (a) quit (b) quiet
   (c) quite (d) quietly
5. (a) fulfil (b) content
   (c) lively (d) desire

Answer Key									
1.	(c)	2.	(a)	3.	(b)	4.	(c)	5.	(b)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Cheerful
यहाँ हमें 'feel' verb के बाद एक adjective की जरूरत है, क्योंकि 'and' के बाद एक adjective (energetic) का प्रयोग किया गया है, अत: 'and' से पहले भी एक adjective का प्रयोग होगा। 'And' के बाद 'energetic' एक positive meaning वाला adjective है अत: 'and' से पहले भी हमें एक positive meaning वाला adjective चाहिए। यहाँ 'happily' और 'cheerfully' दोनों adverb हैं तथा 'unhappy' और 'cheerful' दोनों adjectives हैं।

'Unhappy' एक negative meaning वाला adjective है जिसका अर्थ है 'नाखुश' तथा 'cheerful' एक positive meaning वाला adjective है जिसका अर्थ है 'प्रसन्न' या 'हसमुख'। अत: 'cheerful' यहाँ answer है।

2. (a) Quick

यहाँ 'walk' एक noun है और इससे पहले दिए गए blank space में हमें एक adjective की जरूरत है, क्योंकि adjective का प्रयोग noun को modify करने के लिए होता है। यहाँ 'quickly' (जल्दी से) और 'rapidly' (शीघ्रता से) दोनों adverbs हैं। 'Quick' (शीघ्र) एक adjective यहै तथा 'length' (लंबाई) एक noun है। अत: यहाँ 'quick' सही answer है।

3. (b) Gently

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि पेड़ हवा (breeze) में हिल-डुल (sway) रहे थे। यहाँ 'sway' एक verb है और इसके बाद blank space में हमें एक adverb की जरूरत है जिससे हमें पता चल सके कि पेड़ कैसे हिल-डुल रहे थे।

Smooth (शांत, चिकना) और gradual (धीरे-धीरे, क्रमश:) दोनों adjective हैं तथा gently (आराम से) और costly (महंगा, मूल्यावान) दोनों adverb हैं। अत: हम देख सकते हैं कि 'gently' यहाँ सही choice of adverb है क्योंकि 'costly' यहाँ out of context है।

4. (c) Quite

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि मेरे चारों ओर flowers खिले हुए थे। यहाँ 'freshly' एक adverb है और इससे पहले blank space में हमें एक और adverb की आवश्यकता है जो 'freshly' को qualify कर सके।

यहाँ quit (छोड़ना) एक verb है। Quite (बिल्कुल) और quietly (शांतिपूर्वक) दोनों adverb हैं तथा quiet (शांत) एक adjective है। 'Quietly' adverb यहाँ दिये गए context में fit नहीं होती है। अत: 'quite' यहाँ सही choice of adverb है।

5. (b) Content

दिये गए sentence में 'and' से पहले 'revitalized' एक adjective है, अत: 'and' के बाद भी यहाँ blank space में एक adjective का प्रयोग होगा।

दिये गए options में 'fulfil' (पूरा करना) एक verb है, 'content (संतुष्ट) एक adjective है, 'lively' (जीवित) एक adverb है तथा 'desire' (इच्छा) एक noun एवं verb है। अत: 'content' सही answer है।

SET - 2

The sun ___(1)___ rose over the ___(2)___ ocean, casting a warm, orange glow across the horizon. The waves gently lapped against the smooth, sandy shore, creating a soothing, ___(3)___ sound. The fresh, salty breeze carried the scent of the sea and the sweet aroma of blooming flowers. The nearby palm trees swayed ___(4)___ in the light, tropical wind, rustling their lush, green leaves. The idyllic scene was a perfect reflection of the peaceful, ___(5)___ morning.

1. (a) eventual (b) easy
   (c) slowly (d) quiet
2. (a) delay (b) vast
   (c) extensively (d) long
3. (a) perfectly (b) rhythmic
   (c) musically (d) coarse
4. (a) proper (b) gross
   (c) gracefully (d) impolite
5. (a) serene (b) indelicate
   (c) perfectly (d) fully

Answer Key

1.	(c)	2.	(b)	3.	(b)	4.	(c)	5.	(a)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Slowly

यहाँ 'rose', 'rise' verb की second form है। हमें यहाँ blank space में इस verb के लिए एक adverb की जरूरत है। दिये गए options में 'eventual' (सम्भावित, अंतिम), 'easy' (आसान) और 'quiet' (शांत), तीनों adjective हैं। 'Slowly' (धीरे-धीरे) एक adverb है, जो यहाँ correct choice है। दिया गया sentence कहता है कि sun धीरे-धीरे ऊपर आया। 'Sun slowly rose' का अर्थ है सूरज धीरे-धीरे उगा।

2. (b) Vast

यहाँ ocean एक noun है और इससे पहले blank space में हमें एक adjective की आवश्यकता है। दिये गए options में 'delay' (देर करना) एक verb है, long (लंबा) एक adjective, noun और adverb हो सकता है, 'vast' (बड़ा, विशाल) एक adjective है तथा 'extensively' (बड़े रूप में, बड़े पैमाने पर) एक adverb है।

Ocean (सागर, महासागर) के लिये adjective 'vast' (विशाल) सही adjective है, 'long' (लंबा) की बजाय। अत: 'vast' यहाँ correct answer है।

3. (b) Rhythmic

यहाँ sound एक noun है और इससे पहले blank space में हमें एक adjective की जरूरत है इस noun के लिए। दिये गए options में 'perfectly' (पूरी तरह से) और musically (संगीत की दृष्टि से) दोनों adverb हैं। 'Rhythmic' (तालबद्ध, तालयुक्त) और 'Coarse' (मोटा, खुरदरा) adjective हैं।

अत: हम देख सकते हैं कि music के sense में यहाँ rhythm सही adjective है जो कि adjective 'soothing' (शांतिदाय) से मेल खाता है। 'coarse' दिए गए context से मेल नहीं खाता है।

4. (c) Gracefully

यहाँ दिए गए blank space में हमें एक adverb की जरूरत है, 'sway' (हिलना-डुलना) verb के लिए। दिये गए options में 'proper' (उचित), 'gross' (घोर, भारी), और 'impolite' (असभ्य), तीनों adjective हैं। 'Gracefully' (सुंदरता से) एक adverb है, जो यहाँ correct answer है।

5. (a) Serene

यहाँ 'morning' एक noun है अत: दिये गए blank space में हमें एक adjective की जरूरत है (इस noun के लिए) जो 'peaceful' के similar meaning रखता हो। दिये गए options में perfectly' (पूरी तरह से) 'Indelicate' (असभ्य, अशिष्ट) और 'serene' (शांत) दोनों adjective हैं। अत: हम सकते हैं कि 'serene' यहाँ सही choice of adjective है, क्योंकि 'indelicate' दिये गए context से मेल नहीं खाता है।





04 CHAPTER GRAMMAR

4.10 Conjunctive Adverbs

Conjunctive Adverbs ऐसे adverbs होते हैं जो sentences को connect करने का काम करते हैं।

Conjunctions सिर्फ clauses को connect करते हैं जबकि conjunctive adverbs दो sentences को connect करते हैं। हमने नीचे कुछ आवश्यक Conjunctive Adverbs का usage आपको examples के साथ समझाने का प्रयास किया है।

Note:- Sentence कहाँ पर खत्म होता है यह हम आसानी से full stop [.] को देखकर जान लेंगे। अत: यहीं से हमें यह भी note कर लेना चाहिए कि conjunctive adverbs सामान्यत: दो Sentences के बीच full stop के बाद आते हैं।

CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS	MEANING & USAGE	EXAMPLES
HOWEVER	However का use Adverb की तरह होता है जो दो opposite meaning के sentences/ clauses को connect करता है। However दूसरे sentence/clause की शुरूआत में use होता है जो कि opposite meaning show करता है। पहले sentence के बाद However के बाद comma (,) का use कर सकते हैं।	1. We thought the figures were correct. However, we have discovered some errors. 2. He didn't want to go to school today. However, he had a very important exam. 3. Some of the food crops failed. However, the cotton did quite well.
NEVERTHELESS	हम However या Nevertheless दोनों में से किसी को भी दूसरे sentence की शुरूआत में use कर सकते हैं। [जो first sentence के opposite हों] Nevertheless, However से थोड़ा ज्यादा formal और emphatic है।	1. There is little chance that we will succeed in changing the law. Nevertheless, it is important that we try. 2. It was a cold, rainy day. Nevertheless, more people came than we had expected.
NONETHELESS	इसका use Nevertheless के जैसा ही होता है।	The problems are not serious. Nonetheless, we shall need to tackle them soon.
STILL	हम still का use 'फिर भी' के sense में करते हैं। हम Still का use 'front position' में Nevertheless के sense में करते हैं।	The weather was cold and wet. Still, we had a great time.
NOTWITHSTANDING	इसका use विरोधाभास (contrast) के sense में होता है।	He didn't have a lot of experience, they decided to hire him notwithstanding.
OTHERWISE	इसका use 'अन्यथा' के sense में होता है।	My parents lent me the money. Otherwise, I couldn't have afforded the trip.
ACCORDINGLY	इसका use 'के हिसाब से'/'के अनुसार' के sense में होता है।	The cost of materials rose sharply last year. Accordingly, we were forced to increase our prices.
FURTHERMORE	'इसके अलावा' के sense में इसका use होता है।	He said that he had not discussed the matter with her. Furthermore, he had not even contacted her.

MOREOVER	'इसके अलावा' के sense में इसका use होता है।	Texting while driving is dangerous; moreover, it's illegal in some states.
THEREFORE	किसी बात के logical result को बताने के लिए इसका use होता है। (इसलिए)	He is just 17 now, therefore, he is not eligible to vote.
THUS	Result को show करने के लिए इसका use करते हैं। (इसलिए)	We don't own the building, thus, it would be impossible for us to make any major changes to it.
HENCE	'इस कारण से' (for this reason) के sense में इसका use होता है।	The company lost a great deal of money, hence, the CEO was asked to resign.
ADDITIONALLY	हम किसी extra fact को add करने में इसका use करते हैं। (के साथ-साथ)	You can pay bills over the internet, additionally, you can check your balance or order statements.
ALSO	'In addition' (के अलावा) के sense में इसका use करते हैं।	I didn't like it much, also, it was much too expensive.
BESIDES	'In addition' (के अलावा) के sense में इसका use करते हैं।	I don't really want to go, besides, it is too late now.
CONSEQUENTLY	यह किसी consequence या result को show करता है। (इस कारण से)	Many parents today do not have time to cook healthy meals for their children, consequently, many children grow up eating too much junk food.
INDEED	किसी statement में कोई information add करने में इसका use करते हैं। (वास्तव में)	I don't mind at all, indeed, I would be delighted to help.
MEANWHILE	दो events के बीच के समय के लिए इसका use करते हैं। (के दौरान)	The doctor will see you again next week, meanwhile, you must rest as much as possible.
SIMILARLY	यह दो actions या statements की 'समानता' को show करता है। (की तरह)	The girls particularly enjoy using social networking websites, similarly, all the boys said that they spent at least two years a week on these sites.
SUBSEQUENTLY	It means 'Later in time'. (बाद में)	In 1982 he was arrested and subsequently convicted on drug trafficking charges.

Practice

SET - 1

Meanwhile, the weather outside was getting worse by the minute. Indeed, it seemed like a storm was brewing. ___(1)___, that didn't deter the adventurous hikers from setting out on their journey. ___(2)___, they took all the necessary precautions to ensure their safety. They brought raincoats and extra supplies, just in case. ___(3)___, they had a GPS and a map to navigate the treacherous terrain. Besides, they were experienced hikers who had braved many a storm before. ___(4)___, they were confident that they could still make it to their destination. ___(5)___, they would turn back and try again another day.

1. (a) accordingly (b) however
(c) also (d) hence

2. (a) nevertheless (b) similarly
(c) namely (d) again

3. (a) rather (b) elsewhere
(c) furthermore (d) lately

4. (a) conversely (b) therefore
(c) for instance (d) latter

5. (a) whenever (b) otherwise
(c) afterwards (d) besides

Answer Key				
1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) However
यहाँ sentence में contrast show किया गया है। Sentence कहता है कि मौसम की खराब स्थिति के बावजूद hikers अपनी journey पर निकल गए।
'Contrast' के sense में 'however' का प्रयोग किया जाता है, अत: 'however' यहाँ सही answer है।
However = (मगर, हालांकि, तथापि) used to introduce a statement that contrasts with what has been said previously
Also = (भी, साथ ही) too; in addition to
Accordingly = (फलत:, तदनुसार, वैसे) as a result; in a way that is appropriate to the particular circumstances
Hence = (इस कारण से, अत:) as a consequence

2. (a) Nevertheless
यहाँ बताया गया है कि hikers खराब मौसम के बावजूद भी बाहर journey पर गये। हालांकि उन्होंने अपनी सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जरूरी precautions लिए। यहाँ 'हालांकि' के sense में 'nevertheless' सही शब्द है।
Nevertheless = (फिर भी, हालांकि, के बावजूद) in spite of that
Similarly = (उसी प्रकार, ठीक इसी तरह) in a similar way
Namely = (यथा, नामत:) that is to say; to be specific
Again = (फिर से पुन:) another time once more

3. (c) Furthermore
Sentence कहता है कि hikers ने अपनी सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई सावधानियाँ बरती। यहाँ उनकी तैयारियों के बारे में extra information दी गई है और बताया गया है कि उनके पास GPS और map भी था। 'Furthermore' यहाँ सही शब्द है जिसका अर्थ है 'और भी अधिक'।
Furthermore = (और भी, के अलावा) in addition to, besides
Rather = (बल्कि, की बजाय) to a certain or significant extent or degree
Elsewhere = (अन्यत्र, और कहीं) in, at or to some other place
Lately = (हाल ही में) recently, not long ago

4. (b) Therefore
Sentence कहता है कि वो लोग experienced hikers थे, इसलिए वो confident थे कि वो अपने destination पर पहुँच जाएँगे। 'इसलिए' के sense में 'therefore' सही शब्द है।
Therefore = (अत:, इसलिए) for that reason
Conversely = (विपरीतत:, प्रतिलोमत:) introducing a statement or idea, which reverses that has just been made or referred to
Latter = (बाद वाला) occurring or situated nearer to the end of something
For instance = (उदाहरण के लिए) as an example

5. (b) Otherwise
यहाँ बताया गया है कि hikers के पास सारा सामान है उनके precautions के लिए और वो experienced भी हैं अत: उन्हें लगता है कि वो अपने destination तक पहुँच जाएँगे। अन्यथा, वो वापिस चले जाएँगे और किसी और दिन hiking का प्रयास करेंगे। 'अन्यथा' के sense में 'otherwise' सही शब्द है।
Otherwise = (अन्यथा, वरना, नहीं तो) in other respects
Whenever=(जब कभी, जिस समय) at whatever time
Afterwards = (बाद में, फिर, उसके बाद) at a later time
Besides = (के अलावा, साथ ही) in addition to, apart from

04 CHAPTER

GRAMMAR

4.11 Preposition

Preposition एक Part of speech है जो शब्दों के बीच relation को show करती है। Preposition वह शब्द है जो किसी noun phrase या Pronoun को किसी दूसरी शब्द जैसे Verb या दूसरे Noun या Adjective से relate करती है।

Preposition of Location & Direction

	PREPOSITION	MEANING & USAGE	EXAMPLES
1.	**In**	किसी enclosed (3D) area के अंदर किसी के होने को दर्शाने के लिए in का use करते हैं।	1. In class/in India 2. In the book 3. In the car/in a taxi 4. You look serious in this photo.
2.	**At**	1. Specific place (Point) को दर्शाने के लिए at का use करते हैं। 2. Work place (जहाँ आप कुछ करने गये हों) को दर्शाने के लिए भी at का use करते हैं।	1. At school/work 2. At station/library
3.	**On**	यह surface or line को denote करता है।	1. I left the keys on the table. 2. My apartment is on the fourth floor.
4.	**To**	यह Destination (गंतव्य) & Recipient (प्राप्तकर्ता) को denote करता है।	1. He goes to school daily. 2. He gave a pen to me.
5.	**From**	यह Origin/Source को denote करता है।	1. I received a suspicious email from my bank. 2. A letter from my brother
6.	**Towards**	यह Direction को denote करता है।	I suddenly saw a dog running towards me.
7.	**Across**	1. एक side से दूसरी side के movement के लिए इसका use करते हैं। (For 2D objects) 2. किसी स्थान के every part को denote करने के लिए इसका use करते हैं।	1. I draw a line across the page. 2. Her family is scattered across the country.
8.	**Through**	1. By means of/के माध्यम से 2. एक side से दूसरी side के movement के लिए इसका use करते हैं। (For 3D objects)	1. You can achieve success through hard work 2. I entered the room through an open window.
9.	**Between**	इसका Use दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए किया जाता है।	Between the devil and the deep blue sea
10.	**Among**	इसका Use दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के के लिए किया जाता है।	France is among the countries of Western Europe.

	PREPOSITION of TIME	MEANING & USAGE	EXAMPLES
1.	**In**	1. Months/seasons 2. Years 3. Time of day 4. Centuries and historical periods 5. After a certain period of time	1. In August/in the summer 2. In 1985 3. In the evening/morning/afternoon 4. In the 19th century 5. Mystic Market closes in two hours.
2.	**At**	यह specific time को दर्शाता है।	1. At 2 o'clock 2. At the end of the week 3. At the age of 16/at 16 4. At dawn/night
3.	**On**	यह किसी day/date को दर्शाता है।	1. On Sunday/Tuesday 2. On first of May
4.	**Since**	यह उस action के beginning time point को दर्शाता है जो past में किसी time शुरू हुआ था और अभी भी continue है।	We have lived here since 2006.
5.	**For**	यह duration of time को दर्शाता है।	They have been playing for 5 hours.
6.	**From---To**	यह किसी time period के 'beginning' और 'end' point को दर्शाता है।	He is available from 7PM to 10PM.
7.	**Until**	'उस समय तक' के sense में इसका प्रयोग करते है।	Until now I have always lived alone.

	OTHER PREPOSITIONS	MEANING & USAGE	EXAMPLES
1.	**With**	1. In company with (Togetherness) 2. Using something (Tool) 3. having something	1. With his parents/friends 2. Cut it with a knife. 3. A man with a suitcase
2.	**By**	1. 'manner/means' (How का reply) 2. Near somebody (के पास) 3. A direct cause or agent	1 (a). To travel by boat/bus (b).To travel by land/sea/air 2. Come and sit by me. 3. The dog was killed by Ramu.
3.	**Of**	1. Relation 2. Possession	1. A friend of mine 2. The pens of Ram
4.	**For**	1. Purpose/reason 2. In exchange for something (के बदले में)	1 (a) He got an award for bravery. (b) There is a letter for you. 2. Copies are available for two dollars each.
5.	**On**	About something/Topic	A book on South Africa
6.	**Around**	Surrounding something	He put his arms around her.
7.	**Behind**	At or towards the back of something ('के पीछे' के sense में)	Stay close behind me. The sun disappeared behind the clouds.
8.	**Beside**	Next to somebody/something	Come and sit beside me.
9.	**Besides**	In addition to somebody/something (के अतिरिक्त)	Besides working as a doctor, he also writes novels in his spare time.
10.	**Above**	Higher than something (एक standard के संदर्भ में)	Your performance is above my expectation.

11.	**Below**	Lower than something (एक standard के संदर्भ में)	His performance is below my expectation.
12.	**Over**	1. Higher than something (Vertical position) 2. Covering sense 3. Motion	1. Put a blanket over the sleeping child. 2. A lamp hanging over the table 3. The cat jumped over the table.
13.	**Under**	1. Lower than something (Vertical position) 2. Controlling somebody/something (किसी को अधिकार में लेने के संदर्भ में)	1. There is a cat under the table. 2. The country is now under martial law.
14.	**At**	Target	She pointed a gun at her.
15.	**About**	1. On the subject of (Topic) 2. In many directions (Movement)	1. A book about flowers 2. He looked about the room.
16.	**Against**	1. Opposing somebody/something (किसी के खिलाफ) 2 Touching somebody/something (Physical support)	1. This action is against the law. 2. Put the piano against the wall.
17.	**Along**	Parallel to something (किसी के समानान्तर)	Along the road
18.	**Off**	Away from something (अलग होने के sense में)	1. I fell off the ladder. 2. He has had ten days off school.
19.	**Into**	1. Inward motion 2. Transformation of state	1. Come into the house. 2. Ice turns into water.
20.	**In spite of/ Despite**	यह 'Contrast' दर्शाता है। (के बावजूद)	He went there despite being ill.

[CONCEPT BUILDING TEST □ PREPOSITION]

1. Pramod had left his guitar _____ the bed before he got _____ his room.

(a) on/into (b) on/out of
(c) in/into (d) to/out of

2. It takes about ten minutes to drive _____ this tunnel.

(a) through (b) across
(c) between (d) among

3. Our next chemistry class is _____ 11 o 'clock _____ Tuesday.

(a) at/from (b) on/on
(c) at/on (d) at/in

4. As the truck was going slowly _____ the slope, I was driving right _____ it.

(a) off/in front of (b) down / between
(c) along/over (d) up / behind

5. Because he works _____ a farm, Carl always goes to bed very early and gets up _____ dawn.

(a) at/– (b) onto/in
(c) on/at (d) in/on

6. Farmers are usually _____ the fields from early _____ the morning _____ late _____ night _____ the summer.

(a) on/on/until/to/at
(b) in/at/to/at/in
(c) at/in/to/on/during
(d) in/in/till/at/in

7. _____ we didn't have many toys when we were kids, we used to enjoy ourselves a lot.

(a) as soon as (b) except for
(c) although (d) despite

8. Whether or not you join me, I will be at our neighbour's barbecue party _____ this afternoon.
(a) on (b) –
(c) to (d) in

9. The car looked all right _____ a few unimportant scratches.
(a) unless (b) apart from
(c) like (d) as

10. The Johnsons have been living right _____ us _____ I was born.
(a) above/since (b) next to/for
(c) below/when (d) under/whenever

11. _____ security reasons, you see cameras _____ you go in the city.
(a) because of/whenever
(b) despite/in case
(c) due to/wherever
(d) like/until

12. There is a lot of traffic on the roads _____the high number of people going on holiday these days.
(a) due to (b) since
(c) because (d) whereas

13. To see what happened, he started to walk _____ the place from where the sound had come.
(a) in (b) after
(c) across (d) towards

14. Escaping from its cage, my little bird flew _____ the open window.
(a) out (b) across
(c) out to (d) through

15. She behaves to the child from the orphanage _____ a real mother.
(a) as (b) with
(c) like (d) as if

16. She got this book _____ John as a gift _____ her birthday.
(a) out of/on (b) from/on
(c) with/at (d) from/at

17. The thief ran _____ the street and hid _____ the bushes.
(a) across/over (b) into/beside
(c) across/behind (d) along/from

18. They ran _____ the stairs _____ the room to look _____ the things that they had used years ago.
(a) up/into/for (b) down/to/in
(c) up/on/up (d) down/in/at

19. _____ living in Lucknow _____ several years, I returned Ayodhya and married _____ Radha.
(a) after/since/– (b) while/some/for
(c) after/for/with (d) after/for/–

20. _____ being late, he was allowed to enter _____ the class.
(a) despite of/in (b) in spite of/into
(c) despite/– (d) in spite/–

21. The man divided his money _____ four equal parts and distributed it _____ all the members.
(a) for/between (b) into/among
(c) in/between (d) beside/apart

22. The passengers got angry _____ the cab driver, actually they got angry _____ the crude behaviour of the cab driver.
(a) at/at (b) with/with
(c) at/with (d) with/at

23. If he resigned it would be tantamount _____ that he was guilty.
(a) with/admit (b) to/admitting
(c) to/admit (d) towards/admitting

24. Yesterday, the thieves broke _____ my house and stole my watch and money.
(a) onto (b) inside
(c) with (d) into

25. The man _____ his hands in his pockets is staring _____ you.
(a) with/at (b) in/in
(c) by/to (d) as/at

Answer Key

1.	(b)	2.	(a)	3.	(c)	4.	(d)	5.	(c)
6.	(d)	7.	(c)	8.	(b)	9.	(b)	10.	(a)
11.	(c)	12.	(a)	13.	(d)	14.	(d)	15.	(c)
16.	(b)	17.	(c)	18.	(a)	19.	(d)	20.	(c)
21.	(b)	22.	(d)	23.	(b)	24.	(d)	25.	(a)

Practice

SET - 1

I parked my car ___(1)___ the park and walked ___(2)___ the entrance. As I walked ___(3)___ the gate, I saw children playing on the swings and families having picnics on the grass. I found a bench ___(4)___ a tree and sat down to enjoy the peaceful scenery. After a while, I got up and walked ___(5)___ the path that ran through the park. Eventually, I made my way back to my car, feeling relaxed and refreshed.

1. (a) around (b) besides
(c) next to (d) over
2. (a) by (b) towards
(c) with (d) upon

3. (a) through (b) within
   (c) off (d) onto
4. (a) of (b) beneath
   (c) outside (d) to
5. (a) in (b) than
   (c) along (d) without

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Next to

दिया गया sentence एक park और car parking के बारे में बात कर रहा है। दिये गए options में से 'next to' से ही सही meaning का पता चलता है कि subject (I) ने car को, park के पास park (गाड़ी किसी जगह खड़ी करना) किया था। बाकी के prepositions से सही meaning नहीं निकलता है।

Around का अर्थ है 'चारों ओर', besides का अर्थ है 'के अतिरिक्त', और over का अर्थ है 'के ऊपर या से ऊपर'। गाड़ी park करने के संदर्भ में यहाँ इस तीनों का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता। अत: 'next to' (के पास, के नजदीक) यहाँ सही choice है।

2. (b) Towards

Sentence कहता है कि मैनें park के नजदीक गाड़ी park की और park की entrance की तरफ गया। इस संदर्भ में walk के साथ 'towards' preposition सही है। 'Towards' का अर्थ है 'की ओर या की तरफ'।

'Walk with' का अर्थ है किसी के साथ चलना। 'entrance' एक fix जगह होती है जहाँ से हम किसी जगह के अंदर enter होते हैं, अत: यहाँ walk के साथ preposition 'upon' का use भी यहाँ नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि 'upon' का मतलब होता है 'के ऊपर'। 'Off' का प्रयोग किसी से अलग (separate) होने के context में किया जाता है। अत: 'towards' यहाँ सही preposition है।

3. (a) Through

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि जैसे ही मैं park के gate से अंदर park में गया, मैनें बच्चों को खेलते हुए देखा। Gate से अंदर जाने के संदर्भ में preposition 'through' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 'within' का अर्थ है 'अंदर' (inside something) लेकिन यहाँ subject, gate के अंदर नहीं घुसा, वह gate से या (gate के माध्यम से) park के अंदर गया।

4. (b) Beneath

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि मुझे park में एक पेड़ के नीचे, एक bench मिली और मैं वहाँ बैठ गया। 'नीचे' के संदर्भ में preposition 'beneath' का प्रयोग होता है।

5. (c) Along

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि थोड़ी देर के बाद मैं उठा और park में जो रास्ता था, उसके साथ-साथ चला। रास्ते के ऊपर चलने के संदर्भ में यहाँ कोई भी preposition suitable नहीं है। सिर्फ 'along' ही एक ऐसी preposition है जिसका अर्थ है 'के साथ-साथ'। अत: यहाँ 'along' सही choice है जिसका प्रयोग करने पर sentence का meaning होगा - मैं park में बने रास्ते के साथ-साथ चला।

Than (से, की अपेक्षा), in (अंदर), और without (के बिना), तीनों ही preposition दिये गए context में सही नहीं हैं।

SET - 2

The book was lying on the shelf, hidden behind a row of dusty, old volumes. I reached ____(1)___ and carefully pulled it towards me. As I flipped ___(2)___ the pages, I noticed a piece of paper sticking out. I carefully extracted it and saw that it was a letter from the author ___(3)___ his editor. The letter gave a fascinating insight ___(4)___ the author's creative process and his struggles with writer's block. I was completely absorbed ___(5)___ the letter, oblivious to everything around me, until I heard someone clearing their throat right behind me.

1. (a) to (b) for
   (c) out (d) by
2. (a) off (b) through
   (c) amid (d) out
3. (a) and (b) to
   (c) by (d) with
4. (a) into (b) from
   (c) unlike (d) after
5. (a) from (b) in
   (c) across (d) down

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (b)	4. (a)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Out

यहाँ बताया गया है कि shelf के ऊपर एक book पड़ी थी। मैं आगे बढ़ा और सावधानी से उसे मेरी तरफ खींचा, क्योंकि वहाँ shelf पर और भी books थी जो धुल से भरी हुई थी। किसी जगह की ओर या किसी person की ओर बढ़ने के sense में हम 'reach out' का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। 'Reach out' का अर्थ है 'किसी ओर बढ़ना या चल कर जाना'। अत: यहाँ preposition 'out' सही choice है।

2. (b) Through

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि जैसे ही मैनें उस book के pages को पलटा, मैनें देखा कि एक page book से बाहर निकला हुआ था। Flip through a book, magazine का अर्थ है किसी book या magazine के पन्ने पलटना। अत: यहाँ preposition 'through' का प्रयोग सही है।

3. (b) To

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि मैनें सावधानी से, जो एक page, book से बाहर निकला हुआ था, उसे निकाला और देखा। मैनें पाया कि यह एक letter था book के author की तरफ से उसके editor के लिए। चूँकि blank space से पहले यहाँ preposition 'from' दी गई है, और from के साथ preposition 'to' का combination होता है। 'From someone to someone', 'from somewhere to somewhere', या 'from something to something' सही formation होता है। अत: preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होगा।

4. (a) Into

Insight का अर्थ है एक accurate और deep understanding. Sentence कहता है कि उस letter से, author के creative process की एक गहरी समझ प्राप्त हुई। 'Insight into something' का अर्थ होता है। किसी चीज की deep understanding, अत: यहाँ insight के साथ preposition 'into' का प्रयोग होगा।

Example:- This is an interesting book as it is full of fascinating insights into human relationships.

5. (b) In

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि मैं उस letter में पूरी तरह से डूबा हुआ था। 'Absorb in/into something' का अर्थ है किसी चीज में डूबना अर्थात् किसी चीज में गहराई से ध्यान लगाना।

Example:- When I came home, she was totally absorbed in her work.

Space for self Notes:-



05 CHAPTER FIXED PREPOSITIONS

1. **Abound in/with =** full of – भरा हुआ
2. **Admit to/into =** to allow sb to enter a place – प्रवेश करना

   Admit of = to show that sth is possible as a solution – स्वीकार करना
3. **Agree to** a proposal –किसी प्रस्ताव आदि से सहमत होना

   Agree to do sth – कुछ करने को सहमत होना

   Agree with sb – किसी व्यक्ति से सहमत होना
4. **Angry at** sth – किसी बात पर क्रोधित होना

   Angry with sb – किसी व्यक्ति से क्रोधित होना
5. **Answer to** a question/letter – उत्तर देना

   Answer for = to accept responsibility or blame for sth – जवाबदेह होना
6. **Abstain from =** to stay away from something, decide not to do something – बचना, परहेज करना
7. **According to** – के अनुसार

   In accordance with – के अनुसार

   ***[Note:-** 'In accordance with' is a more formal phrase and refers only to laws and rules. 'According to' simply means any source of information.]*
8. **Blind in** one eye – आँख से दिखाई न देना

   Blind to sth = not noticing or realizing sth – किसी के दोषों की ओर ध्यान न देना।
9. **Cause of =** the person or thing that makes something happen

   Cause for = a reason for having particular feelings or behaving in a particular way
10. **Consist in** sth **=** to have something as the main part or feature – किसी चीज में कोई विशेषता होना

    Consist of sb/sth **=** to be formed from the people or things mentioned – व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं को मिलाकर कुछ बनना।
11. **Compete with/against** sb = किसी व्यक्ति से प्रतिस्पर्धा करना

    Compete for a title/medal, etc = कोई title, medal आदि पाने के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धा करना।

    Compete in a contest or game = किसी प्रतिस्पर्धा या खेल में भाग लेना।
12. **Charge of** a crime = पुलिस द्वारा लगाया गया आरोप

    Charge with a crime (verb) = किसी व्यक्ति पर आरोप लगाना।

    Charge against sb = किसी व्यक्ति पर पुलिस द्वारा आरोप लगाना।

    Charge for sth = to ask money for goods or service – किसी सामान या सेवा के बदले में पैसे लेना।
13. **Die in** an accident = दुर्घटना में मर जाना

    Die for sth = be killed in defending sth – किसी वस्तु की रक्षा करने में मर जाना।

    Die of a disease – बीमारी के कारण मर जाना

    Die from some cause = किसी कारण से मर जाना
14. **Deal in =** to buy or sell a particular product – किसी product विशेष को खरीदने/बेचने का काम करना।

    Deal with sb/sth = to do business with a person or a company – व्यापार करना (किसी व्यक्ति या कंपनी के समय)

    Deal with sth = to solve a problem – समस्या का समाधान करना
15. **Differ with** sb = to disagree – असहमत होना

    Differ from sth/sb = be unlike – के समान न होना
16. **Familiar with** sth = knowing something very well – किसी चीज को अच्छी तरह से जानना।

    Familiar to sb = well known – जिसे लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हो।
17. **Good at** sth = able to do something well – किसी कार्य को करने में कुशल

    Good for sb/sth = be helpful, useful – उपयोगी/लाभदायक होना

    Good to sb = kind to the people – अन्य लोगों के प्रति दयालु
18. **Inquire for/about** sth = किसी चीज के बारे में पूछना।

    Inquire after sb = किसी का हालचाल पूछना।

    Inquire of = to ask somebody/something – किसी से किसी चीज के बारे में पूछना।

    Inquire into sth = जाँच पड़ताल करना।

19. **Knock at/on** the door = दरवाजा खटखटाना
20. **Mad after/for/on** sth = किसी चीज के लिए पागल होना

    Mad with anger = गुस्से से पागल हो जाना।
21. **Need for** sth = किसी चीज की आवश्यकता होना।

    (in) need of sth = किसी चीज की आवश्यकता होना।
22. **Occupied in** doing sth = busy in doing something – कुछ करने में व्यस्त इसलिए किसी और काम के लिए समय का न होना।

    Occupied with sth = busy with something – किसी चीज में व्यस्त
23. **Offend at** sth = किसी बात पर क्रोधित होना।

    Offend with sb = किसी व्यक्ति से क्रोधित।
24. **Part from** sth = किसी वस्तु से अलग होना

    Part with sb = किसी व्यक्ति से अलग होना
25. **Profit by** = learn – सीखना, अनुभव लेना

    Profit from = gain – लाभ प्राप्त करना
26. **Popular for** some quality = गुणों के लिए प्रिय

    Popular with/among the peoople = लोगों में प्रिय
27. **Quarrel over** sth = किसी बात पर झगड़ना

    Quarrel with sb = किसी से झगड़ना
28. **Provide against** adversity = प्रतिकूल समय के लिए कुछ उपलब्ध करना।

    Provide for sb = किसी के लिए कुछ उपलब्ध कराना।
29. **Speak for** = favour करना

    Speak of = प्रशंसा करना
30. **Search for** sb/sth = किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को खोजना।

    In search of sth = खोज करना

    Search of a place = किसी स्थान पर (कुछ) खोजना

    Search into a matter = जाँच पड़ताल करना
31. **Smile at** = mock at, to make a smile appear on your face – मजाक उड़ाना, चेहरे पर मुस्कान लाना

    Smile on = favour – तरफदारी करना, कृपा दृष्टि रखना।
32. **Think of** = किसी के बारे में विचार करना

    Think over a matter = to consider – ध्यानपूर्वक किसी चीज पर विचार करना
33. **Talk over** a matter = किसी मुद्दे पर बात करना

    Talk to sb = किसी व्यक्ति से बात करना।

Words followed by some specific prepositions

Words followed by preposition "of "

Noun:- Assurance, charge, distrust, doubt, experience, failure, proof, result, want, beware, etc.

Adjective:- Accused, acquitted, afraid, aware, cautious, certain, characteristic, composed, confident, conscious, convicted, convinced, deprived, desirous, devoid, diffident, dull, easy, envious, fearful, fond, greedy, guilty, ignorant, innocent, negligent, productive, proud, sensible, sick, suspicious, tolerant, void, weary, worthy, etc.

Verb:- complain, die, despair, disapprove, dispose, dream, judge, taste, etc.

Words followed by preposition "with"

Noun:- acquaintance, alliance, bargain, comparison, conformity, enmity, intimacy, relation, etc.

Adjective:- afflicted, beset, busy, compatible, complaint, contemporary, content, contrasted, conversant, crowded, delighted, disgusted, drenched, endowed, familiar, fired, gifted, infected, inspired, intimate, invested, overcome, pleased, popular, satisfied, etc.

Verb:- associate, bear, comply, cope, correspond, credit, disagree, fill, intrigue, part, quarrel, side, sympathize, etc.

Words followed by preposition "to"

Noun:- access, accession, allegiance, alternative, antidote, antipathy, approach, assent, attachment, attention, concession, disagree, dislike, encouragement, exception, incentive, indifference, invitation, key, likeness, limit, obedience, objection, obstruction, opposition, reference, sequel, submission, supplement, temptation, etc.

Adjective:- acceptable, accessible, accustomed, addicted, adequate, affectionate, agreeable, applicable, appropriate, common, committed, condemned, comfortable, contrary, deaf, devoted, due, equal, essential, exposed, faithful, hostile, indebted, indifferent, inimical, irrelevant, favourable, hurtful, liable, limited, natural, necessary, obedient, obliged, opposite, painful, peculiar, pertinent, preferable, prior, profitable, prone, related, relevant, responsible, restricted, sacred, sensible, subject, suitable, suited, supplementary, true, etc.

Verb:- accede, adapt, adhere, apologize, appoint, attain, attend, attribute, belong, confirm, consent, contribute, lead, listen, object, occur, prefer, refer, succumb, surrender, testify, yield, etc.

Words followed by preposition "from"

Noun:- abstinence, deliverance, descent, exemption, inference, etc.

Adjective:- absent, different, free, made, safe,

Verb:- abstain, alight, cease, debar, derive, detract, deviate, differ, elicit, emerge, escape, exclude, preserve, prevent, prohibit, protect, recoil, recover, refrain, etc.

Words followed by preposition "in"

Noun:- belief, change, delay, difference, experience, fall, growth, interest, increase, decrease, etc.

Adjective:- accomplished, accurate, backward, bigoted, current, defective, deficient, experienced, diligent, fertile, honest, implicated, interested, involved, proficient, temperate, versed, etc.

Verb:- believe, delight, employ, enlist, excel, fail glory, involve, indulge, participate, preserve, persist, succeed, specialize, trust, etc.

Words followed by preposition "on"

Noun:- agreement, ban, congratulations, debate, decision, hold, information, report, etc.

Adjective:- keen, based

Verb:- comment, decide, deliberate, depend, determine, dwell, embark, encroach, enlarge, impose, insist, intrude, resolve, subsist, etc.

Words followed by preposition "for"

Noun:- admiration, cure, desire, hope, need, passion, reason, respect, room, sympathy, talent, etc.

Adjective:- anxious, celebrated, conspicuous, customary, designed eager, eligible, eminent, fit, good, grateful, notorious, prepared, proper, qualified ready, sorry, sufficient, useful, zealous, etc.

Verb:- care, feel, hope, pine, start, wish, wait, yearn, etc.

Exercise–1

Use appropriate preposition in the blanks.

1. The book abounds _____ close-up images from space.
2. Venice abounds _____ famous hotels.
3. I agreed _____ them on the need for change.
4. The government has finally agreed ___ the terms of the deal.
5. The present schedule does not admit ___ modification.
6. Victims were admitted ___ the local hospital.
7. The narrow windows admit little light ___ the room.
8. No one will be admitted ____ the theatre after the show has started.
9. I found the man blind ____ one eye.
10. They seem to be totally blind ___ reality.
11. Don't be afraid ____ admit your mistakes.
12. He and his father, according ___ local gossip, haven't been in touch for years.
13. Entries that are not in accordance ___ the rules will be disqualified.
14. What has made you so deeply afraid ___ your teacher.
15. I was very angry ____ myself for making such a stupid mistake.
16. She was very angry ____ the way she had been treated.
17. He felt angry ___ the injustice of the situation.
18. Did you get an answer ____ your last letter to her ?
19. You will have to answer ___ your behaviour one day.
20. The report ignores the root cause ___ the problem.
21. His health is giving us great cause ___ concern.
22. She is used to dealing ___ all kinds of people in her job.
23. We discussed different ways of dealing ___ the problem.
24. The shop deals ___ high quality computers.
25. He got the chance to compete ____ professional athletes.
26. These children usually compete ____ their mother's attention.
27. Are you competing ____ the 400 metres?
28. These two athletes are competing ____ the gold medal.
29. Some people try hypnotism to cure themselves ____ addictions.
30. Researchers are working to find a cure ____ the disease.
31. Their diet consists largely ____ vegetables.
32. The committee consists ____ five members.
33. The beauty of the city consists ____ its historical buildings.
34. Happiness does not consist ____ how many possessions you own.
35. She differs ____ me on the view of life.
36. He differs ____ me both in behaviour and morality.
37. There in no charge ____ cashing traveller's cheques.
38. He was arrested on a charge ____ murder.
39. Police have brought a charge of theft ____ the man.
40. Some people were charged ____ murder.

Exercise–2

Use appropriate preposition in the blanks.

1. The name sounded vaguely familiar _____ me.
2. I was now getting much more familiar _____ this area.
3. She is getting quite good _____ reading books now.
4. Too much sun is not good _____ us.
5. He is very good _____ children.

6. They became lost on the way so they inquired _____ directions.
7. She called me to inquire _____ my health.
8. She inquired _____ me, "will you be staying for dinner?"
9. A committee was appointed to enquire _____ the allegations.
10. Somebody was knocking _____ the door.
11. She is not as mad _____ as I am.
12. Mad _____ rage, he started crying and smashing crockery.
13. There in no need _____ further action in this matter.
14. I am not in need _____ money now.
15. Most of his time is occupied _____ politics.
16. The Prime Minister was occupied _____ important matters of state.
17. He is just occupied _____ solving the problems.
18. His father was offended _____ my words.
19. Pleas don't get offended _____ him as he is not to blame.
20. She has recently parted _____ his husband.
21. He parted _____ much of his collection to pay his gardening bills.
22. A stay in hospital may be the first time a child is ever parted _____ his parents.
23. Profit _____ exports rose 7.9 percept.
24. We should all try to profit _____ our mistakes.
25. Chocolate is always popular _____ youngsters.
26. Popular wines are often popular _____ a reason.
27. Don't quarrel _____ your friends _____ trifles.
28. There is no scenic spot due to speak _____.
29. I shall speak _____ you to the principal.
30. I went into the kitchen in search _____ a drink.
31. The search _____ the missing man was conducted in poor weather condition.
32. A team of police officers did a fingertip search _____ the area.
33. All the men smiled mockingly _____ his failure.
34. At last fate smiled _____ her and she was successful.
35. She smiled _____ the thought of being able to see him again.
36. I have been thinking _____ what he said.
37. Have you ever thought _____ other people's problems.
38. He is thinking _____ leaving her job.
39. They talked _____ the proposal and decided to give it their approval.
40. She started talking loudly _____ her friends about the zoo she had just seen.

Exercise–3

Use appropriate preposition in the blanks.

1. I am agreeable _____ what he suggests.
2. His paintings are not accessible _____ the public.
3. The doctor advised me to abstain _____ drink.
4. She was allowed exemption _____ attendance at college.
5. Praise acts as an encouragement ____ the young.
6. He is always accurate _____ what he says.
7. One of your students is backward _____ mathematics.
8. What you say now is not consistent _____ what you said yesterday.
9. We should be content _____ what we have.
10. He apologized _____ the teacher for his misbehaviour.
11. He had to submit __ separation from her husband.
12. I am sorry ____ my inability to accept your invitation.
13. That amount will be sufficient _____ our needs.
14. Have you been informed _____ his intended marriage.
15. He was found guilty _____ forgery.
16. He was accused _____ bribery.
17. They were fatigued _____ the heavy work.
18. The teacher is very popular _____ his students.
19. My bicycle is good _____ another two years.
20. He is anxious _____ his sister's safety.
21. Have you contributed _____ the relief fund?
22. I am sorry _____ my inability to accept your invitation.
23. That man is not eligible _____ the post.
24. The President has been invested _____ full authority.
25. She is gifted _____ a wonderful sweet voice.
26. Under no circumstances does he deviate _____ the truth.
27. You should comply _____ the rules.
28. His actions rarely correspond _____ his words.
29. The teacher commented _____ Gopi's progress.
30. I had always dreamed _____ a trip to this country.
31. I used to have a habit _____ biting my fingernails.
32. The police can't arrest him due to a lack _____ evidence.
33. Simply having a passion _____ writing doesn't necessarily mean you will become a best-selling author.
34. Ravi has intense dedication _____ his work.
35. No one could come up with a solution _____ the math problem.
36. Her answer _____ the teacher's question was incorrect.
37. There is always a reason _____ change.
38. The child had an adorable reaction _____ the kitten.
39. Certain cultures promote respect _____ elders.'
40. You should always have sympathy _____ the poor.

SOLUTION

Exercise-1

1. with/in 2. with/in 3. with
4. to 5. of 6. to
7. into 8. to 9. in
10. to 11. to 12. to
13. with 14. of 15. with
16. at 17. at 18. to
19. for 20. of 21. for
22. with 23. with 24. in
25. against 26. for 27. in
28. for 29. of 30. for
31. of 32. of 33. in
34. in 35. with 36. from
37. for 38. of 39. against
40. with

Exercise-2

1. to 2. with 3. at
4. for 5. to 6. for
7. after 8. of 9. into
10. on/at 11. about/on/after
12. with 13. for 14. of
15. with 16. with 17. in
18. at 19. with 20. from
21. with 22. from 23. from
24. by 25. with/among
26. for 27. with/over 28. of
29. for 30. of 31. for
32. of 33. at 34. on
35. at 36. over 37. about
38. about/of 39. over 40. to

Exercise-3

1. to 2. to 3. from
4. from 5. to 6. in
7. in 8. with 9. with
10. to 11. to 12. for
13. for 14. of/about 15. of
16. of 17. with 18. with
19. for 20. for 21. to
22. for 23. for 24. with
25. with 26. from 27. with
28. with 29. on 30. of
31. of 32. of 33. for
34. to 35. to 36. to
37. for 38. to 39. for
40. for

Space for self Notes:-

06 CHAPTER

PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal Verb एक verb ही है जिसके बाद preposition या adverb, या कभी-कभी दोनों भी use किए जाते हैं और ऐसे में यह verb अपना *Base* meaning अक्सर खो देती है। अत: हमें Phrasal Verbs याद रखने चाहिए।

SET - 1

1. **Act on =** to take action – कार्यवाही करना
2. **Act up =** to behave badly, to not work properly – बुरा व्यवहार करना, मशीन आदि का सही तरीके से काम न करना।
3. **Act out =** to perform something with actions and gestures – कार्यान्वित करना
4. **Break in =** to train, to interrupt, to enter somewhere illegally – प्रशिक्षित करना, बाधा डालना, किसी जगह पर अवैध रूप से प्रवेश करना।
5. **Break out =** to spread suddenly (disease, riots, war, etc.) – अचानक से किसी बीमारी, विद्रोह आदि का फैल जाना।
6. **Break up =** to come to an end, to separate into smaller parts – किसी चीज का अंत हो जाना, छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों में बट जाना।
7. **Break down =** to stop working (a machine or vehicle), to fail, to collapse emotionally – किसी मशीन या वाहन का काम करना बंद कर देना, किसी काम का असफल हो जाना, भावुक होकर रोना।
8. **Break up with =** to end a relationship with somebody – किसी रिश्ते का अंत करना/हो जाना।
9. **Break through =** to succeed in doing something difficult, to make a way through something using force – किसी कठिन कार्य में सफल हो जाना, बल पूर्वक अपना रास्ता बनाना।
10. **Break with =** to end relations with someone/something – किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु से संबंध खत्म हो जाना।
11. **Break off** = to discontinue, to become separated from something – किसी काम का रूक जाना, किसी से अलग हो जाना।
12. **Break away =** to escape from someone's hold, to disassociate oneself – किसी कैद से बच कर निकल जाना, किसी group, पार्टी आदि से अलग हो जाना।
13. **Break into =** to enter somewhere illegally – कहीं पर अवैध रूप से प्रवेश करना।
14. **Bear up =** to remain as cheerful as possible during a difficult time, to face boldly – मुश्किल समय में भी जितना संभव हो सके खुश रहना, कठिन समय का हिम्मत से सामना करना।
15. **Bear down (on) =** to press on somebody/something – किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु पर दबाव डालना।
16. **Bear on =** to relate to something – किसी से संबंधित होना।
17. **Bear with =** to tolerate, be patient – सहन करना, धैर्य रखना।
18. **Bring in =** to introduce, to earn – परिचय कराना, कमाना
19. **Bring out =** to reveal/disclose/show, to make somebody understand – प्रकट करना, दर्शाना, समझाना, स्पष्ट करना।
20. **Bring about =** to cause – कुछ घटित करना।
21. **Bring up =** to raise a child – बच्चे का पालन पोषण करना
22. **Bring forth =** to produce – उत्पन्न करना
23. **Bring down =** to make somebody lose power, to reduce something – किसी की शक्ति को कम करना, किसी चीज को कम करना।

Exercise

1. The burglar had _____ while all the members of the family were away.
   (a) break in (b) broken in
   (c) break with (d) broken out
2. Negotiation between the shopkeeper and us has _____.
   (a) break down (b) broken down
   (b) broken in (d) break in
3. She has just _____ her boyfriend.
   (a) broken up (b) broken up with
   (c) broken through (d) broken in
4. The company has _____ and sold off.
   (a) broken up (b) broken up with
   (c) broken down (d) break up
5. Fighting has broken _____ all over the city.
   (a) out (b) up
   (c) in (d) down

6. He broke _____ with his former friends when he decided to support her.
(a) of (b) off
(c) up (d) down

7. The prisoner broke _____ from the guards.
(a) down (b) away
(c) in (d) out

8. Three policemen were needed to break _____ the fight.
(a) off (b) of
(c) out (d) up

9. These are matters that ____ the welfare of society.
(a) bear on (b) bear with
(c) bear up (d) bore in

10. How is he bearing _____.
(a) up (b) an
(c) down (d) with

11. Bear _____ on it with all your strength.
(a) up (b) down
(c) off (d) with

12. If you'll just bear _____ me for a moment, I will find you the book.
(a) with (b) off
(c) down (d) up

13. How long has your bike been acting _____ ?
(a) down (b) up
(c) out (d) on

14. Share prices rose as investors acted _____ the news.
(a) out (b) up
(c) down (d) on

15. The children started to _____ the whole incident.
(a) act out (b) act up
(c) act on (d) act in

16. So many talented players are struggling to break _____.
(a) through (b) in
(c) out (d) of

17. The angry mob tried to break _____ the gate.
(a) in (b) off
(c) out (d) through

18. In the country a house is _____ every hour.
(a) broken out (b) broken into
(c) broken up (d) break into

19. The man broke _____ on hearing the news.
(a) down (b) in
(c) off (d) up

20. The plate broke ____ pieces when she dropped it.
(a) in (b) into
(c) out (d) up

21. The accident came _____ in the evening.
(a) up with (b) about
(c) over (d) up

22. The carelessness of the bus driver brought _____ the accident.
(a) about (d) up
(c) out (d) in

23. Where did you come _____ the beautiful bag?
(a) in (b) by
(c) across (d) out

24. I was going to my office when I came _____ my favourite teacher.
(a) across (b) by
(c) in (d) out

25. The teacher told a story to _____ the meaning of the lesson.
(a) brought about (b) brought in
(c) brought out (d) bring out

26. We aim to bring _____ prices on all our courses.
(a) down (b) on
(c) of (d) out

27. He brings ____ about Rs. 25,000 a month from his freelance work.
(a) out (b) in
(c) of (d) about

28. Idleness brings _____ poverty.
(a) forth (b) in
(c) out (d) away

Answer Key

1.	(b)	**2.**	(b)	**3.**	(b)	**4.**	(a)
5.	(a)	**6.**	(b)	**7.**	(b)	**8.**	(d)
9.	(a)	**10.**	(a)	**11.**	(b)	**12.**	(a)
13.	(b)	**14.**	(d)	**15.**	(a)	**16.**	(a)
17.	(d)	**18.**	(b)	**19.**	(a)	**20.**	(b)
21.	(b)	**22.**	(a)	**23.**	(b)	**24.**	(a)
25.	(d)	**26.**	(a)	**27.**	(b)	**28.**	(a)

SET - 2

1. **Come up with =** to provide or produce something – उपलब्ध कराना, उत्पन्न करना।

2. **Come up =** to occur, to appear – घटित होना

3. **Come about =** to happen – घटित होना

4. **Come over =** to overcome – किसी पर विजय पा लेना, मुसीबत को पार कर लेना।

5. **Come by =** to get – प्राप्त करना

6. **Come through =** to succeed – सफल होना

7. **Come across =** to meet somebody by chance –संयोग से मिलना

8. **Come out =** to prove, to be known – सिद्ध करना/होना, जानकारी में आना।

9. **Come upon =** to meet or find somebody/something by chance – संयोग से मिलना

10. **Come apart =** to break into pieces – टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो जाना
11. **Come down =** to decrease = कम होना
12. **Come round/around =** to be conscious, to change your mood or your opinion – होश में आना, अपनी राय बदलना।
13. **Come along =** to arrive, to appear – आ पहुँचना, उपस्थित होना
14. **Carry out =** to execute – कार्यन्वित करना, किसी काम को अंजाम देना
15. **Carry on =** to continue doing something = कुछ करना जारी रखना
16. **Carry off =** to cause the death of – मौत का कारण बनना
17. **Carry away =** to lose self control – आत्मनियंत्रण खोना/आपे से बाहर होना
18. **Call in =** to summon, send for – बुला लेना
19. **Call for =** to demand – माँग करना
20. **Call on/upon =** to ask or demand that somebody do something – किसी से कुछ काम करने को कहना
21. **Call up =** recall – कुछ पिछला/भूला हुआ याद करना
22. **Call off =** to suspend – रद्द करना, स्थगित करना।
23. **Cut down =** to reduce – कम करना
24. **Cut up =** to cut into small pieces, be distressed – काट कर छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े कर देना, उदास हो जाना।
25. **Cut off =** to die, to discontinue, to separate somebody from things that he is normally connected with – मर जाना, किसी कार्य का रुक जाना, किसी व्यक्ति का उस सब से अलग हो जाना जिससे कि वह सामान्यत: जुड़ा रहता है।
26. **Cut out =** to take a piece from the whole – किसी पूरी वस्तु में से उसका एक हिस्सा लेना।
27. **Cut out for =** be suitable – उपयुक्त होना।

Exercise

1. How did these things come _____ ?
   (a) upon (b) about
   (c) though (d) by
2. I came _____ some old photographs in a drawer.
   (a) across (b) out
   (c) in (d) up
3. She hasn't yet come _____ from the anaesthetic.
   (a) Around (b) off
   (c) about (d) up
4. When the right opportunity comes _____, you should take it.
   (a) about (b) along
   (c) off (d) with
5. I came ____ the little old man again in the forest.
   (a) upon (b) around
   (c) down (d) through
6. The full story came _____ at the trial.
   (a) in (b) out
   (c) around (d) down
7. The prices of houses have come _____ recently.
   (a) down (b) upon
   (c) across (d) over
8. He finally came _____ his fear of flying.
   (a) down (b) upon
   (c) around (d) over
9. We were worried that she wouldn't be able to handle it, but she came ____ in the end.
   (a) through (b) upon
   (c) over (d) down
10. How has he come _____ such a beautiful bag?
   (a) by (b) up
   (c) out (d) over
11. My father at first refused to let me continue my studies abroad but later he came _____.
   (a) up (b) out
   (c) over (d) round
12. I can't understand how these undesirable events _____.
   (a) came over (b) came of
   (c) came about (d) came up
13. In this country you are innocent until came ____ guilty.
   (a) round (b) over
   (c) out (d) up
14. Have you ever _____ such an amazing piece of art.
   (a) come up (b) come over
   (c) come across (d) come above
15. He called _____ the government to hold a vote.
   (a) on (b) in
   (c) for (d) up
16. We are in a big trouble if we don't come ____ the money by 6 p.m.
   (a) come up (b) come up with
   (c) come over (d) come by
17. The police were called _____ without delay by the residents.
   (a) in (b) up
   (c) for (d) on
18. Then they decided to call ____ the strike.
   (a) up (b) into
   (c) for (d) off
19. The old man could not call _____ past memories.
   (a) in (b) up
   (c) for (d) on
20. She agreed to carry _____ my orders.
   (a) an (b) off
   (c) away (d) out

21. On hearing the news of his brother's murder, he carried ____ by anger.
(a) on (b) away
(c) out (d) for

22. Many a people was carried _____ by plague.
(a) off (b) on
(c) away (d) in

23. Now it is difficult to carry _____ this business.
(a) on (b) away
(c) in (d) off

24. She cut the dress ____ of some old material.
(a) out (b) off
(c) down (d) up

25. He is not cut _____ teaching.
(a) out (b) out for
(c) down (d) up

26. She was _____ because she had been scolded by her father.
(a) cut out (b) cut down
(c) cut up (d) cut off

27. Since you are out of job these days, you must cut _____ your expenditure.
(a) off (b) out
(c) up (d) down

28. He cut himself _____ from all human contact.
(a) up (b) down
(c) out for (d) off

Answer Key

1.	(b)	**2.**	(a)	**3.**	(a)	**4.**	(b)
5.	(a)	**6.**	(b)	**7.**	(a)	**8.**	(d)
9.	(c)	**10.**	(a)	**11.**	(d)	**12.**	(a)
13.	(c)	**14.**	(c)	**15.**	(a)	**16.**	(b)
17.	(a)	**18.**	(d)	**19.**	(b)	**20.**	(a)
21.	(b)	**22.**	(a)	**23.**	(a)	**24.**	(a)
25.	(b)	**26.**	(c)	**27.**	(d)	**28.**	(d)

SET - 3

1. **Fall out** = to quarrel, to become loose and drop - झगड़ा करना, दाँत, बाल आदि का गिर जाना/झड़ जाना

2. **Fall off** = to decrease in number, to get separated - संख्या में कम होना, अलग होना।

3. **Fall back** = to move or turn back - वापिस लौटना, पीछे हटना।

4. **Fall back on** = to have something to use in hard time - बुरे समय के लिए कुछ बचा कर रखना।

5. **Fall in with** = to agree to something - किसी बात पर सहमत होना।

6. **Fall through** = to fail - असफल होना।

7. **Get over** = to overcome, to recover from an illness or shock - किसी विपत्ति आदि पर विजय पाना, किसी बीमारी या सदमे से बाहर आना।

8. **Get on** = to advance - आगे बढ़ना, तरक्की करना।

9. **Get up** = to wake up, to rise - जगना, उठना

10. **Get at** = to attack - आक्रमण करना।

11. **Get to** = to reach, arrive - पहुँचना

12. **Get off** = to decamp - किसी गाड़ी आदि से उतरना, भाग जाना/रफूचक्कर होना।

13. **Get away** = to run away, to escape - भाग जाना, बच कर निकलना।

14. **Get away with** = to escape the punishment - सजा से बच जाना।

15. **Get by** = to get - प्राप्त करना

16. **Get along with** = be friendly with - किसी के साथ मित्रवत होना।

17. **Get through** = to succeed - सफल होना।

Exercise

1. The chemotherapy made my hair fall _____.
(a) off (b) back
(c) out (d) through

2. They just can't get _____ together because of their nature.
(a) along (b) along with
(c) by (d) away

3. She is still trying to get _____ the financial crises.
(a) off (b) to
(c) by (d) over

4. You _____ the top in that profession, you will earn lots of money.
(a) get off (b) get to
(c) get away (d) get by

5. He gets _____ early in the morning, so do I.
(a) on (b) over
(c) away (d) up

6. When I entered the house, the dog tried to get _____ me.
(a) over (b) to
(c) at (d) by

7. If we can _____ by eight, the roads will be clearer.
(a) get off (b) get on
(c) get at (d) get over

8. I had to get ____ from the party. It was awful.
(a) over (b) on
(c) by (d) away

9. How does he get _____ such a handsome salary?
(a) on (b) over
(c) by (d) with

10. She fell in _____ my idea when I told her about it in detail.
(a) with (b) on
(c) back (d) out

11. He said that he can't get ____ that type of person.
(a) away (b) on
(c) over (d) along with

12. Although his fault was serious, he got ____ with a light punishment.
(a) to (b) away
(c) on (d) over

13. He gets _____ from work as soon as he can.
(a) away (b) by
(c) through (d) off

14. For want of sufficient fund your business is likely to fall _____.
(a) fer (b) back
(c) through (d) in with

15. Instead of challenging the lie, she fell _____ their views.
(a) in with (b) off
(c) back (d) out

16. The two friends appear to have _____ over a miner issue.
(a) fall out (b) fallen out
(c) fallen back (d) fell off

17. In the wake of the corona epidemic the admissions in coaching centres have fallen ____.
(a) off (b) in with
(c) through (d) back

18. When the police arrived, the rioters fell _____.
(a) back (b) off
(c) through (d) out

19. Everyone must save some money to _____ on it in old age.
(a) fall back on (b) fall through
(c) fall out (d) fall back

20. When the robbers saw policemen they got _____.
(a) off (b) through
(c) to (d) at

21. Parents are always anxious for their children to _____.
(a) get off (b) get through
(c) get off (d) get on

22. I don't think he will ever _____ the shock of his wife's death. (CDS-2018)
(a) get by (b) get off
(c) get through (d) get over

24. I parked my car in a no parking zone, but I _____ it. (CDS-2019)
(a) came up with (b) got away with
(c) got on with (d) made of with

Answer Key

1.	(c)	**2.**	(a)	**3.**	(d)	**4.**	(b)
5.	(d)	**6.**	(c)	**7.**	(a)	**8.**	(d)
9.	(c)	**10.**	(a)	**11.**	(d)	**12.**	(b)
13.	(a)	**14.**	(c)	**15.**	(a)	**16.**	(b)
17.	(a)	**18.**	(a)	**19.**	(d)	**20.**	(a)
21.	(d)	**22.**	(d)	**23.**	(b)	**24.**	(b)

SET - 4

1. **Go over** = to examine or check something carefully, to revise – किसी चीज का सावधानी पूर्वक परीक्षण करना, दोहराना

2. **Go by** = to follow something, (of time) to pass – अनुसरण करना, नियम आदि का पालन करना, समय का गुजरना।

3. **Go off** = to switch off = lights आदि का बंद हो जाना,
to explode – विस्फोट होना
to leave a place especially in order to do something – किसी जगह को छोड़ना।

4. **Go on** = to continue – जारी रखना

5. **Go at** = to attack – आक्रमण करना

6. **Go through** = to look at or examine something carefully – किसी पेपर आदि को सावधानी पूर्वक जाँचना।

7. **Give up** = to stop doing or having something – कुछ करना या रखना छोड़ देना।

8. **Give in** = to surrender – आत्मसमर्पण कर देना, हार मान लेना।

9. **Give out** = to stop working, to come to an end – काम करना बंद कर देना, किसी चीज का अंत होना।

10. **Give away** = to distribute – बाँटना/वितरित करना

11. **Hand in** = to submit for appraisal – मूल्यांकन के लिए दे देना।

12. **Hand out** = to distribute – बाँटना/वितरित करना

13. **Hand over** = to give (unwillingly) – बिना इच्छा के किसी को कुछ सौपना।

14. **Hand on** = (of responsibility, property) to transfer – दायित्व, संपत्ति आदि का एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे व्यक्ति को transfer करना।

15. **Hold up** = to rob, to get stuck, to delay – (यात्रियों को) लूट लेना, कहीं पर फँस जाना, देरी करना

16. **Hold on** = to wait/persist – इंतजार करना, जुट जाना

17. **Hold back** = to control – किसी को नियंत्रित करना।

18. **Hold out** = to resist – सामना करना

19. **Hold over** = to postpone – टालना

20. **Knock down =** to hit somebody and make them fall to the ground – किसी को मारना और जमीन पर गिरा देना।

21. **Knock out =** to defeat, to make somebody unconscious – किसी को हराना, बेहोश करना

Exercise

1. The bomb _____ in a crowded street.
(a) went off (b) go off
(c) went at (d) went by

2. He went _____ to get a note, book.
(a) at (b) by
(c) off (d) on

3. Go _____ your work before you had it in.
(a) at (b) on
(c) off (d) over

4. He went _____ the events of the day in his mind.
(a) over (b) on
(c) at (d) off

5. Suddenly, he went _____ me with a knife.
(a) over (b) on
(c) at (d) by

6. Please go _____ with what you are doing.
(a) for (b) off
(c) at (d) by

7. I'm sorry madam, but we have to go _____ the rules.
(a) by (b) at
(c) on (d) off

8. Things will get easier as time _____.
(a) goes off (b) goes by
(c) go at (d) goes over

9. She gave _____ smoking to regain her health.
(a) up (b) in
(c) out (d) away

10. He has given _____ food worth two thousand rupees to help the poor.
(a) up (b) away
(c) in (d) out

11. Coast guards had given _____ all hope of finding the two divers alive.
(a) up (b) give out
(c) give away (d) give on

12. Officials say that they won't _____ to the workers' demands.
(a) give in (b) give out
(c) give away (d) give off

13. After some days their food gave _____.
(a) in (b) up
(c) away (d) out

14. One of the plane's engines _____ in mid-air.
(a) gave out (b) gave up
(c) gave in (d) given out

15. Please send some help soon, I can't hold _____ longer.
(a) out (b) back
(c) on (d) up

16. I haven't gone _____ the documents yet.
(a) off (b) by
(c) through (d) at

17. You must all hand _____ your projects by the end of this week.
(a) on (b) over
(c) out (d) in

18. The old manager has not handed _____ the charge to the new manager.
(a) over (b) out
(c) in (d) on

19. He handed _____ the books to the poor students.
(a) over (b) out
(c) on (d) in

20. The project was held _____ by various legal problems.
(a) out (b) up
(c) on (d) over

21. Most of the bills are held _____ till the next session of the parliament.
(a) over (b) on
(c) out (d) up

22. In spite of financial difficulties, he held _____ and succeeded in the exam.
(a) on (b) in
(c) up (d) over

23. He knocked his opponent _____ three times in the second round.
(a) out (b) up
(c) in (d) down

24. He was knocked _____ for about five minutes.
(a) out (b) up
(c) down (d) in

Answer Key

1.	(a)	**2.**	(c)	**3.**	(d)	**4.**	(a)
5.	(c)	**6.**	(d)	**7.**	(a)	**8.**	(b)
9.	(a)	**10.**	(b)	**11.**	(a)	**12.**	(a)
13.	(d)	**14.**	(a)	**15.**	(a)	**16.**	(c)
17.	(d)	**18.**	(a)	**19.**	(b)	**20.**	(b)
21.	(a)	**22.**	(a)	**23.**	(d)	**24.**	(a)

SET - 5

1. **Keep on =** to continue – जारी रखना।

2. **Keep up =** to maintain – बनाए रखना।

3. **Keep up with =** to make progress, to continue to be in contact with somebody –तरक्की करना, किसी व्यक्ति के साथ सम्पर्क में बने रहना।

4. **Look after =** to take care of someone, to raise a child – किसी की देखभाल करना, बच्चे का पालन पोषण करना।
5. **Look at =** to examine something closely – किसी चीज को ध्यान से देखना।
6. **Look on =** to watch something without getting involved in it – खुद को उसमें शामिल किये बिना किसी चीज को देखना।
7. **Look upon =** to consider – मानना
8. **Look into =** to investigate a matter – किसी मामले की जाँच करना।
9. **Look up =** (of somebody's business, situation) to become better – किसी के व्यापार, हालात का अच्छा होना।

   to look for information in a dictionary or reference book – किसी dictionary या संबंधित किताब में कोई जानकारी खोजना।
10. **Look over =** to examine something carefully – किसी चीज का ध्यान से परीक्षण करना।
11. **Look for =** to search somebody/something – किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को खोजना
12. **Look down upon/on =** to think that you are better than someone else – खुद को बाकी लोगों से बेहतर समझना।
13. **Look out =** to warn somebody against a danger – किसी को खतरे से सावधान करना।
14. **Make up =** to fabricate – मनगढ़ंत कहानी बना लेना।
15. **Make up for =** to compensate – (नुकसान की) भरपाई करना।
16. **Make out =** to understand, to manage in a particular situation – समझना, किसी विषेश स्थिति को संभाल लेना।
17. **Make over =** to renovate – नवीनीकरण करना/फिर से नया बनाना।
18. **Make up with =** to make peace – शांति बनाना/सुलह करना।
19. **Pull off =** to succeed – सफल होना।
20. **Pull through =** to recover from illness – किसी बीमारी से उबरना।
21. **Pull down =** to destroy a building, to make somebody less happy, healthy or successful – किसी इमारत को नष्ट करना, किसी व्यक्ति को कम खुश, कम स्वस्थ या कम सफल करना।
22. **Pull up =** to stop, to scold – रोकना, डांटना
23. **Put on =** to wear – पहनना
24. **Put off =** to postpone, to discourage – टालना, हतोत्साहित करना।
25. **Put out =** extinguish – आग बुझाना।
26. **Put up =** to stay – ठहरना
27. **Put up with =** to tolerate – सहन करना।
28. **Put down =** to crush – कुचल देना, दबा देना।

Exercise

1. He kept _____ crying in spite of my assurance of help.
   (a) up (b) on
   (c) up with (d) in
2. He always keeps _____ the standard of life even in crises.
   (a) on (b) in
   (c) up (d) up with
3. How many of your old school friends do you keep _____.
   (a) up with (b) in
   (c) up (d) on
4. She was looked _____ by her uncle.
   (a) after (b) up
   (c) on (d) at
5. Look _____ the machine quite carefully before you buy it.
   (a) at (b) up
   (c) into (d) down
6. Passers by simply looked _____ as he was attacked.
   (a) at (b) up
   (c) on (d) down
7. He looks _____ upon people who are poor.
   (a) down (b) over
   (c) after (d) for
8. He was running in the jungle looking _____ something.
   (a) after (b) for
   (c) down (d) up
9. A committee was set up to _____ the issue of child labour in the city.
   (a) look into (b) look upon
   (c) look up (d) look on
10. Can you look the word _____ in the dictionary.
    (a) out (b) at
    (c) up (d) down
11. We had looked _____ the house again before we bought it.
    (a) over (b) upon
    (c) down (d) into
12. Look _____ ! there is a snake under your chair.
    (a) into (b) up
    (c) out (d) down

13. We all must look _____ social evils as a nuisance.
(a) upon (b) out
(c) down (d) on

14. How does he _____ while his wife is away.
(a) make out (b) make up
(c) make over (d) make up for

15. I'm not making it _____. The character exists in real life.
(a) out (b) up
(c) down (d) over

16. After his long illness, he is trying his best to make _____ her deficiency in studies.
(a) up for (b) up
(c) out (d) over

17. He has been chosen to make _____ the loosing cricket teams.
(a) up (b) up for
(c) over (d) up with

18. I think you should try to make _____ your friend.
(a) up (b) up with
(c) up for (d) out

19. The municipality pulled _____ the shopping mall that was encroaching on government land.
(a) through (b) down
(c) up (d) off

20. The rebel forces pulled _____ a surprisingly success against the government troops.
(a) off (b) down
(c) up (d) in

21. The principal _____ the students who were making a loud noise.
(a) pulled up (b) pull down
(c) pulled off (d) pulled out

22. It took fire fighters two hours to put the fire _____.
(a) off (b) out
(c) up (d) down

23. You have been called out for an interview so put _____ proper dresses.
(a) down (b) off
(c) up (d) on

24. The meeting was put _____ because of an emergency.
(a) off (b) down
(c) up with (d) out

25. The riots were put _____ by the local police.
(a) up with (b) out
(c) off (d) down

26. Being an honest person he couldn't put _____ with the haughty behaviour of the director.
(a) up with (b) off
(c) up (d) down

Answer Key

1.	(b)	**2.**	(c)	**3.**	(a)	**4.**	(a)
5.	(a)	**6.**	(c)	**7.**	(a)	**8.**	(b)
9.	(a)	**10.**	(c)	**11.**	(a)	**12.**	(c)
13.	(a)	**14.**	(a)	**15.**	(b)	**16.**	(a)
17.	(c)	**18.**	(b)	**19.**	(b)	**20.**	(a)
21.	(a)	**22.**	(b)	**23.**	(d)	**24.**	(a)
25.	(d)	**26.**	(a)				

SET - 6

1. **Run after =** to pursue – अनुकरण करना

2. **Run down =** to criticise – निंदा करना

3. **Run into =** to come across, meet by chance – अचानक से मिल जाना।

4. **Run out =** to come to an end – अंत होना

5. **Run over =** to crush under – कुचल देना

6. **Run through =** to waste money = पैसे बर्बाद करना

7. **Set in =** to begin (of rain, bad weather, infection, etc.) – मौसम बिगड़ना या वर्षा होना शुरू होना, किसी संक्रमण का फैलना।

8. **Set out =** to start on a journey – यात्रा शुरू करना

9. **Set up =** to establish – स्थापित करना

10. **Set back =** to delay the progress of something/ somebody – किसी की तरक्की को रोकना।

11. **Set off =** to begin a journey – यात्रा शुरू करना।

12. **Set aside =** to keep or save money, time, etc. for a particular purpose – किसी विशेष उद्देश्य के लिए समय, धन आदि की बचत करना/इकट्ठा करना

13. **Take off =** (of an aircraft, etc.) to leave the ground and begin to fly – हवाई जहाज का उड़ान भरना।

to remove (a piece of clothing, shoes, etc.) – कपड़े, जूते आदि उतारना।

14. **Take after =** to look or behave like an older member of your family – परिवार के किसी बड़े सदस्य से शक्ल मिलना या उसकी तरह व्यवहार करना।

15. **Take over =** to take up responsibility – जिम्मेदारी लेना

16. **Take up =** to occupy – कब्जा करना, उपयोग करना

17. **Turn up =** to appear, to increase – प्रकट होना/उपस्थित होना, मात्रा आदि का बढ़ना

18. **Turn over =** to change position so that the other side is faces towards the outside on the top – किसी वस्तु की position बदलना ताकि उसका पीछे वाला हिस्सा सामने आ सके।

19. Turn down = to reject, to decrease – रद्द करना, मात्रा आदि का घटना

20. Turn out = to prove to be, to be discovered to be – सिद्ध होना, पाया जाना

21. Turn into = to change/transform – बदलना

22. Turn on = to start the flow of electricity, gas, water, etc. by moving a switch, button, etc. – कोई बटन दबा कर बिजली, गैस या पानी का प्रवाह शुरू करना।

23. Turn off = to stop the flow of electricity, gas, water, etc. by moving a switch, button, etc. – कोई बटन दबा कर बिजली, गैस या पानी का प्रवाह बंद करना।

Exercise

1. He usually runs _____ his future over gambling.
(a) after (b) through
(c) down (d) over

2. He was _____ by his followers.
(a) run down (b) run out
(c) run over (d) run through

3. I ran _____ someone strange on the way home.
(a) into (b) out
(c) over (d) through

4. He accidently run _____ the neighbour's dog.
(a) over (b) out
(c) through (d) down

5. She _____ the man who had stolen her bag.
(a) run over (b) ran after
(c) run down (d) ran out

6. By now the plane was running _____ of fuel.
(a) out (b) down
(c) through (d) over

7. The government has set _____ thousands of acres of land as protected wilderness.
(a) out (b) in
(c) up (d) aside

8. The company was set _____ in 1987.
(a) out (b) up
(c) over (d) in

9. Let's get inside before the rain set _____ for the day.
(a) up (b) in
(c) over (d) aside

10. The bad weather _____ the construction work by several weeks.
(a) set back (b) set in
(c) set aside (d) set out

11. I felt quite excited as the plane took _____ from the airport.
(a) over (b) off
(c) up (d) after

12. He sat on the bed to take his boots _____.
(a) after (b) off
(c) over (d) up

13. His time is fully taken _____ with writing.
(a) off (b) over
(c) up (d) after

14. I think the children don't take _____ their grandfather.
(a) up (d) off
(c) up (d) after

15. Gerald ford _____ the presidency after Nixan resigned.
(a) took over (b) take over
(c) took up (d) took after

16. In one year he turned from a problem child _____ a model student.
(a) into (b) over
(c) down (d) out

17. Twenty years of prison had turned him _____ an old man.
(a) over (b) into
(c) out (d) down

18. The job turned _____ to be more difficult than we had thought.
(a) over (b) out
(c) into (d) down

19. He has turned _____ ten jobs so far.
(a) on (b) out
(c) over (d) down

20. She sat down and turned _____ the papers.
(a) over (d) down
(c) into (d) off

Answer Key

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

07 CHAPTER PRACTICE QUESTIONS

SSC CGL MAINS 2022

Direction (1-4): In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

SET-1

The Maasais live in (1)_____ very beautiful part of Africa. They live on the wide plains in southern and northern Kenya and northern Tanzania. The area (2)_____ of miles of rolling grass land, on which you can find thorny bushes and rocky hills. The people move from one place to another according to the seasons, looking for grasses and other plants (3)_____ which their cattle can graze. They have no permanent home. When they want to settle in a place for some time, they build a kind of camp called a 'Manyatta', where a few families live for a (4)_____ weeks or months. Then they move on again, taking their few belongings with them, and burning the old 'Manyatta' to the ground.

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
(a) that (b) some
(c) a (d) their

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
(a) considers (b) surrounds
(c) measures (d) consists

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) at (b) with
(c) on (d) by

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) little (b) least
(c) significant (d) few

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (c)	4. (d)	

EXPLANATION

1. (c) **That** = यह एक Demonstrative Determiner है जिसका प्रयोग किसी specific thing/person को Demonstrate करने के लिए करते है।

- **Some** = इसका प्रयोग Number/Amount बताने के लिए होता है।
- **A** = इसका प्रयोग किसी Indefinite Noun को first time, introduce करने के लिए करते हैं।
- **Their** = इसका प्रयोग Possessive Determiner के तौर पर किया जाता है।

Sentence में यहाँ mention नहीं किया गया है कि Africa के किस part में maasais रहते है। Africa का वह part अभी definite नहीं है अत: सही उत्तर option (c) होगा।

2. (d) **Consider** = to think about sth/किसी चीज के बारे में सोचना

- **Surround** = to be all around sth/चारों तरफ होना
- **Measure** = to find the size/मापना
- **Consist** = to be formed from the people or things/व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं से मिलकर बनना।

दिए गए सभी options में से केवल 'consists' के साथ ही preposition 'of' का प्रयोग एक fixed preposition की तरह होता है। 'consist of' एक phrasal verb है।
अत: सही उत्तर 'consists' है।

3. (c) **At** = यह point या target के लिए प्रयोग होता है।

- **With** = यह togetherness दिखाता है।
- **On** = यह position दिखाता है।
- **By** = यह doer या means दिखाता है।

'Graze on' का प्रयोग collocation की तरह कुछ nouns के साथ होता है। (Graze + on + grass/plants/junk food) अत: सही उत्तर 'on' है।

Toppers' Mantra

By vs With:-

By और with दोनों को ही प्रयोग ये बताने के लिए किया जाता है कि कोई Action किसके द्वारा किया गया। By किसी action का agent बताता है और Agent कोई people, animal, situation और object हो सकता है इसका प्रयोग अक्सर Passive voice में किया जाता है। with किसी काम को करने में प्रयोग कुछ tool (औजार/उपकरण) को दिखाता है।

Ex- The glass was broken by Ram with a stone.
He was killed by a tree.



4. (d) **Little** = इसका प्रयोग Uncountable nouns के साथ होता है।

- **Least** = इसका प्रयोग size/amount की smallest value के लिए होता है।
- **Significant** = Important enough to be noticed
- **Few** = इसका प्रयोग Countable Nouns के साथ होता है।

(A + few + Plural Noun)

(A little + Uncountable Noun)

Weeks/months एक plural countable noun है अत: सही उत्तर 'few' है।

SET-2

The effects of plastic bags on the environment are really (1)_____ devastating because there is no disposal method that will really help eliminate the problem. The biggest problem with them is that once they have been (2)_____, they end up In the trash, which then ends up in the landfill or is burned. The indefinite period of time that it takes for the average plastic bag to break (3)_____ can be literally hundreds of years. Throughout the world, plastic bags are responsible for suffocation and deaths of woodland animals as well as (4)_____ soil nutrients. The land litter that is made up of plastic bags has the potential to kill over and over again. It has been estimated that one bag has the potential to inadvertently kill one animal per every three months due to unintentional digestion or inhalation. There are always alternatives to plastic bags and the search for more alternatives continues.

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

(a) randomly (b) vaguely
(c) quite (d) seldom

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) recycled (b) soiled
(c) disinfected (d) moulded

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

(a) down (b) through
(c) out (d) even

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

(a) converting (b) accumulating
(c) inhibiting (d) demanding

Answer Key

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) **Vaguely** = Slightly (थोड़ा-थोड़ा)

- **Randomly** = In a random way (संयोग से)
- **Quite** = Completely (पूरी तरह से)
- **Seldom** = Rarely (कभी-कभार)

Passage में plastic bags के खतरनाक प्रभावों का वर्णन किया गया है। Effect के Devastating होने की Degree बढ़ाने के लिए सही विकल्प Quite होगा।

2. (b) **Disinfect** = to clean sth with a liquid that destroys bacteria (रोगाणु रहित बनाना)

- **Soil** = to make sth dirty (गंदा करना)
- **Mould** = to make sth into a particular shape (आकृति देना)
- **Recycle** = to convert waste materials into new materials (पुनरावृत्ति करना)

Passage में Plastic Bags के गंदे होने की बात की गई है अत: सही विकल्प 'soiled' है।

Toppers' Mantra

ये सभी adverbs हैं जो किसी चीज की frequency (बार बार होना) या likelihood of occurrence (चीजों के होने की संभावना) को दर्शाते है।

- **Seldom** = इसका अर्थ है infrequently or rarely (यदाकदा या कभी-कभार)। यह किसी ऐसी चीज को दर्शाता है जो कभी-कभार ही होती है, बहुत बार नहीं।

Ex-I seldom eat fast food.

इसका अर्थ है- I rarely eat fast food. अर्थात् मैं fast food कभी-कभार ही खाता हूँ।

- **Often** = इसका अर्थ है frequently or regularly (बार-बार या नियमित रूप से)। यह किसी ऐसी चीज को दर्शाता है जो बहुत अधिक या नियमित रूप से होती है।

Ex-I often go to the gym.

इसका अर्थ है - I go to the gym frequently. अर्थात् मैं अक्सर gym जाता हूँ।

- **Randomly** = इसका अर्थ है बिना किसी specific pattern या plan के। यह किसी ऐसी चीज को दर्शाता है जो संयोग से या बिना किसी कारण के होती है।

Ex-I picked a book randomly from the library.

इसका अर्थ है - I selected a book without any specific purpose or preference. अर्थात् मैने बिना किसी विशिष्ट उद्देश्य या वरीयता के एक book को select किया।

To summarise, 'seldom' means rarely, 'often' means frequently, and 'randomly' means without any specific pattern or plan.



3. (a) **Break through** = to succeed (सफल होना)

- **Break out** = to start suddenly (तेजी से फैलना)
- **Break down** = to become disappeared/ destroyed (नष्ट होना)
- **Break even** = यह कोई phrasal verb नहीं है।

Passage में Plastic Bags के Break down में लगने वाले average time की बात हो रही है। अत: सही उत्तर 'Break down' होगा।

4. (c) **Accumulate** = to collect (इकट्ठा करना)

- **Inhibit** = to prevent sth from happening (रोकना)
- **Demand** = to make a very strong request (माँग करना)
- **Convert** = to change (बदलना)

Passage में Soil Nutrients को रोकने और कम करने की बात की गई है। अत: सही उत्तर 'Inhibiting' है।

SET-3

The phrase non-governmental or non-profit is commonly used to refer to the various organisations that (1)_____ civil society. In general, such organisations are distinguished by the (2)_____ that they operate for reasons other than financial gain. Surveys indicate that NGOs have a high degree of public (3)_____, which can make them a useful proxy for the concerns of society and stakeholders. NGOs range from small pressure groups on specific environmental concerns or human rights (4)_____, to educational charities, women's refuges, cultural associations, religious organisations, legal foundations, humanitarian assistance programmes - and the list could go on - to large international organisations with hundreds or even thousands of branches or members around the world.

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

(a) comprising (b) comprise
(c) comprises (d) comprised

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) lie (b) clue
(c) fact (d) value

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

(a) idea (b) thought
(c) belief (d) trust

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

(a) prohibitions (b) discrimination
(c) evaluation (d) violations

Answer Key			
1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Sentence के main clause में present tense है और sentence में present time की बात हो रही है। अत: Relative clause में plural subject 'Organisations' के लिए सही verb 'comprise' होगा। अत: सही उत्तर 'comprise' होगा।

2. (c) Sentence में हमें एक Noun की जरूरत है। जब हम एक Noun clause को किसी preposition का object बनाना चाहें तो हमें उस Noun clause के पहले 'The fact' का प्रयोग कर लेना चाहिए।

अत: सही उत्तर 'The fact' है।

Toppers' Mantra

When to use 'the fact':-

हम कभी भी किसी 'that-clause' को किसी preposition का object नहीं बना सकते हैं लेकिन जब हमें किसी 'that-clause' को preposition का object बनाना पड़े तब हम that के पहले 'the fact' को use कर लेते हैं साथ ही हम सामान्यत: प्रयास करते हैं कि 'that-clause' sentence का subject न बने इस लिए अक्सर जब 'that-clause' subject होता है तो उससे पहले हम 'the fact' का use कर लेते हैं।



Examples -

- **The fact** that he was in red-hot form made it difficult to ignore him.
- I am aware of **the fact** that COVID-19 has started to affect new born babies as well.

3. (d) हमें यह पता होना चाहिए कि NGOs सामान्यत: Non-profit या Non-governmental organization होते है जिसके वजह से लोगों का इन पर काफी ज्यादा Trust होता है। NGOs कभी भी financial gain के लिए नहीं बनाई जाती है। अत: सही उत्तर 'Trust' होगा।

4. (d) **Prohibition** = मनाही, मना करना

- **Discrimination** = भेदभाव
- **Evaluation** = मूल्यांकन
- **Violation** = उल्लंघन, हनन

'Human rights violations' एक Technical term है इसका प्रयोग मानवाधिकार के हनन के संदर्भ में किया जाता है। अत: सही उत्तर 'violations' है।

SET-4

The Sun is the star at the center of (1) _____ Solar System. It is a nearly perfect ball of hot plasma. The Sun has inspired us since ancient times. It's central to mythology and religion in (2) _____ around the world. It keeps our planet warm enough for living things to grow. It gives us light so we can see. It is by far the most important (3) _____of energy for life on Earth. It is about a hundred times as wide (4)_____ the Earth. If there were no sun, many things wouldn't occur like photosynthesis or the presence of oxygen, which would have caused no existence of life.

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

(a) huge (b) a

(c) the (d) typical

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) processes (b) types

(c) cultures (d) scenes

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

(a) control (b) source

(c) gesture (d) symbol

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

(a) as (b) about

(c) like (d) than

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (a)	

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Solar system के साथ हमें हमेशा Article 'The' का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। अत: सही उत्तर 'The' है।

2. (c) **Process** = प्रकिया

- **Type** = प्रकार
- **Culture** = संस्कृति
- **Scene** = दृश्य

यह बात हमें जाननी चाहिए कि Mythology और Religion संस्कृति का हिस्सा होते हैं। अत: सही उत्तर 'Cultures' है।

3. (b) **Control** = A limit on something (सीमा, नियंत्रण)

- **Source** = A place where something comes from (स्रोत)
- **Gesture** = A movement of the head or hand to express sth (अंग-संकेत)
- **Symbol** = A sign, object, etc which represents sth(प्रतीक)

हमें पता है कि सूर्य पृथ्वी पर जीवन के लिए आवश्यक ऊर्जा का स्रोत है अत: सही उत्तर 'source' है।

4. (a) 'As + (Positive degree of Adjective/Adverb) + As' का प्रयोग ही हमेशा सही माना जाता है।

अत: सही उत्तर 'As' है।

Toppers' Mantra

As and Like:-

1. Preposition 'Like' का मतलब है 'Similar to sb/sth'. Preposition 'Like' के बाद उसका object (Noun, Pronoun, Noun Phrase) आना चाहिए न कि Subject या Verb.

   Ex - You look <u>like</u> your father. (Father यहाँ 'Like' verb का object है।)

   Ex - You look <u>like</u> your father does. (×)

   अगर 'Like' के बाद 'Noun + Verb' दिया हुआ है तो वहां 'Like' का प्रयोग न करें। जैसे ऊपर दिए गए example में noun (father) के बाद verb (does) का प्रयोग किया गया है।

2. 'Like' की बजाय 'As', 'As if', 'As though' या 'The way' का प्रयोग करें अगर आप एक subject और verb के साथ compare कर रहे हैं।

   Examples: -

   1. You look <u>as</u> your father does. (✓)
   2. You look <u>the way</u> your father does. (✓)
   3. Do <u>as</u> I ask. (✓)
   4. Do <u>like</u> I ask. (×)
   5. You look <u>like</u> you're angry. (×)
   6. You look <u>as if</u> you're angry. (✓)
   7. You look <u>as though</u> you're angry. (✓)



Remember:-

'Like' का मतलब है 'Similar to (someone/something)', जबकि 'As' का मतलब है 'In the same manner'.

Examples:

- I, <u>like</u> most people, try to use good grammar. (✓)
- I, <u>as</u> most people, try to use good grammar. (×)
- I, <u>as</u> most people do, try to use good grammar. (✓)

Note:-

- He worked <u>as</u> a manager. (He was a manager.)
- He worked <u>as</u> a slave. (He was a slave.)
- He worked <u>like</u> a slave. (He was not a slave but he worked in the same way as a slave does.)

SSC CGL PRE 2022

Direction (1-5): In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

SET-5

Digital India can be the prime (1)_____ behind making a reality of the government's promise of minimum government, maximum governance. Such a transformation requires technology to be firmly (2)_____ into government, something that the Digital India project lists as one of its foremost objectives. Embedding technology into government (3)_____ will do three things; transform the government and make it more transparent and efficient, transform the lives of citizens especially those at the bottom of the (4)_____ pyramid and make our economy more efficient and competitive. A 2014 McKinsey Global Institute report predicts that the large-scale (5) _____ of technology through Digital India positions India with the biggest opportunity yet to accelerate economic growth.

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
(a) impact (b) might
(c) factors (d) force

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
(a) inserted (b) embedded
(c) planted (d) stuck

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) offices (b) details
(c) processes (d) hierarchies

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) mythical (b) proverbial
(c) hypothetical (d) classified

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
(a) enhancement (b) anticipation
(c) adaptation (d) monitoring

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Force

- **Impact** = प्रभाव
- **Might** = शक्ति (great strength)
- **Factors** = कारक
- **Force** = बल (A person or thing with power)

➢ Passage के according, Digital India एक शक्तिशाली और प्रभावशाली चीज हो सकती है जो सरकार के वादे (न्यूनतम सरकार तथा अधिकतम शासन का वादा) को वास्तविक बना सकती है।

➢ प्रभावशाली चीज के अर्थ में 'Force' correct answer है।

➢ हमें singular noun की आवश्यकता है अत: factors को हम eliminate कर सकते हैं।

Toppers' Mantra

- **Power** = यह किसी कार्य को करने में प्रयुक्त शारीरिक मानसिक व आध्यात्मिक योग्यता को दर्शाता है।
- **Might** = यह उच्च स्तर की शक्ति को दर्शाता है।
- **Force** = यह शारीरिक शक्ति को दर्शाता है।
- **Energy** = किसी शारीरिक या मानसिक कार्य के लिए आवश्यक शक्ति प्रयास और जोश को दर्शाता है।
- **Strength** = यह बिना damage हुए बल और दबाव को झेलने की क्षमता को दर्शाता है।



2. (b) Embedded

- **Insert** - किसी वस्तु में किसी दूसरी वस्तु को रखना या डालना (Insert something + into + something)
- **Embed** - किसी वस्तु में किसी दूसरी वस्तु को Fix करना (Embedded into/in + something)
- **Plant** - रोपना/पौधा लगाना
- **Stick** - गोंद की सहायता से किसी चीज को चिपकाना।

➢ इस question को हम repetition of words के द्वारा भी solve कर सकते हैं। यदि हम paragraph को पढ़ते हें तो हमें ज्ञात होता है कि passage में "Embedding technology into government दिया गया है। इसकी help से हम easily समझ सकते हैं कि इससे पहले वाले sentence में भी embedded को mention किया गया होगा इसलिये next sentence में इसका जिक्र किया गया है। (Forward reading)

➢ Writer ने describe किया है कि, "यदि technology को Government Processes में firmly fix किया जाये तो इसका transformation possible है। अत: 'fix' word के लिये Embed का use किया जायेगा।

3. (c) Processes

- **Office** - दफ्तर
- **Detail** - विवरण
- **Process** - प्रक्रिया (जैसे सरकारी काम की प्रक्रिया)
- **Hierarchy** - किसी भी office का Rank-wise system

➢ Writer कहना चाहता है कि Technology को "Government procedure" में embed करना चाहिये अत: "processes" suitable option है।

➢ Writer technology को Government processes मे embed करने की बात कर रहा है न कि Government offices में, क्योंकि offices में technology का use करने से citizens की lives transform नहीं होगीं। अत: 'offices' wrong answer है।

4. (b) Proverbial

- **Mythical** - पौराणिक
- **Proverbial** - लोक-प्रसिद्ध /कहावती (Related to proverbs)
- **Hypothetical** - काल्पनिक
- **Classified** - वर्गीकृत

➢ इस passage में pyramid से तात्पर्य कोई ऐसी buildings आदि नहीं है जिसका आधार triangular or square हो।

➢ इस Passage में 'Bottom of the Pyramid' एक technical term (Jargon) है जो 'the largest but poorest socio economic group' को दर्शाता है।

➢ Mythical, Classified, Hypothetical ये words, given context के according कोई sense नहीं दर्शाते है।

➢ 'Proverbial' correct answer है। Writer ने 'the largest, but poorest socio-economic group' को ही bottom of the proverbial pyramid कहा है।

5. (c) Adaptation

- **Enhancement** - वृद्धि/तरक्की (बेहतर को और बेहतर बनाने की प्रक्रिया)
- **Anticipation** - पूर्वानुमान
- **Adaptation** - अनुकूल बनाने की प्रक्रिया
- **Monitoring** - निगरानी

➢ 2014 McKinsey Global Institute report के अनुसार "Digital India" के माध्यम से यदि हम बड़े पैमाने पर Technology को adapt करते हैं तो हमारा देश economic growth में आगे बढ़ सकता है। अत: 'Adaptation' correct answer है।

➢ "Enhancement" wrong answer है क्योंकि technology में वृद्धि अथवा सुधार करके तब तक कोई फायदा नहीं होगा जब तक हम उस technology को अपनाते नहीं हैं।

SET-6

The modern-day student is extremely (1)____ with technology. They do read quite a bit because of social media. While their writing skills may not be top notch, they do write courtesy, (2)___ affinity to various platforms on the internet. However, one skill that has been (3)_____ affected is listening skills. They are extremely poor (4)_____ listeners. If this issue is not addressed, what we may be heading to in the future is a huge chunk of people across the globe, with poor skills of listening, and a huge number of passive listeners. Researchers say that listening is the prime ingredient for empathy and the world will be in extreme poverty in terms of number of (5)_____ on the planet.

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

(a) hindered (b) disconnected
(c) dreary (d) savvy

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) their (b) they're
(c) dare (d) there

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

(a) thoroughly (b) through
(c) holistically (d) daily

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

(a) passive (b) active
(c) distinctive (d) demonstrative

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

(a) sympathisers (b) empathisers
(c) donors (d) characters

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Savvy

- **Hinder (v.)** - prevent from doing something/ बाधा डालना
- **Disconnected (adj.)** - not connected with the things or people around/अलग
- **Dreary (adj.)** - dull and unattractive/उदासीन
- **Savvy (n.)** - having practical knowledge and understanding of something/कुशलता

- Writer के अनुसार आजकल students, social media के माध्यम से बहुत कुछ पढ़ते हैं अत: वे technology से connected है, इसलिए disconnected' context के opposite है।
- Hindered तथा Dreary भी suitable options नहीं है साथ ही Hindered के साथ 'from' preposition का use किया जाता है अत: 'a' & 'c' wrong answer हैं।
- इस प्रकार 'Savvy' correct answer है।

  Writer के अनुसार modern students को technology का Knowledge है, वे technology के साथ familiar हैं।
- 'Tech-savvy' एक jargon है, जिसका अर्थ है, Modern technology की अच्छी समझ होना।

Toppers' Mantra

- **Hinder** = to limit the ability of someone to do something, or to limit the development of something/किसी की कार्यक्षमता में रूकावट डलना।
- **Impede** = to slow something down or prevent an activity from making progress at its previous rate/ किसी चीज या गतिविधि को पहले की अपेक्षा धीमा कर देना।
- **Obstruct** = to block a road, passage, entrance, etc. so that nothing can go along it/किसी मार्ग, प्रवेश आदि को अवरुद्ध करना ताकि कुछ भी वहां से गुजर न सके।
- **Block** = to prevent movement through something/किसी चीज के प्रवाह को (एक मार्ग, पाइप, सड़क आदि) रोकना या मुश्किल बना देना।



2. (a) Their

Sentence में 'Affinity' noun के लिये determiner की आवश्यकता है अत: 'Their' correct answer है।

- **Their** - Determiner
- **They're** - Sort form of 'They are'
- **Dare** - Verb
- **There** - Adverb of place

3. (a) Thoroughly

- **Thoroughly** - completely, very much (पूरी तरह से) (adverb of degree)
- **Through** - From one end to the other (preposition)
- **Holistically** - in a way that considers whole things or being to be more than a collection of parts (हर angle से cover करते हुए) (adverb of manner)
- **Daily** - प्रतिदिन (Adverb of frequency)

- इस sentence में adverb of degree की आवश्यकता है। 'through' preposition है अत: हम इसे rule out कर सकते हैं।
- 'Daily' out of the context है।
- 'Holistically' (समग्र रूप से) का प्रयोग यहाँ individually नहीं किया जाता।
- 'Thoroughly' का use 'completeness' दर्शाने अथवा verb/adjective की degree को refer करने के लिये किया जाता है।
- One skill that has been thoroughly affected is listening skills = इसका अर्थ है कि listening skills पूरी तरह से affected हुई हैं। अत: 'thoroughly correct answer है।

4. (b) Active

- **Passive** - accepting something without trying to change anything (निष्क्रिय)
- **Active** - involved in something, taking part in something (सक्रिय)
- **Distinctive** - having a quality that makes something different (खास)
- **Demonstrative** - showing feelings openly (प्रदर्शन करने वाला)

- **Active listening** → जब listener मौखिक or गैर मौखिक संदेशों को न केवल ध्यान से सुनता है उन्हें observe करता है बल्कि उन पर appropriate feedback भी देता है।

  Active listening, listener की attentiveness को show करती है।
- **Passive listening** → जब listener किसी की बातों को सुनता है किंतु उस पर कोई प्रतिक्रिया नहीं देता है और न ही सुनते समय attentive होता है।
- Writer के अनुसार social media तथा अन्य internet platform ने listening skills को affect किया है, तथा यदि इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो passive listener की संख्या में बड़ी मात्रा में वृद्धि होगी।

  अत: 'active' correct answer है।

  लेखक describe करता है कि students बहुत ही poor active listeners हैं।

5. (b) Empathisers

- **Sympathiser** - A person who agrees with and supports an idea or aim/समर्थक
- **Empathiser** - A person who is able to understand how someone else feels/सहानुभूति रखने वाला
- **Donner** - A person who donates/दान देने वाला
- **Character** - A person or an animal in a book, play or film/किसी किताब या कहानी का एक किरदार

- Sentence में empathy के बारे में बात की गयी है अत: 'empathisers' fit है।

SET-7

If writers only dared to dare, a Suetonius or a Tacitus of the Novel could exist, for the Novel is (1) _____ the history of manners, turned into a story and a play, as is History itself often enough. And there is no other (2) _____than this: that the one, the Novel, cloaks its manners (3) _____ the disguise of invented characters, while the other, History, (4) _____ names and addresses. Only, the Novel (5) _____ much deeper than History.

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
(a) optionally (b) needlessly
(c) essentially (d) unnecessarily

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
(a) difference (b) pragmatism
(c) matter (d) sample

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) under (b) beside
(c) around (d) among

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) provides (b) negates
(c) removes (d) strangulates

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
(a) bargains (b) listens
(c) probes (d) imbibes

Answer Key

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (a)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Essentially
- **Optionally** - in a manner in which something is not required or mandatory (वैकल्पिक रूप से)
- **Needlessly** - in a way that is not necessary (अनावश्यक रूप से)
- **Essentially** - in a way that is necessary (आवश्यक रूप से)
- **Unnecessarily** - in a way that is not necessary (अनावश्यक रूप से)

➢ Optionally, needlessly तथा unnecessarily तीनों लगभग समान meaning के शब्द है। अत: यदि एक को use किया जा सकता है तो तीनों को sentence में use किया जा सकेगा किंतु ये तीनों options context के विपरीत हैं।
अत: 'essentially' correct answer है।

2. (a) Difference
- **Difference** - a point or a way in which people or things are dissimilar/अंतर
- **Pragmatism** - thinking about solving problems in a practical way/व्यावहारिकता
- **Matter** - problem, Affair or importance/मामला
- **Sample** - example, Illustration, Specimen/प्रतिरूप

➢ Passage को पढ़ने से ज्ञात होता है कि Writer ने novel तथा history के मध्य difference बताया है। Writer के अनुसार novel तथा history में एक ही अंतर है कि novel में पात्रों के नाम को बदल दिया जाता है तथा उनकी पहचान छिपायी जाती है, जबकि history में इसके विपरीत, पात्रों के नाम व पहचान को hide नहीं किया जाता है। इस प्रकार 'Difference' correct answer है।

☞
- Clock (noun) - घड़ी
- Cloak (verb) - छिपाना
- Cloak (noun) - आवरण/पर्दा

Toppers' Mantra

- **Instance =** It applies to any individual person, act, or thing that may be offered to illustrate or explain/समझने के लिए किसी विशेष वस्तु या व्यक्ति का
- **Case =** It is used to direct attention to a real or assumed occurrence or situation that is to be considered, studied, or dealt with/समझाने के लिए use की जाने वाली किसी विशेष situation (स्थिति को दर्शाता है।)
- **Illustration =** It applies to an instance offered as a means of clarifying or illuminating a general statement/इसका प्रयोग किसी General statement को स्पष्ट करने के लिए किया जाता है।
- **Example =** It applies to a typical, representative, or illustrative instance or case.
- **Sample =** It applies to a typical, representative, or illustrative instance or case.
- **Specimen =** It applies to any example or sample whether representative or merely existent and available./किसी चीज को दिखाने के लिए उसकी छोटी सी मात्रा को प्रतिरूप के रूप में मानना



3. (a) Under
- **Under** - influenced by somebody/something
- **Beside** - next to something
- **Around** - in or to various places or directions
- **Among** - concerning a particular group of people or things, in the middle of

Cloak (छिपाना) के sense में 'under the disguise of correct phrase है।

➢ Under the disguise of → by saying or acting as if something is other than what it really is/कुछ कहकर अथवा act करके पहचान छिपाना।

➢ In disguise → If people, objects, or activities are in disguise, they appear to be something that they are not, especially intentionally/भेष बदलकर पहचान छिपाना।

4. (a) Provides

- **Provide** - to give something to somebody/प्रदान करना
- **Negate** - to state that something doesn't exist, to nullify/नकारना
- **Remove** - to take somebody/something away from a place/हटाना
- **Strangulate** - to kill someone by pressing their throat so that they cannot breathe/गला घोंटकर मारना।

➢ Sentence में strangulate का कोई sense नहीं है। अत: यह out of the context है।

➢ Negate तथा remove दोनों ही opposite to the context हैं।

➢ History में names and addresses को छिपाया नहीं जाता बल्कि mention किया जाता है। अत: हम कह सकते हैं कि history से हमें पात्रों की नाम व अन्य जानकारियाँ प्राप्त होती है। इसलिए 'provides' correct answer है।

5. (c) Probes

- **Bargain** - to discuss prices, conditions, etc. with somebody/समझौता करना
- **Listen** - to pay attention to somebody/ something in order to hear it./सुनना
- **Probe** - to investigate something/जाँच करना
- **Imbibe** - to absorb something, esp information, to drink something, especially alcoholic drinks/ग्रहण करना/पीना

➢ Bargain, imbibe दोनों ही out of the context हैं।

➢ Listen के साथ 'to' preposition का use किया जाता है।

➢ Writer के अनुसार Novel में History की तुलना में अधिक गहराई में जाँच की जाती है। अत: 'probes' correct answer है।

SET-8

The Romans had developed a (1)____ for chariot racing. The (2)_____ of the game are so excited that sometimes it may (3)____ into chaos, confusion and riots. The (4)_____ in which racing took place was called a circus. The (5)____ one was the Circus Maximus in Rome, that could hold up to 3,85,000 spectators, which shows the popularity of the sport.

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
(a) taste (b) spoonful
(c) drop (d) mouthful

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
(a) campaigners (b) reformers
(c) champions (d) supporters

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) adapt (b) reshape
(c) transfigure (d) convert

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) stadium (b) circuit
(c) route (d) track

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
(a) larger (b) highest
(c) largest (d) higher

Answer Key

1.	(a)	2.	(d)	3.	(d)	4.	(a)	5.	(b)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Taste

- **Taste** - 1. the particular quality that different foods and drinks have/स्वाद
  2. interest or what people like/पसन्द
- **Spoonful** - the amount that a spoon can hold/ थोड़ी मात्रा
- **Drop** - a very small amount of something esp. of liquid/बूँद
- **Mouthful** - an amount of food or drink that you put in your mouth at one time/निवाला, थोड़ा

➢ 'Taste' word का use स्वाद अथवा किसी के प्रति रूचि को दर्शाने के लिये किया जाता है।

➢ इस sentence में chariot racing के प्रति interest की बात की गयी है अत: 'taste' correct answer है।

2. (d) Supporters

- **Campaigner** - A person who takes part in organised activities that are intended to change something in society/अभियान चलाने वाला
- **Reformer** - A person who works to achieve political or social changed/सुधारक
- **Champion** - A person, team, etc. that has won a competition/चैंपियन, पहले दर्जे का
- **Supporter** - A person who supports a political party, an idea/समर्थक

➢ हमारी basic knowledge की help से हम campaigners तथा reformers दोनों ही options को eliminate कर सकते हैं क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि ये Game से Related नहीं होते हैं।

➢ Writer के अनुसार supporters इतने excited होते हैं कि कभी-कभी confusion and riots का कारण बन जाते हैं, अत: 'supporters' correct answer है।

➢ अक्सर Game में 1 ही champion होता है, जो कि game को जीतने वाला कोई player अथवा team हो सकती है। अत: 'champions' wrong answer है।

SSC CGL Mains 2021

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

SET-45

The working of the stomach was 1._____ by a strange accident. In 1822, a man named Alexis St. Martin was 2. _____ hit by a shot gun. The bullet had seriously 3. _____ the chest wall and made a hole in 4. _____ stomach. He was brought to an American army 5. _____ William Beaumont. The doctor saved the patient but he 6. _____ not close the hole properly.

Beaumont took it as a 7._____ opportunity to see the inside of the stomach 8. _____ the hole. He made some wonderful observations. Beaumont 9. _____ that the stomach was churning food. Its wall secreted a fluid 10. _____ could digest the food. He also observed that the end of the stomach opens into the intestine only after the digestion of the food inside the stomach is completed.

SSC CGL Mains - 08/08/2022

1. (a) Discover (b) Discovering
   (c) Discovered (d) To be discovered
2. (a) Poorly (b) Extremely
   (c) Badly (d) Nicely
3. (a) Damaged (b) Devastated
   (c) Decreased (d) Decayed
4. (a) Its (b) His
   (c) Him (d) Her
5. (a) Colonel (b) Major
   (c) Registrar (d) Doctor
6. (a) Could (b) Should
   (c) Would (d) Had
7. (a) Great (b) Countless
   (c) Strong (d) Fast
8. (a) Through (b) Between
   (c) Across (d) Along
9. (a) Acquired (b) Imagined
   (c) Found (d) Obtained
10. (a) What (b) Who
    (c) Which (d) Whom

Answer Key

1.	(c)	2.	(c)	3.	(a)	4.	(b)	5.	(b)
6.	(a)	7.	(a)	8.	(a)	9.	(c)	10.	(c)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Discovered

दिये गये sentence में 'was ___ by' देखकर हमें पता लगता है कि यहाँ हमें एक past participle (v_3) की जरूरत हैं क्योंकि sentence passive voice में frame किया गया है। चूंकि हमें v_3 की आवश्यकता है अत: या तो 'discovered' या फिर 'to be discovered' answer हो सकता है।

अगर यहाँ 'was to be discovered by' लिखा हो तो sentence का meaning होता: पेट की कार्यप्रणाली एक अजीब संयोग से पता चलनी थी। जोकि सही meaning नहीं होगा। अत: correct sentence होगा: The working of the stomach was discovered by a strange accident.

Meaning of the sentence: पेट की कार्यप्रणाली अथवा पेट कैसे काम करता है, यह एक अजीब संयोग से पता चला था।

Toppers' Mantra

Confusing words

- **Invent** = बनाना या कुछ design करना जो पहले से exist न हो

  e.g. Who invented the steam engine?
- **Discover** = किसी चीज को ढूढ़ना जो पहले से मौजूद हो मगर छुपा हुआ हो या जिसके बारे में पता न हो

  e.g. Scientists discovered two fungi that were new to science.
- **Ascertain** = किसी चीज के बारे में सही जानकारी प्राप्त करना

  e.g. The police are trying to ascertain what really happened.



2. (c) Badly

इस पूरे passage को पढ़ने के बाद, यह पता चलता है कि - Alexis st. Martin बहुत बुरी तरह घायल थे।

- **Poorly** = इसका अर्थ होता है "कुछ ऐसा जो ज्यादा अच्छा नहीं है।" यह एक negative connotation का word है लेकिन sentence में अधिक strength वाले adverb की जरूरत है। इसलिए ये Answer नहीं हो सकता।
- **Nicely** = इसका अर्थ होता है- "अच्छी तरह से"। यह positive connotation का word है लेकिन इस sentence में हमें एक Negative connotation वाले word की आवश्यकता है।

- **Extremely** = इसका अर्थ होता है- बहुत ज्यादा/अत्यधिक। इसका use किसी adjective या adverb के साथ किया जाता है। इसको किसी verb के साथ नहीं लिखा जाता। यह एक negative connotation का word है।
- **Badly** = इसका use इस बात पर जोर ड़ालने के लिए किया जाता है कि कोई घटना या स्थिति कितनी गंभीर है। यह किसी adjective या adverb की degree को दिखाता है। यह भी एक negative connotation का word है।

  Such as:- [Badly + damaged/injured/hurt]

  इसलिए इसका सही Answer-'Badly' होगा।

Toppers' Mantra

- **Wound** = to injure a part of body by making a hole in the skin using a weapon/किसी हथियार का उपयोग करके body के किसी part को चोट पहुँचाना।
- **Injure** = to harm somebody physically especially in an accident (It emphasizes that the part of body has been damaged in some way)

  किसी दुर्घटना में शारिरिक रूप से चोट पहुँचाना (यह इस बात पर जोर देता है कि Body के किसी Part को किसी भी तरह से चोट पहुँची हो।
- **Hurt** = to cause physical pain to somebody.

  किसी को शारीरिक कष्ट या पीड़ा देना।
- **Sprain** = to injure a part of your body especially your ankle, wrist or knee by suddenly twisting it

  यह खासतौर पर तब use किया जाता है जब कलाई या घुटने में अचानक मुडने की वजह से चोट आ जाये।
- **Strain** = to injure yourself or part of your body by making it work too hard

  बहुत ज्यादा मेहनत वाला कार्य करके अपने आप को या किसी भी Body part को चोट पहुँचा लेना।
- **Bruise** = to make a blue, brown or purple mark appear on the skin after somebody has been hit

  चोट लगने के बाद skin पर Blue, Brown या Purple निशान दिखाई देना।



3. (a) Damaged

- **Damage** = to inflict physical harm/नुकसान पहुँचाना
- **Devastate** = to completely destroy a place or an area/किसी भी Place या Area को पूरी तरह से नष्ट कर देना।
- **Decrease** = to become or make something become smaller in size, number etc./किसी चीज का आकार या संख्या में कमी होना।
- **Decay** = natural process द्वारा किसी चीज का धीरे-धीरे नष्ट हो जाना।

  इसलिए इस sentence के according option (A) 'damaged' इसका सही answer होगा, क्योंकि यहाँ bullet के द्वारा chest wall के damage होने की बात हो रही है।

4. (b) His

इस sentence में हमें stomach (noun) को qualify करने के लिए एक determiner या एक adjective की आवश्यकता है।

'Her' एक possessive determiner होता है जो कि she (pronoun) के लिए आता है।

'Its' एक possessive determiner होता है जो कि It (pronoun) के लिए use होता है।

इसलिए यहाँ पर option (b) 'His' इसका सही answer होगा, क्योंकि यहाँ एक आदमी की बात हो रही है।

5. (d) Doctor

यह Question हमारी logical thinking पर आधारित है।

जब किसी व्यक्ति को बन्दूक से गोली मारी जाये तो उसे Colonel, major या register के पास ले जाने के बजाय doctor के पास ले जाया जायेगा इसलिए इसका सही answer option (d) 'Doctor' होगा।

6. (a) Could

The doctor saved the patient but he _____ not close the hole properly.

Close, verb की Base form होती है इसलिए इससे पहले "had" का use नही किया जायेगा।

इस sentence में Doctor की असमर्थता/आयोग्यता को दिखाया गया है कि वह उस hole को ठीक से बंद नहीं कर पाया।

जैसा कि हम जानते है, past की किसी ability को दिखाने के लिए 'could' का use किया जाता है। इसलिए option (a) 'could' इसका सही answer होगा।

7. (a) Great

- **Great** = very good or pleasant/बहुत अच्छा
- **Countless** = many, too many to be counted or mentioned/अनगिनत
- **Strong** = having great physical power/मजबूत
- **Fast** = moving or able to move quickly/तेज

अत: great यहाँ सही answer है।

Meaning of the sentence: Beaumont ने इसे एक बड़े अवसर की तरह लिया ताकि उसे पेट के अंदर देखने का मौका मिले (उस hole के जरिए जो bullet की वजह से Alex के पेट में हुआ था)।

8. (a) Through

- **Through** = किसी के एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक या किसी माध्यम से जाने के लिए इसका use (3D या बंद object के लिए) किया जाता है।
- **Between** = दो या दो से अधिक वस्तु या लोगो को separate दिखाने के लिए।
- **Across** = 2D या खुले objects में, एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक
- **Along** = in a line that follows the side of something long

  यह एक line को refer करता है जो कि किसी चीज के किनारे, उसके साथ-साथ चलने के लिए use किया जाता है।

इस passage में दिया है कि Beaumont ने पेट के अन्दर hole के माध्यम से देखा। इसलिए option (a) 'through' इसका सही Answer होगा।

9. (c) Found

- **Acquire** = to gain something by your own efforts, ability or behaviour/अपने आप के प्रयास, क्षमता या व्यवहार से कुछ प्राप्त करना।
- **Imagine** = to form a picture in your mind of what something might be like/किसी चीज की अपने दिमाग मे एक काल्पनिक image बनाना।
- **Find** = to get to know something or discover something unexpectedly/अचानक से कुछ पता लगना या कुछ खोज निकालना।
- **Obtain** = to get something by making an effort/अपने प्रयासो से कुछ हासिल करना।

इसमें writer ने यह बताया है कि Beaumont को अपने अवलोकन से यह पता चला कि पेट में खाना इधर-उधर घूम रहा था। इसलिए इसका सही answer, option (c) 'found' (2nd form of verb 'find') होगा।

Toppers' Mantra

Confusing words

Find vs Found

V_1	V_2	V_3	MEANING
Find	Found	Found	To discover something unexpectedly अचानक से कुछ ढूंढ़ना।
Found	Founded	Founded	To establish स्थापित करना।

(1) They found a car abandoned on the top of the cliff yesterday.

(2) He founded this company.

10. (c) Which

इस sentence में 'fluid' Noun के लिए एक ऐसा relative pronoun चाहिए जो कि Nominative case में हो।

- **What** = It is used without antecedent./इसको बिना किसी antecedent के लिखा जाता है।
- **Who** = It is used as a subject for a person./यह किसी person के लिए, subject की तरह use किया जाता है।
- **Whom** = It is used as an object for a person./यह किसी person के लिए, object की तरह से use किया जाता है।
- **Which** = इसका use, things और animals दोनों के लिए subject और object दोनों तरह से किया जा सकता है। इसलिए इसका सही answer 'which' होगा।

SET-46

Human activities are changing Earth's natural greenhouse 1 _____. Burning fossil fuels like coal and oil puts 2_____ carbon dioxide into our atmosphere. NASA has 3 _____ increase in the amount of carbon dioxide and some other greenhouse gases in 4_____ atmosphere. Too much of these greenhouse gases can 5 _____ Earth's atmosphere to trap more and more heat. This causes Earth to warm up.

SSC CGL Mains - 08/08/2022

1. (a) Affect (b) Impact
   (c) Aspect (d) Effect
2. (a) Much (b) Most
   (c) More (d) Many
3. (a) Observed (b) To observe
   (c) Observe (d) Observing
4. (a) Ours (b) Their
   (c) Its (d) Our
5. (a) Effect (b) Reason
   (c) Cause (d) Source

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (d)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Effect

- **Affect (verb)** = to have an influence on somebody/something/प्रभाव डालना
- **Impact (noun)** = the powerful effect that something has on somebody/something/प्रभाव, असर
- **Aspect (noun)** = a particular part or feature of a situation/पहलू

- **Effect (noun) =** a change, an influence/प्रभाव

Affect और Effect दोनों ही Noun है और Verb भी हैं, लेकिन British English में 'Affect' एक Verb के तौर पर तथा 'Effect' एक Noun के तौर पर इस्तेमाल होता है।

➢ **The greenhouse effect =** पृथ्वी के आसपास के वातावरण में कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड (CO_2) जैसी गैसों में वृद्धि होने के कारण पृथ्वी के तापमान का धीरे-धीरे बढ़ना जिससे कि पृथ्वी सूर्य से आने वाली किरणों को और उसकी गर्मी को अवशोषित करने लगती है।

'The greenhouse effect' is a term related to the environment. Hence, the correct answer is 'effect'.

2. (c) More

- **Much =** A large amount of something/किसी चीज की बड़ी या अधिक मात्रा।
- **More =** किसी चीज की अधिक मात्रा/संख्या। ['More', much, many और a lot of की comparative degree होती है।]
- **Many =** A large number of something/किसी चीज की बहुत अधिक संख्या।
- **Most =** The largest in number/amount

संख्या या मात्रा में सबसे अधिक (superlative degree)

इस sentence में यह बताया गया है कि जब कोयले, तेल जैसे जीवाश्म ईधन को जलाया जाता है, तो इससे हमारे वातावरण में CO_2 की मात्रा बढ़ जाती है। जो कि पहले की तुलना में अधिक मात्रा को describe कर रही है। इसलिए इसका सही Answer option (c) 'More' होगा।

3. (a) Observed

Have के बाद Verb की perfect form अर्थात् 3rd form का use किया जाता है।

इसलिए option (a) 'observed' इसका सही Answer होगा।

4. (d) Our

इस passage की 2nd line में "Our atmosphere" लिखा गया है, जिसकी help से हम बाकी options को eliminate कर सकते है और इसका सही Answer option (d) 'our' होगा।

5. (c) Cause

- **Effect (noun) =** a change or am influence/ प्रभाव
- **Reason (verb) =** to form a judgement about a situation by considering the facts/स्थिति के बारे में facts का ध्यान में रखते हुए, किसी निर्णय लेना।
- **Cause (verb) =** to make something happen/ कुछ होने का कारण बनना।

(Cause + something + to + v_1)

- **Source (verb) =** to get something from a particular place/किसी particular जगह से कुछ प्राप्त करना।

Meaning of the sentence:- बहुत अधिक green house gases पृथ्वी के वातावरण को अधिक से अधिक गर्मी में फंसाने का कारण बन सकती है। इसलिए इसका सही answer option (c) 'cause' होगा।

Toppers' Mantra

VOCABULARY RELATED TO 'ENVIRONMENT'

(1) **Environmental hazard** - कोई substance या event जिसके पास natural environment को नुकसान पहुंचाने का potential हो।

(2) **Conservation –** पेड़-पौधों, जानवरों तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की रक्षा, लोगों के काम के द्वारा

(3) **Wildlife –** जानवर जो natural condition में wild रहते हैं, चिड़ियां, मछली और कीड़े-मकोड़े आदि इसी में आते है।

(4) **Fauna –** किसी particular region में रहने वाले जानवर

(5) **Flora –** किसी particular region में पाये जाने वाले पेड़-पौधे

(6) **Vegetation –** किसी खास क्षेत्र में उगने वाले सभी पेड़ पौधों का एक सामूहिक नाम

(7) **Endangered species –** प्रजातियाँ जो कि विलुप्त होने के खतरे में हो।

(8) **Diverse –** varied and very different from one another (विविध)

(9) **Extinct species –** प्रजातियाँ जो अब जीवित नहीं है, विलुप्त प्रजातियाँ

(10) **Biodiversity –** जानवर और पेड़-पौधों के जीवन की विविधता (variety) जो किसी particular region में पायी जाती है।

(11) **Habitat –** the natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism/किसी जानवर, पेड़-पौधे या अन्य जीव का Natural home या environment

(12) **Evolve –** change or develop gradually/धीरे-धीरे बदलना या विकसित होना

(13) **Adapt –** to change or adjust in response to new conditions./नई स्थिति के हिसाब से बदलना या adjust करना।

(14) **Thrive –** to grow and develop well or quickly/अच्छी तरह से बढ़ना और विकसित होना

(15) **Nocturnal –** active at night/जो रात में सक्रिय रहते हैं।

(16) **Migrate –** to move from one region or habitat to another, usually when the season changes/एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर move करना विशेष रूप से जब season change होता है।

(17) Degradation – the process in which the quality of something is damaged or destroyed/ऐसी प्रक्रिया जिसमें किसी चीज की quality खराब हो जाए या खत्म हो जाए

(18) Depletion – किसी चीज की quantity या number में गिरावट

(19) Biodegradable – able to decompose naturally without harming or polluting the environment/ environment को बिना नुकसान पहुँचाए अपने आप नष्ट होने वाली चीज

(20) Safeguard – take action to protect something from harm or damage/किसी चीज को नुकसान से बचाने के लिए action लेना।



SET-47

Over the past year, Dr Hemmings has been conducting research on the big cat phenomenon and has already 1_____the remains of some wild animals that may have been eaten by 2_____ far larger than any of the country's known carnivores. The project has 3_____an analysis of twenty skeletal animal remains 4_____ from across Gloucestershire and other nearby counties. The bones were selected because the 5_____of their death led people to believe that these animals may have been killed by a big cat.

SSC CGL Mains - 08/08/2022

1. (a) invented (b) identified
   (c) decided (d) settled
2. (a) people (b) individuals
   (c) mortals (d) creatures
3. (a) involved (b) connected
   (c) concerned (d) related
4. (a) redeemed (b) revoked
   (c) recovered (d) reclaimed
5. (a) affairs (b) circumstances
   (c) opportunities (d) potential

Answer Key

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Identified

- **Invent =** to produce or design something that has not existed before/अविष्कार करना, कुछ ऐसा बनाकर तैयार करना जो पहले कभी अस्तित्व में नही था।
- **Identify =** to recognize somebody/something and be able to say who or what they are/किसी को पहचानकर, उसके बारे में कुछ बता पाना कि ये क्या है या कौन है
- **Decide =** to think carefully about the different possibilities that are available and choose one of them/उपस्थित अलग-अलग विकल्पों पर अच्छे से विचार करके, उनमें से किसी एक को चुनना।
- **Settle =** to put an end to an argument or a disagreement/किसी मतभेद को समाप्त करना।

यहाँ writer describe करता है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में Dr. Hemmings कुछ जंगली जानवरों के अवशेषों को पहचान चुके हैं। इसलिए option (b) 'Identified' (3rd form of 'identify') इसका सही answer होगा।

2. (d) Creatures

- **People =** human beings, men, women and children/मनुष्य (पुरूष, महिला और बच्चे)
- **Individual =** a person considered separately rather than as part of a group/किसी को एक group का हिस्सा मानने के बजाय अलग-अलग consider करना।
- **Mortal =** a human, especially an ordinary person with little power/एक साधारण व्यक्ति, जिसके पास बहुत कम power हो।
- **Creature =** a living thing, real or imaginary, that can move around such as an animal/एक वास्तविक या काल्पनिक living thing जो कि एक animal की तरह move कर सके।

People, individuals, और mortal ये सभी person को refer करते हैं। इसलिए ये सभी eliminate हो जायेंगे। इसलिए option (d) 'creatures' इसका सही answer होगा।

3. (a) Involved

- **Involve =** to include as an important part/ किसी चीज का important part के रूप में शामिल रहना।
- **Connect =** to join together two or more things/दो या दो से अधिक चीजों को एक साथ जोड़ना।
- **Concern =** to be about something, to relate to something/किसी चीज के बारे में होना या उससे सम्बन्धित होना।
- **Relate =** to show or make a connection between two or more things/दो या दो से अधिक चीजों के बीच में संबंध बताना

इस sentence में यह बताया गया है कि 20 skeletal animals के अवशेषों का जो analysis है, वो इस project में शामिल है। इसलिए option (a) 'involved' (3rd form of 'involve') इसका सही answer होगा।

4. (c) Recovered

- **Redeem** = to make somebody/something seem less bad/किसी को पूरी तरह से बेकार ना होने देना।
- **Revoke** = to officially cancel something so that it is no longer legally acceptable/किसी चीज को officially, cancel कर देना क्योंकि उसे कानून रूप से स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता।
- **Recover** = to return to a normal state after an unpleasant period of difficulty/बहुत मुश्किल और बेकार स्थिति के बाद, वापस अपनी normal स्थिति में आ जाना
- **Reclaim** = to get something back after it has been lost/किसी चीज को खो देने के बाद, उसे वापस प्राप्त कर लेना।

'From' is used as a fixed preposition with 'Recover'. Hence, the correct answer is 'recovered'.

5. (b) Circumstances

- **Affairs** = events that are of public interest or importance/ऐसी घटनाएं जो सार्वजनिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण हो।
- **Circumstances** = the conditions and facts that are connected with and affect a situation/कुछ ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ या facts जो या तो किसी स्थिति या स्थान से जुड़ी हुई हों या उसे प्रभावित करें।
- **Opportunity** = a chance or a time when a particular situation makes it possible to do or achieve something/कुछ हासिल करने का मौका/अवसर
- **Potential** = the possibility of something happening or being developed/कुछ होने की या किसी चीज के develop होने की संभावना।

इस sentence में यह लिखा गया है कि हड्डियों को इसलिए चुना गया क्योंकि उनकी मृत्यु के fact और परिस्थिति ने लोगों को यह विश्वास दिला दिया था कि, इन जानवरों को एक Big cat द्वारा मारा गया है। इसलिए correct answer 'circumstances' है।

Toppers Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS RELATED TO 'SITUATION'

('SITUATION' से related confusing words)

- **Situation** = All the things that are happening at a particular time and in a particular place

(सभी चीजे जो एक particular time और place पर हो रही हैं।)

Example:- The present economic situation

- **Circumstances** = the facts that are connected with and affect a situation, an event or an action, especially related to somebody's financial problem

(facts जो एक situation, event या action के प्रभाव से connect हो, especially किसी के financial problem से)

Example- His circumstances are not good.

- **Position** = The situation that somebody is in, especially when it affects what they can or cannot.

(ऐसी situation जिसमें कोई व्यक्ति क्या कर सकता है क्या नहीं इस पर प्रभाव पड़ता है)

Example- To be in a position of power

- **Conditions** = The circumstances in which people live, work or do things; the physical situation such as food, shelter that affects how something happens

ऐसी परिस्थितियां जिसमें लोग रहते हो या काम करते है (physical situation) जैसे खाना, रहना, जो इस चीज पर प्रभाव डालता है कि चीजें कैसे होती है।



Example- He worked in freezing conditions.

SET-48

In August every year, thousands of twins descend on a town in Ohio called Twinsburg, named by identical twin brothers 1.____two centuries ago. The Twins Days Festival is a three-day 2.____consisting of talent shows and look-alike 3._____that has become one of the world's 4._____ gatherings of twins. There have been 5._____ festivals in Nigeria, a country where 1 in 22 births to the Yoruba people 6._____twins, identical or fraternal, which is a much higher 7._____than anywhere else in the world. This has been 8._____to the eating of yams, but the theory is 9._____. Biomedical researchers attend these events, regarding them as a 10._____ opportunity to conduct surveys and experiments.

SSC CGL Mains - 08/08/2022

1. (a) quite (b) fairly (c) usually (d) nearly
2. (a) matter (b) act (c) event (d) process
3. (a) episodes (b) incidents (c) contests (d) functions
4. (a) heaviest (b) tallest (c) smallest (d) largest
5. (a) common (b) alike (c) similar (d) mutual
6. (a) presents (b) provides (c) produces (d) Prepares
7. (a) deliverance (b) incidence (c) frequency (d) urgency

8. (a) indicated (b) distributed
   (c) attributed (d) dedicated
9. (a) suspected (b) projected
   (c) accepted (d) disputed
10. (a) precious (b) dubious
    (c) pompous (d) routine

Answer Key				
1. (d)	2. (d)	3. (c)	4. (d)	5. (c)
6. (c)	7. (b)	8. (c)	9. (d)	10. (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Nearly

- **Quite =** to some degree, completely/कुछ हद तक, पूरी तरह से (इसे Negative sense में use नहीं किया जा सकता, इसको adjective और adverb के साथ use किया जाता है)
- **Usually =** in the way that is usual or normal/सामान्यत:
- **Fairly =** to some extent but not very/कुछ हद तक लेकिन बहुत ज्यादा भी नहीं। (इसको adjective और adverb के साथ use किया जाता है)
- **Nearly =** not completely, almost/लगभग

  इस sentence में writer यह बताना चाहता है कि लगभग 2 साल पहले Ohio के एक शहर का नाम Twinsburg रखा गया। Hence the correct answer is 'nearly'.

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Quite (adverb) -** to some degree/कुछ हद तक

  e.g. He made it quite clear that he never wanted to see her again.
- **Quit (verb) -** to leave something, especially permanently/स्थायी रूप से कुछ छोड़ देना

  e.g. He has decided to quit as manager of the team.
- **Quiet (adjective) -** making very little noise/शांत, बिना शोर किये

  e.g. It is a quiet place with just a handful of shops, bars and restaurants.



2. (d) Event

- **Matter =** a subject or situation that you must consider or deal with; problem/dksbZ leL;k@ fLFkfr ftl ij fopkj djuk cgqr t:jh gksA
- **Act =** a particular thing that somebody does/किसी के द्वारा किया गया कार्य।
- **Event =** a planned public or social occasion/आयोजित किया गया सामाजिक कार्यक्रम।
- **Process =** a series of things that happen/होने वाले कामों की एक प्रक्रिया/क्रम

  इस sentence में writer यह बता रहा है कि, Twins days festival एक ऐसा event है, जिसमें कई talent shows होते हैं। इसलिए इसका सही answer option (c) 'event' होगा।

3. (c) Contests

- **Episode =** part of a story that is broadcast/किसी story का भाग, जिसे प्रसारित किया जाता है।
- **Incident =** something that happens, especially something unpleasant/ऐसी घटना, जो mostly अप्रिय है।
- **Contest =** competition in which people try to win/ऐसी प्रतियोगिता जिसमें लोग जीतने की कोशिश करते हैं।
- **Function =** a special activity or purpose of a person or thing/किसी व्यक्ति या किसी चीज का विशेष उद्देश्य या गतिविधि।

  इस sentence में writer यह बताना चाहते हैं कि उस Twins days festival एक ऐसा अवसर है, जिसमें बहुत सारी प्रतियोगिताएं शामिल थी। इसलिए 'Contests' इसका सही answer होगा।

4. (d) Largest

- **Heaviest =** weighing most/सबसे अधिक वजन/भार वाला।
- **Tallest =** having the greatest height/सबसे अधिक ऊँचाई होना।
- **Smallest =** having the least size, number, degree or amount/सबसे कम संख्या/आकार या Degree होना।
- **Largest =** having the biggest size, quantity/मात्रा/आकार में सबसे बड़ा होना।

  Heaviest, tallest, ये दोनों words ही context से बाहर है, इसलिए ये eliminate हो जायेंगे।

  'Smallest' context के opposite है इसलिए ये भी eliminate हो जायेगा। इसलिए 'largest' सही answer होगा।

5. (c) Similar

- **Common** = shared by two or more people/ जिसे दो या दो से अधिक लोगों share द्वारा किया गया हो।
- **Mutual** = used to describe feelings that two or more people have for each other equally/ इसका use ऐसी भावनाओं को बताने के लिए किया जाता है, जो दो या दो से अधिक लोग एक-दूसरे के लिए, समान रूप से रखते हैं।
- **Alike** = very similar/एक जैसा/मिलता-जुलता

  (इसका use predicatively किया जाता है)
- **Similar** = like somebody but not exactly the same/ मिलता-जुलता लेकिन बिल्कुल समान नहीं।

  (इसका प्रयोग attributively किया जाता है)

इस sentence में "Common और Mutual" दोनों ही passage के context से match नहीं करते हैं।

Alike और Similar दोनों के अर्थ एक जैसे हैं लेकिन Alike को noun से पहले नहीं लिखा जा सकता। इसलिए इस question का सही answer 'Similar' होगा।

6. (c) Produces

- **Present** = to show or offer something for other people/किसी को कुछ दिखाना या प्रस्ताव रखना।
- **Produce** = to have a baby or to create something with skill/बच्चे को जन्म देना या अपनी skills को use करके कुछ बनाना।
- **Provide** = to give something to somebody/किसी को कुछ देना या उपलब्ध कराना।
- **Prepare** = to make somebody/something ready/किसी को तैयार करना।

इस sentence में writer यह बता रहा है कि, Nigeria में प्रत्येक 22 व्यक्तियों में से 1 व्यक्ति Twins को जन्म देता है अर्थात् produce करता है। इसलिए, 'produces' इसका सही answer होगा।

7. (b) Incidence

- **Deliverance** = the state of being rescued from danger, evil or pain/खतरा/बुराई या दर्द से मुक्त होना या छुटकारा पाना।
- **Incidence** = the occurence, the rate at which something happens/घटना, व्यापकता
- **Frequency** = the rate at which something occurs over a period of time or in a given sample/किसी चीज का बार-बार होना।
- **Urgency** = the quality of being very important and needing attention immediately/जिसका तुरन्त होना बहुत आवश्यक हो।

इस sentence में writer यह बता रहा है कि, Nigeria में 22 व्यक्तियों में से 1 व्यक्ति Twins को जन्म देता है और यह घटना, दुनिया में किसी और जगह की तुलना में Nigeria में बहुत अधिक होती है। इसलिए incidence इसका सही answer होगा।

8. (c) Attributed

- **Indicate (something)** = to show that something is true or exists/यह दिखाना कि कोई चीज सच है या अस्तित्व में है।
- **Distribute (something between/among somebody)** = to give things to a large number of people/बहुत सारे लोगो के बीच में चीजों को बांटना।
- **Attribute (something to something/ somebody)** = to say that somebody/ something is responsible for doing something or the result of a particular thing./कुछ करने के लिए या किसी चीज के result के लिए किसी को जिम्मेदार बताना।
- **Dedicate (something to somebody)** = to give a lot of your time and effort to a particular activity or purpose/किसी विशेष गतिविधि या उद्देश्य के लिए अपना बहुत सारा समय देना या बहुत प्रयास करना।

Preposition की help से Indicate और Distribute दोनों eliminate हो जायेंगे। इस sentence में बताया गया है कि, नाइजीरीया में 22 व्यक्तियों में से 1 व्यक्ति twins को जन्म देता है और यह घटना दुनिया में किसी और जगह की तुलना में, नाइजीरिया में अधिक होती है तथा यह yams खाने का परिणाम है। इसलिए 'attributed' इसका सही answer होगा।

9. (d) Disputed

- **Suspect (v)** = to doubt the genuineness or truth of something/शक करना
- **Project (v)** = to estimate or forecast (something) on the basis of present trends or data/योजना बनाना/अनुमान करना
- **Accept (v)** = generally believe or come to recognise as valid or correct/स्वीकार करना/मानना
- **Dispute (v)** = to argue about (something)/ विवाद/संदे ह प्रकट करना/असहमत होना

Sentence में दिए गए 'But' conjunction से, इसमें दो विरोधी बातों के होने का पता चलता है। इसलिए suspected, projected और accepted तीनो eliminate हो जायेगे और 'disputed' इसका सही Answer होगा।

10. (a) Precious

- **Dubious** = doubtful/संदेह पूर्ण।
- **Routine** = done or happening as a normal part/किसी काम का सामान्य रूप से प्रतिदिन किया जाना।
- **Pompous** = showing that you think you are more important than other people/अपने आप को दूसरों की तुलना में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण दिखाना।
- **Precious** = valuable or important/कीमती और महत्वपूर्ण

  इस sentence में writer ने लिखा है कि, biomedical researchers, इस घटना को experiment करने के लिए, बहुत बड़ा और महत्वपूर्ण अवसर मानते है। इसलिए "Precious" इसका सही answer होगा।

Toppers' Mantra

- **Valuable** = worth a lot of money/कीमती और मूल्यवान।
- **Precious** = rare and worth a lot of money, important and loved very much/कुछ ऐसा जो, बहुत दुर्लभ, मूल्यवान, महत्वपूर्ण और बहुत प्रिय हो।
- **Priceless** = extremely valuable and loved very much/अत्यंत मूल्यवान और प्रिय
- **Irreplaceable** = too valuable or special to be replaced/इतना अधिक मूल्यवान और महत्वपूर्ण, जिसे किसी और चीज से ना बदला जा सके।
- **Invaluable** = extremely valuable or useful/अत्यंत मूल्यवान और उपयोगी।

Space for self Notes:-



SSC CGL Pre - 2021

SET-49

The rise in the Irrawaddy dolphin (1)____ in Chilika can be attributed to the eviction of (2) ____ fish enclosures. After thousands of hectares of Chilika lake were made (3) ____ free, Irrawaddy dolphins found unobstructed area for movement. (4) ____, due to the COVID-19 lockdown last year, there were comparatively fewer tourist boats on Chilika lake, which made it (5) _____ for dolphins to move from one part of the lake to another.

SSC CGL Pre - 11/04/2022 SHIFT-I

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.1.

(a) population (b) clan
(c) natives (d) inhabitants

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.2.

(a) unwarranted (b) illegal
(c) illegitimate (d) unconstitutional

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.3.

(a) trespass (b) confiscation
(c) intervention (d) encroachment

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.4.

(a) whereas (b) moreover
(c) nevertheless (d) however

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.5.

(a) conducive (b) hurtful
(c) detrimental (d) disturbing

Answer Key				
1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) **Population** = The total number of people, animal, plants in a particular area. (जनसंख्या)

- **Clan** = A group of families related to each other (वंश/कुल/कबीला)
- **Natives** = People who were born in a particular area (मूल निवासी)
- **Inhabitant** = A person or animal that lives in a particular area (निवासी)

'Rise' का use number, quantity, level etc. के लिए किया जाता है। passage dolphins के बारे में है। यहाँ dolphins की संख्या बढ़ने की बात की जा रही है।

इसलिए 'Population' correct answer है।

2. (b) Illegal

- **Unwarranted** = Not reasonable, unjustified/ (अनुचित)

  Unwarranted criticism
- **Illegal** = Not allowed by the law/(गैर कानूनी/अवैध)

  illegal activities
- **Illegitimate** = Born to parents not married to each other, Unauthorized or not sanctioned by customary practices/(सामाजिक नियमों के खिलाफ) Ex- illegitimate son
- **Unconstitutional** = Not allowed by the constitution of a country/(असंवैधानिक)

  Ex- Unconstitutional amendment

Passage के अनुसार, dolphins की population गैर कानूनी गतिविधियों के निष्कासन की वजह से बढ़ रही है।

इसलिए 'Illegal' correct answer है।

3. (d) Confiscation

- **Trespass (verb)** = to enter land that you don't have permission/(जबरन घुस जाना)
- **Confiscation (noun)** = the act of officially taking something away from somebody, as a punishment/(जब्ती/अधिहरण)
- **Intervention (noun)** = action taken to improve or help a situation/(हस्तक्षेप)
- **Encroachment (noun)** = the act of slowly covering more and more of an area/(अतिक्रमण)

Trespass एक verb है जबकि sentence में noun की requirement है। इसलिए यह answer नहीं हो सकता।

'Confiscation' & 'Intervention' are out of context.

Passage के according 'illegal fish enclosure' में से अवैध रूप से मछली पकड़ने वालों को निकाल कर Chilika lake के हजारों हेक्टेयर के क्षेत्र को अतिक्रमण मुक्त बना दिया गया है। यह dolphins के लिए अच्छा है। इसलिए 'Encroachment' correct answer है।

Toppers Mantra

'INTERVENTION' means 'action by a country to become involved in the affairs of another country when they have not been asked to do so'

(किसी देश द्वारा, दूसरे देश के मामलों में शामिल होना, जबकि उसे ऐसा करने के लिए नहीं कहा गया हो।)

International relation से संबंधित कुछ collocations

(1) Trade से related

- Facilitate/regulate + trade (with other countries)
- Live in/compete in + a global/the world economy
- Support/promote + free trade
- Erect/impose/reduce/remove + trade barriers
- Impose/lift/raise/eliminate + import tariffs (on something)
- Have/run + a huge/large/growing + trade surplus/deficit
- Embrace/resist/drive + globalization

(2) Politics and law से related

- Conduct/handle/talk about/discuss + foreign policy
- Pursue + an aggressive/a hawkish + foreign policy
- Establish/break off/sever/restore + diplomatic relations
- Foster/promote/strengthen + regional cooperation
- Facilitate/achieve + economic/political integration
- Exercise/defend/protect/transfer/restore/regain + national/state/full/limited sovereignty
- Consolidate/extend/lose/retain + your power (in the region)

(3) Meetings and agreements से related

- Have/hold/host/attend + an international conference/a G20 summit
- Send/head/lead/meet + a high-level/an official/a trade delegation
- Begin/start/continue/resume + peace talks
- Negotiate/achieve + a lasting political settlement
- Broker/sign + a peace deal/agreement/treaty
- Be/constitute/pose + a threat to global security
- Compromise/endanger/protect + national security
- Threaten/authorize/launch/take/support/oppose + unilateral/pre-emptive military action
- Close/protect/secure/patrol + the border
- Fund/run + a foreign/a local/an international NGO
- Reduce/eradicate + child/global/world poverty

(4) Conflict से related

- Be/constitute/pose + a threat to global security
- Compromise/endanger/protect + national security
- Threaten/authorize/launch/take/support/oppose + unilateral/pre-emptive military action
- Close/protect/secure/patrol + the border
- Fund/run + a foreign/a local/an international NGO
- Reduce/eradicate + child/global/world poverty



4. (b) Moreover

- Whereas (con.) = Used to compare or contrast two facts.
- Moreover (adv.) = in addition to something/(के अतिरिक्त)
- Nevertheless (adv.) = despite something that you have mentioned/(फिर भी)
- However (adv.) = despite something that you have mentioned/(हालांकि)

Irrawaddy dolphins found unobstructed area for movement. (positive statement for dolphins)

_____ due to the COVID19 lockdown last year, there were comparatively fewer tourist boats on Chilika lake. (positive statement for dolphins)

दो Positive वाक्यों को जोड़ने के लिए हमें conjunctive adverb चाहिए।

'Nevertheless' और 'However' out of context है। और whereas का use दो विपरीत तथ्यों को जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है। इसलिए 'Moreover' ही सही answer होगा।

5. (a) Conducive = beneficial/(अनुकूल) (positive sense)

- Hurtful = unkind, making you feel upset (हानिकारक) (negative sense)
- Detrimental = harmful/(हानिकारक) (negative sense)
- Disturbing = making you feel upset (परेशान करने वाला) (negative sense)

Sentence का भाव positive है। और यहाँ दिये गये options में से केवल एक ही word positive sense में है। इसलिए 'conducive' ही सही answer होगा।

SET-50

The importance of physical exercise in (1)____ the incidence of heart attacks cannot be under estimated. The rise of heart attacks has been attaining (2) _____ proportion in recent times causing grave concern specially to the medical (3)_____. Walking is the best mode of physical exercise which (4) ____ no equipment, money, material or (5)____ of a club.

(SSC CGL 11/04/2022 (Shift-02)

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
(a) increasing (b) emphasising
(c) minimising (d) maximizing

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
(a) low (b) capacious
(c) soothing (d) alarming

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) creed (b) class
(c) fraternity (d) persons

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) loses (b) gains
(c) requires (d) finds

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
(a) correlation (b) membership
(c) exemption (d) scholarship

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Passage की सबसे पहली line के अनुसार physical exercise से heart attack की सम्भावना कम हो जाती है।

- Increasing = becoming greater in number, amount or value/(बढ़ता हुआ)
  (opposite to the context)
- Emphasising = giving special importance to something/(जोर देते हुए)
  (out of the context)
- Minimising = reducing something
  (कम होता हुआ)
- Maximising = becoming greater in number, amount or value/(अधिक होता हुआ)
  (opposite to the context)

इसलिए 'minimising' ही correct answer है।

2. (d) Passage के according, heart attack की बढ़ती संख्या बड़ी चिंता का कारण है। यह भयावह (terrifying) है।

- Low = below the usual value/(जरुरत से कम)
  (opposite to the context)
- Capacious = having a lot of space to put things in/(पर्याप्त जगह) *(out of context)*
- Soothing = that make somebody feel calmer /(आरामदायक) *(opposite to the context)*
- Alarming = causing worry and fear (खतरनाक)

इसलिए context के according सबसे suitable word Alarming है।

Toppers' Mantra

- **Emphasize =** It means 'to give special importance to something' (किसी चीज को विशेष महत्व देना या किसी बात पर जोर देना।

English language में बहुत सारे ऐसे words/phrases/clauses होते हैं, जिनका उपयोग किसी important point को highlight करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Examples:-

1. This case **emphasizes/highlights** the importance of honest communication between managers and employees.
2. Effective communication skills are **essential/crucial/vital**.
3. **It should be noted that** this study considers only verbal communication. Non-verbal communication is not dealt with here.
4. **It is important to remember that/An important point to remember is that** non-verbal communication plays a key role in getting your message across.
5. Communication is not only about the words you use but also your body language and, **especially/above all**, the effectiveness with which you listen.
6. I would like to **draw attention to** the role of listening in effective communication.
7. Choose your words carefully: **in particular**, avoid confusing and ambiguous language.
8. Finally, and perhaps **most importantly**, you must learn to listen as well as to speak



3. (c) Fraternity

- Creed = a set of principles and beliefs (पंथ/मजहब)
- Class = a group of students or people that are at same social level (वर्ग/श्रेणी)
- Fraternity = a group of people sharing the same profession, interests (बिरादरी)

- Persons = humans as an individual (व्यक्तियो)

  Medical/Banking/Racing के साथ Fraternity suitable phrase बनाता है। इसलिए सही answer 'Fraternity' है।

SOME MORE IMPORTANT COLLOCATIONS

1. Genuine desire (not, good desire)
2. Invasion of the English language (not, attack of the English language)

- **Capacious =** having a lot of space, roomy. बड़ा/विशाल, जिसमें काफी space हो। (ये capacity का adjective form है)
- **Capricious =** changing suddenly (अचानक बदलना/सनकी) "caprice" noun की adjective form है, जिसका अर्थ होता है, ''मनोभाव में अचानक बदलाव हो जाना)''

Example:-

(1) The gourmands want their own capacious stomachs filled, no matter how many are starving.

(2) Nobody likes Vinod as he is capricious.

4. (c) Sentence में बताया गया है कि हमें walking के लिए किसी equipment, money आदि की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।

- Lose = to be unable to find something/(कुछ ना पाना) *(out of the context)*
- Gain = to obtain something that you want/(पा लेना जो तुम चाहते हो) *(out of the context)*

  (Gain + entry/power/reputation/experience/momentum/support/profit/knowledge)
- Require = to need something/(किसी की जरुरत होना)

  (Don't use this verb in continuous form)
- Find = to get something by chance or by searching (किस्मत या ढूढ़ने से मिल जाना) *(out of the context)*

इसलिए context के according सही शब्द 'requires' है।

5. (b) With the help of 'of' preposition and context, we can easily find the correct answer.

- Correlation = A connection between two things in which one thing changes as the other does. (सह सम्बन्ध)

  (Correlation between A and B) or (correlation of A with B)
- Membership = The state of being a member of group, a club, or an organization) (सदस्यता)

  (Membership of a group/ club / organization)
- Exemption = Official permission not to do something or not to pay something/(छूट)

  (Exempt someone from something) or (exemption from something) *(out of the context)*
- Scholarship = An amount of money given to somebody by an organization to help pay for their education/(छात्रवृत्ति) *(out of the context)*

'Of' preposition के बाद और context के हिसाब से आने वाला सही शब्द 'membership' है। अत: यही सही answer है।

SET-51

How should one read a story to a child? Usually, a personality or character of the story (1) ____ the child's interest the most. (2)_____ , use different voices (3) _____each character or act out various (4)_____ from the story, to bring life to those characters. (5) _____ out parts from the story will make story sessions fun and memorable for the kids.

SSC CGL 11/04/2022 (Shift-03

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

(a) caught (b) catch
(c) catches (d) has caught

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) either (b) so
(c) also (d) however

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

(a) for (b) by
(c) with (d) from

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

(a) pages (b) sheets
(c) parts (d) words

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

(a) saying (b) acting
(c) telling (d) asking

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Usually, a personality or character of the story _____ children's interest the most.

यह वाक्य एक General truth/universal truth को दर्शाता है जिसके लिए Present Indefinite Tense का use होता है। शब्द 'usually' की वजह से हम ऐसे वाक्यों को पहचान सकते है।

(Generally, usually, often, every day, always, never, daily का use प्राय: Present Indefinite Tenses में किया जाता है।)

Hence, the correct answer is 'catches'.

Toppers' Mantra

यह passage एक story के बारे में बताता है।

SOME WORDS RELATED TO 'STORY'

(Story से related कुछ word)

- **Allegory** = A story, play, picture etc in which each character or event is a symbol representing an idea or a quality, such as truth, evil, death, etc.

  (कोई कहानी, नाटक या picture आदि, जिसमें प्रत्येक पात्र या घटना, किसी idea या quality को बताने वाला symbol होता है।) (सत्य, बुराई, मृत्यु etc.)

- **Fable** = A traditional short story that teaches a moral lesson, especially with animals as characters

  (एक ऐसी पारंपरिक short story, जिसमें विशेष रूप से पात्र, Animals होते हैं तथा जो हमें नैतिकता (moral lesson) सिखाती है।

- **Tale** = A story created using the imagination, especially one that is full of action and adventure

  (imagination का use करके बनाई गई ऐसी story जिसमें action और adventure भरपूर हो।)

- **Parable** = A short story that teaches a moral or spiritual lesson, especially one of those told by Jesus as recorded in the Bible

  (एक ऐसी short story जो moral या spiritual (आध्यात्मिक) सबक सिखाती है, विशेष रूप से Bible में लिखी हुई वो story जो Jesus द्वारा बताई गई है।)

- **Anecdote** = A short, interesting or funny story about a real person or event

  (एक वास्तविक घटना, या व्यक्ति के बारे में short, interesting या funny story.)

2. (b) We need a conjunction to connect two sentences.

Either → pronoun/adverb/determiner

Also → adverb

However → adverb

So → conjunction (यह purpose दिखाने के लिए use किया जाता है।)

इसलिए 'so' ही correct answer है।

3. (a) Use = To do something with a method or an object (प्रयोग करना)

To use something for something.

To use something for doing something.

(किसी चीज को किस purpose के लिए use कर रहे है यह दिखाने के लिए preposition "for" उपयुक्त है।)

Given sentence →

Use different voices for each character.

Hence the correct answer is 'for'.

4. (c) Act out = to perform or act a part (कार्यान्वित करना/अभिनय करना)

<u>Act out + the incident/the role/the parts (Related collocations)</u>

- Page = पृष्ठ/कागज
- Sheet = चादर
- Part = हिस्सा/अंश/भाग
- Word = शब्द

हम किसी कागज, चादर या शब्द से अभिनय (act out) नहीं करा सकते है हाँ किसी movie, story आदि का part अवश्य play (अर्थात् act out) कर सकते है

Hence, the correct answer is 'parts'.

5. (b) Say out & Tell out are not phrasal verbs.

Act something out (phrasal verb) = to perform or act

Ask someone out (phrasal verb) = to invite someone to go out with you

- Saying – कहना
- Acting – अभिनय करना
- Telling – बताना
- Asking – पूछना

Act out ही suitable phrase है और Context के according भी है।

Hence, the correct answer is 'acting'.

Toppers' Mantra

Difference between 'say' and 'tell'

Say = mono transitive verb (it has single object)

(इसमें कभी भी person को object के रूप में नहीं लिखा जाता।)

(Say something to somebody)

(Say something)

Tell = di transitive verb (it has 2 objects)

1. indirect object 2. direct object

(Tell + somebody + something) Or

(Tell + somebody + that clause)

SET-52

An old man lived in the village. He was one of the (1)_____unfortunate people in the world. The whole village was tired (2)_____him; he was always gloomy, he (3) _____complained and was always in a bad mood. The (4)_____he lived, the more vile he was becoming and the more (5)_____were his words.

(SSC CGL 12/04/2022 (Shift-01)

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
(a) Maximum (b) Utmost
(c) Most (d) Main

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
(a) From (b) Of
(c) By (d) At

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) Mostly (b) Commonly
(c) Cyclically (d) Constantly

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) Long (b) Lengthy
(c) Longer (d) Longest

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
(a) Fatal (b) Mortal
(c) Poisonous (d) Toxic

Answer Key

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (c)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Most

- **Maximum (adj.) =** as large, fast as is possible (अधिकतम)
- **Utmost (adj.) =** greatest, most extreme (ज्यादा से ज्यादा)
- **Most (adv.) =** to the greatest degree (used to form superlative of adjectives) (अधिकांश)
- **Main (adj.) =** being the largest or most important of its kind (मुख्य)

यहाँ पर यह structure use किया गया है –
(One of the + superlative degree + adjective + plural noun)

यहाँ पर adjective 'unfortunate' के बारे में और अधिक जानकारी देने के लिए Adverb का use होगा न कि adjective का। और दिये गये options में केवल एक ही adverb है- most इसलिए 'most' ही correct answer होगा।

Topppers' Mantra

GRAMMAR POINT

Main उन adjectives में से एक है, जिन्हें सिर्फ किसी noun से पहले (अर्थात् attributively) use किया जा सकता है।

Attributively use किये जाने वाले adjectives :-

Main	Principal	Prime	Chief	Nearby
Sole	Mere	Elder	Living	Sheer
Antenatal	Aspiring	Eventual	High-flying	Utter
Ulterior	Standout	Mitigating	Lone	

Predicatively (अथार्त noun के बाद) use किये जाने वाले adjectives :-

Afloat	Addicted	Afraid	Alike	Alive
Alone	Ashamed	Asleep	Awake	Aloof
Ablaze	Aghast			

2. (b) Tired के दो अर्थ निकलते है एक 'tired from' – वह थका हुआ है और उसे आराम की आवश्यकता है। दूसरा 'tired of'– वह किसी चीज से परेशान हो चुका है/ऊब चुका है।

(A) I take the bus when my legs get tired _____ walking. (Use '**from**')

(B) I am really tired _____ people complaining about us. (Use '**of**')

Context के according लोग old man से परेशान हो चुके है। अत: tired of सही उत्तर है।

3. (d) Constantly

- **Mostly =** generally or mainly/(ज्यादातर)
- **Commonly =** usually or very often/(आमतौर पर)
- **Cyclically =** in a way that is repeated many times, always in the same order/ चक्रीय/कुछ समय के अन्तराल पर
- **Constantly =** all the time or repeatedly/ (हमेशा लगातार)

Sentence के अनुसार, आदमी हमेशा खराब mood में और दुखी रहता था और लगातार शिकायत करता रहता था। इसलिए constantly सही answer है। Mostly, Commonly & Cyclically out of context हैं।

4. (c) यहाँ Fix structure use होगा। comparative degree के लिए सामान्यत: हम यह structure use करते हैं –

(The + Comparative degree + clause)

e.g. The more I thought about his suggestion, the more doubtful I became.

Hence, the correct answer is 'longer'.

5. (c) Vile एक Negative word है। दूसरा वाक्य 'and' conj. से जुड़ा है तो वह वाक्य भी negative ही होगा। यहाँ options काफी confusing है।

- **Poisonous =** 1. containing poison
  2. very unpleasant person/ relationship/ situation
  (both literal and figurative meaning)
- **Toxic =** containing poison
  (only literal meaning)
- **Fatal =** causing or ending in death (घातक)
  e.g. Fatal accident/illness
- **Mortal =** that cannot live forever (नश्वर)
  e.g. Man is mortal.

(Fatal and Mortal दोनों context के according नहीं है।)

Poisonous – विषाक्त (यह Person/relation/ situation के लिए use होता है।)

Toxic – विषाक्त/जहरीला

Modern English में 'Poisonous' ज्यादा common है।

Hence, the most suitable option is 'poisonous'.

SET-53

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland. At an (1)___ age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a (2) ___ personality. Her great exuberance for learning (3)___her to study further. However, she became (4) ____ when she learned that the university was closed (5)____women. Determined to receive a higher education, she joined a French university.

(SSC CGL 12/04/2022 (Shift-02)

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
(a) Early (b) Ignorant
(c) Infant (d) Young

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
(a) Bruised (b) Blithe
(c) Brutal (d) Bloated

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) Prompted (b) Promised
(c) proposed (d) Projected

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) Distinguished (b) Dishevelled
(c) Disgruntled (d) Disfigured

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
(a) At (b) From
(c) To (d) By

Answer Key

1.	(a)	2.	(b)	3.	(a)	4.	(c)	5.	(c)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Early

- **Early =** near the beginning of a period of time, an event (प्रारम्भ में)
- **Infant =** New and not yet developed (नवजात)
- **Young =** Not fully developed (जवान)
- **Ignorant =** not aware and educated (अनजान, अनभिज्ञ)

In the early stages/years/days – Collocation

Hence, the suitable word is 'Early'.

2. (b) Blithe

- **Bruised =** Badly affected or damaged (चोट के निशान पड़ना।) *(Negative sense)*
- **Blithe =** Happy and not anxious (प्रसन्नचित्त) *(Positive sense)*
- **Brutal =** Violent and cruel (क्रूर) *(Negative sense)*
- **Bloated =** overfilled and extended with liquid gas, food, etc. (सूजा हुआ) *(Negative sense)*

Passage की Theme positive है क्योंकि writer ने Marie की अच्छी विशेषताओं की व्याख्या की है। हमें Positive sense वाले word का चयन करना होगा।

Hence, the most suitable word is 'Blithe'.

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS RELATED TO 'INJURY'

Injury से related कुछ confusing words

- **Bruise** = किसी को चोट लगने के बाद, skin पर Blue, Brown निशान दिखाई देना।
- **Injure** = किसी को Physically नुकसान पहुंचाना, especially किसी दुर्घटना में
- **Wound** = शरीर के किसी part को चोट पहुंचाना विशेष रूप से किसी हथियार का use करके skin में घाव करना।

(इसे युद्ध या हमलों में लोगों को चोट पहुंचाने के बारे में बात करने के लिए इस word का use किया जाता है, जो बहुत से लोगों को प्रभावित करता है।)

- **Sprain** = Body part जैसे-घुटने, कोहनी, टखने पर मुड़ने की वजह से चोट लगना।
- **Strain** = Hard work की वजह से खुद को चोट पहुंचाना

3. (a) Prompt

- **Prompt** = To encourage somebody to do something (किसी को कुछ करने के लिए प्रेरित करना)
- **Promise** = To tell somebody that you will do something (किसी को वादा करना)
- **Propose** = To suggest a plan or an idea (कुछ सुझाव देना)
- **Project** = To estimate, to plan an activity (आंकलन करना, योजना बनाना।)

Promised, proposed & projected यहाँ out of context हैं। Writer बताता है कि मैरी के पास एक brilliant mind है और उसकी सीखने की उत्सुकता उसको और अधिक पढ़ने के लिए प्रेरित करती है। Hence, the suitable answer is 'Prompted'.

4. (c) Disgruntled

- **Distinguished (adj.)** = Very successful (सफल)
- **Dishevelled (adj.)** = Very untidy (hair, clothes) (बेढंग, लापरवाह)
- **Disgruntled (adj.)** = Annoyed or disappointed (नाराज या असंतुष्ट)
- **Disfigured (adj.)** = Damaged (appearance of a person, thing or place) (विकृत, खराब आकृति)

पूरे Passage को पढ़ने के बाद हमें यह पता चलता है – 'However' शब्द से theme बदल जाता है। यहाँ passage में दिया गया है कि Marie एक brilliant लड़की थी और वह आगे की study के लिए university गई लेकिन फिर भी उसका admission नहीं हुआ क्योंकि university छात्राओं के लिए नहीं थी जिससे हम अंदाजा लगा सकते है कि मैरी को यह बात अच्छी नहीं लगी। Hence, the Answer is 'Disgruntled'.

5. (c) (Closed + to + sb/sth) is a correct phrase.
The university was closed to women.
छात्राओं के लिए university में admission की अनुमति नहीं थी।
(Close + to + sb/sth) – to be near.
Ex - Our house is close to the school.
Hence, the correct answer is 'to'.

SET-54

New cycle routes have been built in and around the centre of Birmingham and speed limits have been (1)_____on selected roads. The scheme has now been in (2)_____for a year and has been hailed as a (3) _____success. Since the new speed limits were (4)_____, the number of accidents in the area have fallen (5)_____.

(SSC CGL 12/04/2022 (Shift-03)

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
(a) shortened (b) scaled
(c) lessened (d) reduced

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
(a) operation (b) activity
(c) process (d) agency

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) greater (b) more greater
(c) greatest (d) great

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) compelled (b) dictated
(c) enforced (d) exacted

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
(a) desperately (b) extremely
(c) drastically (d) terribly

Answer Key

1.	(d)	2.	(a)	3.	(d)	4.	(c)	5.	(c)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Reduced

- **Shorten** = To make something short (किसी चीज को छोटा करना)
- **Scale** = To change the size of something (किसी चीज का आकार बदलना)
- **Lessen** = To make something less (किसी चीज को कम कर देना)
- **Reduce** = To make something smaller in number, quantity or price (किसी संख्या, मात्रा या कीमत को कम कर देना)

(Shorten) – It is used with duration of time/ distance/name/career/course/life, etc.
Lessen – It is used with uncountable noun
Passage में वाहनों की speed limit को कम करने (reduce करने) की बात की जा रही है। Hence, the correct answer is 'Reduced'.

Toppers' Mantra

HOMOPHONES

Lessen (Verb) = To make something less or diminish/(कम करना)

Lesson (Noun) = Something that we learn (कुछ ऐसा जो हम सीखते हैं)

e.g. The accident taught me a lesson I will never forget.

e.g. The doctor gave him an injection to lessen the pain.

2. (a) (In operation) – Being in the effect (प्रभाव में होना)

In process – This phrase doesn't exist.

In the process – While you are doing something else. (प्रक्रिया में)

e.g. We bathed the dog yesterday and we all got wet in the process.

e.g. Only one of our telephone lines is currently in operation.

Hence, the suitable answer is 'operation'

3. (d) Passage बताता है कि scheme संचालन में है और यह एक great success है। यहाँ कोई comparison नहीं किया गया है।

इसलिए हमें यहाँ adjective की positive degree का प्रयोग करना होगा। इसलिए उपयुक्त शब्द "Great" है।

4. (c) Enforce

- **Compel =** To force somebody to do sth (किसी को कुछ करने के लिए मजबूर करना।)
- **Dictate =** To state or order authoritatively (हुक्म चलाना)
- **Enforce =** To make sure that people obey a rule (किसी से जबरदस्ती कोई नियम आदि मनवाना।)
- **Exact (verb) =** To demand and get something from somebody (बलपूर्वक प्राप्त करना।)

Note : Exact (adj.) – correct in every detail

e.g.-

It is an exact (adj.) copy of the original document.

She was determined to exact (verb) a promise from him

'Enforce' एक कानूनी शब्द है।

(Enforce + a law/right/ceasefire)

Hence, the correct answer is 'Enforce', क्योंकि यहाँ नई speed limits को लागू करने की बात हो रही है।

5. (c) Drastically

- **Desperately =** In a way that shows despair (निराशापूर्वक)
- **Extremely =** To a very high degree (बहुत ज्यादा)

(इसे बिना adjective/adverb के प्रयोग नहीं कर सकते)

- **Drastically =** In a way that has a sudden effect (अचानक से)
- **Terribly =** Very badly (भयानक तरीके से)

(Reduce + drastically)

The passage has a positive theme.

Hence, 'Drastically' is contextually correct.

The other three words – Desperately, Extremely, Terribly has negative sense.

Toppers' Mantra

IMPORTANT ADVERB COLLOCATIONS:-

1. The police officers broke into the building **heavily armed**.

   (Carrying a lot of weapons-बहुत सारे हथियार रखना)
2. Several people got **badly injured** when the bomb blew up. (Very serious-बुरी तरह घायल)
3. It was **terribly disappointing** that Ram's father could not to his birthday party. (Very disappointing-बहुत निराशाजनक)
4. I don't remember her name, but she was **vaguely familiar**. (Slightly familiar-थोडा परिचित)
5. Rohit is **actively involved** in sports competition. (Taking part in competition-प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेना)



SET-55

If you thought that yoga was all about bending and twisting your body in odd shapes, it's time to rethink. Yoga is (1)_____more. In very simple words, giving care (2)_____your body, mind and breath is yoga. Derived (3)_____the Sanskrit word 'yuj' which means 'to unite or integrate', yoga is (4)_____5,000-year-old Indian body of knowledge. Yoga is all about harmonising the body (5)_____the mind and breath through means of various breathing exercises, yoga poses (asanas) and meditation.

(SSC CGL 13/04/2022 (Shift-01)

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

(a) many (b) much
(c) all (d) few

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) on (b) to
(c) at (d) for

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

(a) by (b) from
(c) of (d) out

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

(a) one (b) a
(c) the (d) an

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

(a) on (b) across
(c) at (d) with

Answer Key									
1.	(b)	2.	(b)	3.	(b)	4.	(b)	5.	(d)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Much more

- **Many more =** Countable Noun के लिए प्रयोग करते है।
- **Much more =** Uncountable Noun के लिए प्रयोग करते है।
- **Few more =** It doesn't exist.
- **A few more =** countable Noun के साथ प्रयोग करते है।

Yoga एक Uncountable Noun है

इसलिए, सही Answer 'much' है।

(i) Could you give me a few more details.

(ii) In winter, there are many more hours of darkness than light.

(iii) Divorce is much more socially acceptable.

2. (b) To

- **On =** Line, Area, Topic के लिए
- **To =** Recipient/प्राप्तकर्ता, Destination/मंजिल के लिए।
- **At =** Point, Target, Proximity के लिए
- **For =** Beneficiary/लाभार्थी, Reason के लिए

Give	+ somebody	+ something
(ditransitive v.)	*obj 1*	*obj 2*

Give + something + to + somebody/something

Giving care to your body यही correct phrase है।

Hence, the correct answer is 'to'.

3. (b) From

- **By =** agent, nearness, means दिखाने के लिए
- **From =** origin/source, range दिखाने के लिए
- **Of =** relation, possession दिखाने के लिए
- **Out =** away from inside दिखाने के लिए

Derive = to get something

(किसी Source से कुछ प्राप्त करने के sense में इसका use करते है।)

Collocation:-

Derive + something + from + something

Hence, the correct answer is 'from'.

4. (b) **A =** general/indefinite (consonant sound से पहले)

An =general/indefinite (vowel sound से पहले)

The = किसी particular definite noun के पहले

One = संख्या 1 को दर्शाने के लिए

Ex - Kamal helped a man who was a foreigner.
(Classification)

Ex - Kamal helped the man who was a foreigner.
(Identification = Which one?)

Yoga is ____ 5000 – year old Indian body of knowledge.

इस sentence में writer 'the number of body' (अर्थात् 5000) को stress नहीं कर रहा है, वह इसको definite नहीं बनाना चाहता हे क्योंकि यहाँ identification की नहीं बल्कि classification की बात हो रही है। इसलिए consonant sound की वजह से 'a' का प्रयोग करेंगे। Hence, the correct answer is 'a'.

5. (d) पूरा passage Yoga के Importance के बारे में है।

Harmonize (verb) = to go together in a pleasing way. (अनुरूप करना, सामंजस्य बैठाना)

Harmonious (adj.) = Friendly, Peaceful (सामंजस्यपूर्ण)

Harmony (noun) = A state of peaceful existence and agreement.(समन्वय/समरसता)

(Togetherness (एकजुटता) के लिए use होने वाली Preposition "with" है।)

(Harmonize + with + something/somebody)

The most suitable answer is 'with'.

SET-56

The greedy man rushed home to tell his wife and daughter about his wish, all the (1) _____touching the objects in his path and watching (2)_____convert into gold. Once he got home, his daughter (3)_____to greet him. As soon as he bent (4)_____to scoop her up in his arms, she turned into a golden statue. He was (5)_____and started crying and trying to bring his daughter back to life.

(SSC CGL 13/04/2022 (Shift-02)

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

(a) while (b) wayside
(c) interval (d) bit

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) there (b) them
(c) their (d) those

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

(a) rushing (b) was rush
(c) has rushed (d) rushed

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

(a) along (b) up
(c) through (d) down

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

(a) demolished (b) devastated
(c) determined (d) destroyed

Answer Key				
1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (d)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Phrase (All the .... touching) में एक noun की जरुरत है।

(All the while) – During the entire time (पूरे समय के दौरान)

Wayside – Road के side का क्षेत्र

Interval – दो events के बीच का समय

Bit – A little, a small amount/थोड़ा

(All the + plural noun)

All the children have gone to school.

Wayside, Interval & bit यहाँ plural नहीं हैं।

Hence, the correct answer is 'while'.

2. (b) हमें यहाँ पर एक ऐसा word चाहिए जो कि verb 'watch' के object के रूप में काम कर सके।

- **There** = यह एक adverb है जो place को दिखाता है।
- **Their** = यह एक possessive determiner है।
- **Those** = यह demonstration के लिए use होता है। यह भी एक determiner है।
- **Them** = यह एक personal pronoun है। इसका use object के रूप में होता है। Hence, the correct answer is 'them'.

3. (d) पूरा passage Past Tense में है क्योंकि यह एक लालची इंसान की एक old story है।

Past Tense को narrative tense भी कहते है। और यहाँ Past Tense को show करने वाला एक ही word है - 'rushed' Hence, the correct answer is 'rushed'.

4. (d)

Bend	Bent	Bent
(v^1)	(v^2)	(v^3)

Bend (v) = to lean in a particular direction. (एक निश्चित दिशा में झुकना)

Bent (adj.) + on + determined to do something. (कुछ करने का दृढ़ निश्चय कर लेना)

Passage को पढ़ने के बाद यह clear हो जाता है कि जब बेटी ने अपने पिता को अभिवादन किया तो वह नीचे की ओर झुका और उसने बेटी को अपनी बाहों में उठा लिया। इसलिए correct answer 'down' ही होगा।

5. (b) Devastated

- **Demolished** = destroyed (building, house) (नष्ट हुआ)
- **Devastated** = extremely upset and shocked. (सदमाग्रस्त)
- **Determined** = showing determination (दृढ़ संकल्प वाला) (positive tone)
- **Destroyed** = completely ruined (somebody's life or reputation) (बर्बाद, तबाह)

Passage में दिया है कि जब उसकी बेटी golden statue में convert हो जाती है तो वह बहुत दुखी और shoked हो जाता है। Hence, the only possible answer is 'Devastated'.

Topppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS RELATED TO 'DAMAGE'

- **Efface** = To remove something intentionally (मिटा देना या हटा देना)
- **Deface** = To damage the appearance of something especially by drawing or writing on it (किसी चीज पर लिख कर या drawing बनाकर उसे खराब कर देना)
- **Damage** = Reparable harm (मरम्मत योग्य क्षति)
- **Destruction** = Irreparable harm (ऐसा नुकसान या क्षति जिसकी मरम्मत न हो सके)
- **Ransack** = To make a place untidy, causing damage, because you are looking for something (लूट-खसोट करना)

  e.g. - Burglars ransacked her home.
- **Demolish** = To pull or knock down a building (ध्वस्त करना)

  e.g - The factory is going to be demolished next year.
- **Sabotage** = To destroy something deliberately in order to prevent an enemy from using it (तोड़फोड़ करना)

  e.g - The main electricity supply had been sabotaged by the rebels.



SET-57

There is always something so fascinating about trains and journeys. There (1)_____certain symbols and signages inside and outside of the train. The (2)_____of most of them might not be known to everyone. (3)_____you are a frequent traveller or not, you may have (4)_____the letter X or a cross mark on the back of the last (5)_____of the train.

(SSC CGL 13/04/2022 (Shift-03)

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

(a) were (b) are

(c) had been (d) will be

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
(a) senses (b) charge
(c) worth (d) meanings

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) whether (b) whichever
(c) whatever (d) however

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) distinguished (b) recognized
(c) noticed (d) known

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
(a) booth (b) coach
(c) bus (d) rail

Answer Key				
1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) General facts के लिए हम Present Indefinite Tense use करते है।

सबसे उपयुक्त answer 'are' ही है क्योंकि अन्य सारे विकल्प grammatically & contextually ठीक नहीं है।

2. (d) Writer ने पहले ही बता दिया है कि वहाँ कुछ symbol & signage है। बहुत सारे लोग symbols की importance को नहीं जानते है।

- **Sense =** An understanding about something or to judge something (किसी चीज को समझना)
- **Charge =** Responsibility (जिम्मेदारी)
- **Worth =** The financial value (कीमत)
- **Meaning =** The idea that a sound, word, sign, symbol represents (मतलब/अर्थ)

(The meaning of + word/signage/symbol etc) Hence, the correct answer is 'meanings'.

3. (a) (Whether – or not)

यह phrase यह बताने के लिए use होता है कि यह important नहीं है कि दोनों में से कौन सी possibility सत्य है।

e.g. Whether he wants to or not, he will have to clean his room.

1. Whichever – जो भी
2. Whatever – जो कुछ
3. However – हालांकि

यह तीनों out of context है Hence, the correct answer is 'whether'. क्योंकि sentence में आगे 'or' दिया हुआ है।

4. (c) Writer अनुमान लगा रहा है कि हमने पीछे के भाग में cross का निशान देख लिया है।

- **Distinguish =** To recognize the difference (अंतर पहचानना)
- **Recognize =** To know sb/sth because you have seen (किसी को पहचान लेना क्योंकि आपने पहले देखा है।)
- **Notice =** To become aware of sb/sth (किसी चीज का पता होना/ध्यान देना)
- **Know =** To have information in your mind. (मालूम होना)

'Distinguished', 'Recognized' and 'known' context के according सही नहीं है। Hence, the correct answer is 'noticed'.

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS RELATED TO 'CAREFUL ATTENTION:-

- **Notice** = To hear, see or become aware of somebody/something (नोटिस करना, ध्यान देना)
- **Note** = To pay attention to something , especially used in business English (ध्यान देना)
- **Detect** = To discover or notice something that is not easy to see, hear (किसी ऐसी चीज को Notice करना या खोजना जिसे easily देखा और सुना जा सके)
- **Observe** = It is a formal term. It means 'To see or notice somebody/something' (यह एक formal term है, जिसका मतलब है- किसी को देखना या Notice करना)
- **Witness** = To see something happen (कुछ होते हुए देखना)
- **Discern** = To see apart all the objects (अन्तर पहचानना, यह एक stative verb है)
- **Discriminate** = To judge apart all the objects by real differences (वास्तविक अन्तर को देखकर सभी वस्तुओं को अलग करना)
- **Distinguish** = To recognize by some special mark or manifest difference (किसी special mark की help से अन्तर पहचानना)



5. (b) **Booth =** किसी particular activity के लिए छोटा सा स्थान

Coach = Train में एक अलग section

Bus = A large road vehicle

Rail = Railways as a means of transportation

हमें train के Part जैसा एक word चाहिए। Hence, the correct answer is 'Coach'.

SET-58

The camel and the fox were very good friends and very good thieves. One day, the two friends (1)_____ to cross the river so that they could travel to a (2) _____ farm to steal food. The small fox (3) _____ swim, so the camel said to his friend, 'Climb (4) _____ onto my back and I will swim across the (5) _____.'

SSC CGL 18/04/2022 (Shift-01

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
(a) deciding (b) will decide
(c) decided (d) are decide

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
(a) nearby (b) near
(c) nearest (d) nearly

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) ought to (b) may not
(c) might (d) could not

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) over (b) across
(c) up (d) above

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
(a) sea (b) ocean
(c) lake (d) river

Answer Key				
1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (c)	5. (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Story के लिए Past Tense का use करते है। Decided ही एक Past Tense का word है अत: correct answer 'decided' है।

2. (b) They could travel to a ____ farm.

(i) Nearest – a के साथ नहीं the के साथ superlative degree का use करते है। अत: यह answer नहीं हो सकता।

(ii) Nearly – यह एक adverb है जबकि हमें adjective चाहिए।
(Adverb) – Almost

(iii) Near (Adj.) – A short distance away.
(एक छोटी दूरी)
इसको attributively use नहीं कर सकते
(a) A near house (×)
(b) His house is very near.(✓)

(iv) Nearby – Near in position.(नजदीक)
इसको प्राय: attributively use किया जाता है।
(a) A nearby town.(✓)
(b) The town is nearby.(×)
Hence, the correct answer is 'nearby'.

3. (d) The small fox was unable to swim.
कहानी के लिए Past Tense use करते है इसलिए हमें verb की Past form चाहिए।
'Could not' is grammatically and contextually correct.
इसलिए सही उत्तर 'could not' है।

4. (c) Climb up – To go up using hands and feet.
(ऊपर चढ़ना)
Climb over + a wall/Fence/Horizon
(किसी चीज को पार करके दूसरी तरफ होना)
Over – So as to cross something and be on the other side.
Climb above + temperature/unemployment rate (A standard)/temp./unemployment rate) (का ऊपर बढ़ जाना)
Above – More than something (a level/ standard)
(a) The temperature climbed <u>above</u> 30°C.
(b) The boys climbed <u>over</u> the wall.
(c) They climbed <u>up</u> a ladder.
Answer – 'up'

5. (d) Starting में ही writer ने बताया है कि दो मित्रों ने नदी पार करने का निश्चय किया।
sea, ocean & lake – out of context है।
Ans. – River

Toppers' Mantra

HOMOPHONES

- **Sea** (Noun) = समुद्र
  It is the plural form of noun 'sea'.
  - 'Sea' is the mass of water.
- **See** (Verb) = देखना
  It is the singular form of verb 'see'.
  - 'To see' means 'to become aware by using eyes.'
- **Seize** (Verb) = to grab, arrest or capture (जब्त करना)
- **Cease** (Verb) = to stop something (an action or condition)/समाप्त करना या बंद करना
- **Besiege** (Verb) = to surround a place with armed forces in order to capture it/घेरा डालना
- **Siege** (Noun) = the act of surrounding a place by am armed forces/घेराबंदी

SET-59

Not a year passes without a controversy over the national sports awards. The debate that (1) _____ every year following the announcement of the (2) _____ often leads to accusations of bias, regionalism and manipulations. (3) _____ to the Sports Minister and Chief Ministers and (4) _____ by the politicians have all become part of the (5) _____ .

SSC CGL 18/04/2022 SHIFT-II

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
(a) rose (b) arose
(c) rise (d) arises

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
(a) donations (b) awards
(c) gifts (d) rewards

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) illustrations (b) representations
(c) delegations (d) exhibitions

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) interventions (b) intersections
(c) interjections (d) intermissions

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
(a) jest (b) game
(c) sport (d) line

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (b)	3. (b)	4. (a)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) General statement के लिए Present Indefinite Tense को use करते है। Debate – singular है।
Ans.– Arises
Rise Rose Risen – Intransitive verb
Arise Arose Arisen – Intransitive verb
Raise Raised Raised – Transitive verb
Rise – to come or go upwards.
Arise – to start to exist, Occur (A problem)
(Opportunity/Questions/Problems/Issue + Arise)

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS AND HOMOPHONES

(Confuse करने वाले words और समान आवाज वाले words)

Rise (Intransitive verb) = To come or go up, or increase (ऊपर उठना या बढ़ना)

E.g. The sun rises in the east.

Raise (Transitive verb) = To move something upwards, to cause something, to bring up (The burglars raised the gun and fired.)
(किसी चीज का ऊपर उठाना, किसी चीज को ऊपर उठाने का कारण बनना।)

Arise (Intransitive verb) = to happen or occur (होना या घटित होना)

e.g. - A serious problem can arise if the heart stops pumping effectively.

Arouse (Transitive verb) = to make somebody have a particular feeling (उकसाना या किसी में कोई particular feeling जगाना)

e.g. - These types of questions can arouse my interest in Mathematics.

Raze (Verb) = To completely destroy a building, town, etc. (किसी building, town आदि को पूरी तरह धवस्त करना)

e.g. - The village was razed to the ground.

Rays (Plural form of noun 'Ray') = A line of light (light की एक किरण)

e.g. - Ultraviolet rays damage the skin.



2. (b) लेखक National sports awards के controversy के बारे में बात करता है। Hence, the correct answer is 'awards'.

3. (b) Representations

- **Illustration =** An example that clearly shows the truth about something (उदाहरण)
- **Representation =** Formal statement made to somebody in authority (प्रतिनिधित्व)
- **Delegation =** A group of people who represent their views (प्रतिनिधि मंडल)
- **Exhibition =** A collection of things (Works of art) (प्रदर्शनी)

Collocation – Representations + to + somebody
Hence, the correct answer is 'Representation'.

Meaning of the sentence:- खेल मंत्री और मुख्यमंत्रियों का प्रतिनिधित्व और राजनेताओं द्वारा हस्तक्षेप खेल का हिस्सा बन गए हैं।

4. (a) **Intervention =** Action taken to improve or help a situation (हस्तक्षेप)

- **Intersection =** The act of intersecting sth (चौराहों)
- **Interjection =** Exclamation (विस्मयादिबोधक शब्द)
- **Intermission =** A period of time during which something stops before continuing again (मध्यांतर)

Hence, 'interventions' is grammatically and contextually correct.

Meaning of the sentence: दिया गया sentence politicians द्वारा हस्तक्षेप (intervention) की बात कर रहा है।

5. (b) Game

- **Jest** = Joke (मजाक)
- **Sport** = activity that you do for pleasure and the needs physical effort or skill (खेल)
- **Line** = Thin mark, Queue (पंक्ति)
- **Game** = एक तरह की activity or business

(The game of politics)

(All part of the Game) – collection

Hence, 'Game' is the correct answer.

SET-60

Listening plays (1)_____ role in the interactive process of business transactions. It enables a person to gather proper and (2) _____ information so that he can understand the matter with clarity. For this, he should have a positive attitude towards the speaker and the (3) _____ . He should also (4) _____ on what is being spoken and then evaluate it with reference to the (5) _____ .

(SSC CGL 18/04/2022 (Shift-03)

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

(a) a paltry (b) a significant
(c) a trivial (d) an abundant

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) approximate (b) vague
(c) accurate (d) superficial

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

(a) writer (b) words
(c) topic (d) orator

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

(a) neglect (b) concentrate
(c) distract (d) disperse

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

(a) paragraph (b) context
(c) selection (d) excerpt

Answer Key				
1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Passage को पढ़कर हम यह कह सकते है कि यह एक positive aspect (पहलू) को दर्शाता है।

- **Paltry** = too small to be considered (तुच्छ/नीच/निकम्मा) *(negative sense)*
- **Trivial** = not important/मामूली/नगण्य *(negative sense)*
- **Abundant** = existing in large quantities (भरपूर मात्रा में) *(positive sense)*
- **Significant** = important enough to be noticed (महत्त्वपूर्ण) *(positive sense)*

'Paltry' and 'Trivial' don't have positive connotation.

'Abundant' is used to denote 'quantity'. Hence, the answer is 'significant'.

A + key/significant/central/crucial/vital/ + role

2. (c) 'And' – word, phrase या sentence को connect करने के लिए इसका use करते हैं। यह same value के word को जोड़ता है (दोनों शब्द Positive होंगे)।

To gather proper and ____ information

यहाँ blank में जो word आएगा वह positive connotation का होगा।

- **Approximate** = not completely correct or accurate (लगभग)
- **Vague** = not clear (अस्पष्ट)
- **Accurate** = correct and accurate (सटीक)
- **Superficial** = not having any depth of understanding (सतही, ऊपर-ऊपर से)

दिये गये option में से 'accurate' ही एक positive शब्द है

Hence, the correct answer is 'accurate'.

3. (c) Writer बताता है कि यदि हम मामले को समझना चाहते है तो हमें speaker & topic के प्रति positive attitude रखना होगा।

- **Writer** = one who writes (लेखक)
- **Word** = something you say (शब्द)
- **Topic** = a subject that you talk, right or learn about (विषय, प्रसंग)
- **Orator** = one who makes formal speeches in public.(वक्ता)

Writer, words & orator contextually fit नहीं है।

Hence, the correct answer is 'topic'.

4. (b) Passage में इस question के लिए Hint preposition 'On' है।

- **Neglect** = to not give enough attention to something (नजरंदाज करना)
- **Concentrate** = to give all your attention to something (ध्यान केंद्रित करना)
- **Distract** = to take somebody's attention away from something (विचलित करना, ध्यान हटाना)

- **Disperse** = to go away in different directions (फैलाना)

Concentrate + on + something
Distract somebody + from + something
Hence, the correct answer is 'concentrate'.

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS RELATED TO 'IGNORANCE'

(Ignorance से related confusing words)

- **Neglect** = to give insufficient attention to something that deserves one's attention (उस बात पर कम ध्यान देना जो ज्यादा ध्यान deserve करती हो)
- **Disregard** (formal term) = to treat something as unimportant (किसी को unimportant की तरह treat करना।)
- **Ignore** = to fail to regard something obvious (देखकर अनदेखा करना)
- **Overlook** = to ignore something because of lack of care or time (Time कम होने के कारण किसी चीज को अनदेखा करना)
- **Forget** = either to fail to remember something or to willfully ignore something (याद रखने में असफल होना या जानबूझकर Ignore करना)



5. (b) Writer कहना चाहता है कि हमें सतर्क रहना चाहिए कि क्या बोला जा रहा है, और फिर हमें situation को देखते हुए मूल्यांकन करना चाहिए जो कि हमें समझनें में सहायता करे।

- **Paragraph** = a section of a piece of writing (अनुच्छेद)
- **Context** = the situation that helps us understand something (सन्दर्भ)
- **Selection** = choice, the act of selecting something (चयन)
- **Excerpt** = a short piece of writing (अंश)

Hence, 'Context' is the most suitable word.

SET-61

There is so much (1)_____ and confusion in life today because the goal of human beings is not clear. Each person (2)_____ to fulfil his desires and dreams without (3) _____ the interest of the other. When we have a (4) _____ motive, we lose the sense of the higher objective of attaining happiness. Therefore, there is lots of (5) _____ in our life.

(SSC CGL 19/04/2022 (Shift-01)

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

(a) certainty (b) positivity
(c) Uncertainty (d) reliability

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) has want (b) want
(c) have want (d) wants

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

(a) considering (b) disregarding
(c) excluding (d) describing

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

(a) selfless (b) selfish
(c) humane (d) noble

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

(a) strife (b) concord
(c) peace (d) harmony

Answer Key

1.	(c)	2.	(d)	3.	(a)	4.	(b)	5.	(a)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) 'And' का use same value या connotation के दो words को connect करने के लिए किया जाता है।

_____ + and + confusion
(Negative connotation) (Negative connotation)

'And' के बाद negative connotation का word दिया हुआ है। इसलिए हमें and से पहले भी negative connotation word की ही आवश्यकता है।

- **Certainty** = The state of being certain (निश्चितता)
- **Uncertainty** = The state of being uncertain (अनिश्चितता)
- **Positivity** = The state of being positive (सकारात्मकता)
- **Reliability** = The fact of being true (विश्वसनीयता)

दिये गये options में से केवल uncertainty ही negative connotation का word है। इसलिए correct answer 'uncertainty' है।

2. (d) दिये गये sentence में subject 'each person' singular number 3rd person है। Subject verb agreement के rule के according यहाँ पर verb भी singular number 3rd person ही चाहिए।

दिये गये option में से केवल wants suitable verb form है। इसलिए correct answer होगा - 'wants'

3. (a) Considering

- **Consider** = to think about something/ someone. (मानना, सोचना)
- **Disregard** = to ignore something (अनदेखी/अवहेलना करना)
- **Exclude** = not to include something (के अलावा)
- **Describe** = to mention something. (बताते हुए)

Writer कहना चाहता है कि हर कोई अपने सपने को पूरा करना चाहता है बिना किसी दूसरे के बारे में सोचे। So we have to face some dire consequences. Hence, the correct answer is 'Considering'.

4. (b) Selfless

- **Selfish** = स्वार्थी
- **Selfless** = स्वार्थरहित
- **Humane** = दयालु
- **Noble** = महान

हमें एक negative sense के word की requirement है, और यहाँ पर केवल Selfish ही अकेला ऐसा word है। इसलिए 'selfish' ही सही answer है।

5. (a) Passage में बताया गया है कि अगर हम selfish बनेंगे तो हमें उसके negative results को face करना पड़ेगा।

- **Strife** = anger or violence or conflict between people (कलह)
- **Concord** = peace and agreement (सामंजस्य)
- **Peace** = the state of being calm (शान्ति)
- **Harmony** = a state of peaceful existence (समन्वय)

'Concord', 'Peace' और 'Harmony' context के opposite हैं। इसके अलावा ये तीनों positive words हैं जबकि हमें context के according negative word की आवश्यकता है। Hence, the correct answer is 'Strife'.

Toppers' Mantra

COLLOCATIONS RELATED TO 'War and peace'

(1) Declare/make/wage + war (on somebody/ something)
(2) Incite/lead/crush/suppress + a revolt/ rebellion
(3) Enter/invade/occupy + somebody's territory
(4) Lead/launch/resist/repel + an invasion
(5) Adopt/develop/implement/pursue + a military strategy
(6) Carry out/execute/perform + military operations
(7) Send/deploy/pull back/withdraw + troops
(8) Employ/use + guerrilla tactics
(9) Fight/crush/defeat + the rebels
(10) Suffer/inflict + a crushing defeat
(11) Achieve/win + a decisive victory
(12) Order/force + a retreat
(13) Attack/strike/engage/defeat/kill/destroy + the enemy
(14) See/report/be engaged in + heavy fighting
(15) Use biological/chemical/nuclear + weapons
(16) Inflict/suffer/sustain + heavy losses/casualties
(17) be hit/killed + by enemy
(18) Harm/kill/target/protect + innocent/unarmed civilians
(19) Cause/avoid/limit/minimize + civilian casualties/collateral damage
(20) Impose/enforce/ lift + a curfew
(21) Fear/threaten + military/ violent reprisals
(22) Make/bring/ win/achieve/maintain/ promote + peace
(23) Call for/negotiate/declare + a ceasefire/a temporary truce
(24) Sign + a ceasefire agreement
(25) Call for/bring/ put an end to + hostilities
(26) Demand/negotiate/accept + the surrender of somebody/something
(27) Sign/accept/reject/break/violate + a peace treaty



SET-62

Pollution is destroying nature. The smoke that is (1) _____ from the chimneys of the factories, and from vehicles is the mixture of poisonous gases. Due to environmental pollution, there is (2) _____ in nature, so, many birds, animals, and plants are on the verge of (3) _____ day by day. The only way to (4) _____ environmental pollution is to plant many trees. By planting trees, we can get rid of many harmful poisonous gases. It is the responsibility of everyone to (5)_____ and protect our environment.

(SSC CGL 19/04/2022 (Shift-02)

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

(a) generated (b) absorbed
(c) created (d) emitted

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) an imbalance (b) a difference
(c) an inequality (d) a balance

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

(a) survival (b) Distinction
(c) appearance (d) extinction

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

(a) eradicate (b) sustain
(c) radiate (d) introduce

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

(a) ruin (b) preserve
(c) destroy (d) neglect

Answer Key				
1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) पूरे Passage में लेखक smoke & pollution के भयावह परिणाम से अवगत कराना चाहता है।

- **Generate** = to produce something intentionally (जानबूझकर कुछ पैदा करना)
- **Absorb** = to take in a liquid, gas from the surface (अवशोषित करना)
- **Create** = to make something happen (कुछ करना, बनाना)
- **Emit** = to send out something such as light, heat, sound, gas, etc. (उत्सर्जित करना)

Smoke, gas की एक form है जो कि factory की चिमनी में से निकलता है। Hence, the correct answer is 'Emitted'.

2. (a) **Imbalance** = Variance/(असंतुलन)

(Pollution की वजह से Nature में imbalance है।)

Difference = A lack of similarity/(अंतर)

Inequality = Difference/(असमानता)

Balance = Stability (संतुलन)

दिया गया sentence प्रकृति (Nature) के असंतुलन की बात कर रहा है। अत: 'Imbalance' यहाँ सही answer है।

3. (d) **Survival** = The state of continuing to live or exist (जीवित रहना)

Distinction = A difference or contrast between things (भेद/विशिष्टता)

Appearance = The way that sb/sth looks (दिखावट)

Extinction = A situation in which a plant, an animal, a way of life, etc. stop existing.(विलुप्त होना)

Contextually, प्रकृति (Nature) में, असंतुलन के कारण इस गृह (Planet) के जीव-जन्तु, पौधे और पक्षी विलुप्ति (extinction) की कगार पर है अत: सही उत्तर Extinction है।

4. (a) Speaker कहना चाहता है कि अगर हमें pollution से छुटकारा पाना है तो हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा पेड़ लगाने चाहिए।

- **Eradicate** = to get rid of something bad (छुटकारा पाना)
- **Sustain** = to maintain something (बनाए रखना)
- **Radiate** = to give off something (किरणें फैलाना)
- **Introduce** = to make known (परिचय देना/आरम्भ करना)

(Eradicate + Racism/ Diphtheria/ Terrorism/ Pollution)

सही उत्तर Eradicate है।

5. (b) ____ + And + protect

हमें, 'protect' word के similar word ही चाहिए।

'Ruin', 'Destroy' और 'Neglect' are opposite to the context.

- **Ruin** = to damage something (बर्बाद करना)
- **Destroy** = to damage something badly (नष्ट करना)
- **Neglect** = to ignore something (उपेक्षा करना)
- **Preserve** = to save, protect (सुरक्षित रखना)

'And' से जोड़ने के लिए Protect के समानार्थी केवल Preserve ही है अत: सही उत्तर Preserve है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS (Confuse करने वाले words)

- **Extinction** = A situation in which a plant, an animal, a way of life, etc. stops existing.
(ऐसी स्थिति जिसमें पौधे, जानवर, जीवन जीने का way, etc. exist करना बंद होता है।)
e.g. - The extinction of the dinosaurs occurred millions of years ago.
- **Death** = the fact of somebody dying or being killed./मृत्यु
e.g. - He suffered a slow and painful death.
- **Massacre** = The killing of a large number of people or animal, especially those who are not involved in any fighting or have no way of defending themselves.
(बड़ी संख्या में लोगों या जानवरों का मारा जाना especially वे जो किसी लड़ाई में involve न हो या खुद को defend (बचा) न कर पाये। (नरसंहार)
e.g. - Jallianwala Bagh massacre
- **Genocide** = The deliberate and systematic killing of people of a racial, political, or cultural group.
(किसी जातीय, राजनीतिक, या सांस्कृतिक समूह की जानबुझकर और व्यवस्थितरूप से मारना, जाति संहार)
e.g. - [ICHRRF officially recognises the Kashmiri Hindu Genocide, 1989-1991] – It is the headline of an article published by 'Business Standard'.

- **Suicide** = The act of killing oneself deliberately
  (खुद को मारना, आत्महत्या)
  e.g. - Never try to commit suicide.
- **Carnage** = The violent killing of a large number of people especially in a battle
  (एक युद्ध में बहुत सारे लोगों का मारा जाना)
  e.g. - The carnage of the First World War
- **Hara-kiri** = An act of killing somebody by cutting open his stomach with a sword
  (तलवार से किसी का पेट काटकर मारना)
- **Suffocation** = An act of killing somebody by not letting him breathe air/ (किसी को सांस रोक कर मारना)
- **Smother** = An act of killing somebody by covering his face so that he cannot breathe
  (किसी का मुंह ढक कर मारना ताकि वह सांस न ले पाए (दम घोटना))
- **Extermination** = The act of killing all the members of a group of people or animals
  (किसी group के सारे व्यक्तियों या जानवरों को मारना)
- **Assassination** = The murder of an important or famous person, especially for political reasons
  (किसी famous व्यक्ति की हत्या especially राजनैतिक कारणों से)
  e.g. - Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi
- **Execution** = The act of killing somebody, especially as a legal punishment.
  (किसी को मारना especially कानूनी सजा के रूप में)

SET-63

A banker taped a picture, drawn by one of his small children, to his office wall. When he (1) _____ at work the next morning, he found the (2) _____ was covered by a (3)_____ notice, saying he was in (4)_____ of company policy which required personal items to be put away at night. (5) _____ a reaction was not just petty, it risked demotivating the banker completely. In short, it defined common sense.

(SSC CGL 19/04/2022 (Shift-03)

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
(a) turned (b) achieved
(c) reached (d) arrived

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
(a) tape (b) office
(c) child (d) picture

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) substantial (b) large
(c) generous (d) considerable

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) violation (b) damage
(c) interruption (d) disruption

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
(a) That (b) Such
(c) This (d) Which

Answer Key				
1. (d)	2. (b)	3. (b)	4. (a)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) (When he _____at work next morning)
(यहाँ blank के बाद preposition है अर्थात् हमें एक intransitive verb की आवश्यकता है।)
(Arrive + at + something) is a correct construction.
(Arrive + at + work/station/agreement/conclusion)
'Reach' & 'achieve' transitive verb है। 'Turned' out of context है। इसलिए 'arrived' सही शब्द है।

Toppers' Mantra

GRAMMAR POINT

Some verbs don't require a preposition. They are directly followed by objects.
(कुछ ऐसी verbs जिनकों preposition की requirement नहीं होती है वे direct object लेती है।)

VERBS WITHOUT PREPOSITION	VERB WITH PREPOSITIONS
Enter a place	Come into a place
Reach a place	Arrive at/in a place
Tell somebody something	Say something to somebody
Investigate a matter	Look into a matter
Penetrate something	Pass through something
Comprise something	Consist of something
Resemble a person	Look like a person
NOTE :- (Enter into an agreement/ a negotiation/business) is grammatically correct.	NOTE :- ('Be comprised of' is a correct phrase. 'Comprise' is followed by 'Of' in the passive structure

2. (b) Passage से स्पष्ट है कि picture को a notice से cover किया गया था। अर्थात् ढ़का गया था।

Tape, office और child 'out of context' है। इसलिए Picture सही answer है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS RELATED TO 'MAGNITUDE'

(Magnitude से related confusing words.)

This chart denotes the frequent use of adjectives.									
BIG	Man	House	Car	Boy	Dog	Problem	Surprise	Question	Difference
LARGE	Numbers	Part	Area	company	Eyes	Family	Room	Volume	Population
GREAT	Success	Majority	Interest	Importance	Difficulty	Problem	Beauty	Artist	Surprise



3. (b) Large

- **Substantial** = Large in (Amount, Value or importance) (संतोषजनक)
- **Large** = Big in (Size or Quantity) (बड़ा)
- **Generous** = willing to give freely (उदार)
- **Considerable** = Great in (Amount, Importance) (विचारणीय)

क्योंकि यहाँ दिया गया है कि Picture was covered by a notice तो हम अनुमान लगा सकते है कि Notice picture से बड़ा है। उपयुक्त शब्द Large है। Hence, the correct answer is 'Large'.

4. (a) Violation

- **Violation (noun)** = The act of going against a law, an agreement or a policy (उल्लंघन)
- **Damage** = Physical harm (हानि/नुकसान)
- **Interruption** = The act of interrupting sb/ sth (व्यवधान)
- **Disruption** = A situation in which it is difficult for sth to continue (विच्छेद/भंग)

Policy के अनुसार, personal items को रात में office से दूर रखना चाहिए इसलिए ऑफिस की दीवार पर picture लगाना Policy (नियम) का उल्लंघन है। Hence, the correct answer is 'Violation'.

5. (b) (Such + a/an + adj + Noun) is a correct phrase.

e.g. Such a beautiful day

e.g. Such a handsome person

e.g. Such an interesting story

'Such' एक pre determiner है। 'a' एक central determiner है। केवल Pre-determiner ही central determiner से पहले आ सकते है। Hence, the correct answer is 'such'.

SET-64

I decided to stay away from television (1)_____ a whole year. After a week, I started feeling (2) _____. But, my friend Bess cheered me up. She (3) _____ me every day and would take me places. It was (4)_____ how much fun we had without TV. My life had become more (5) _____ without the good old idiot box.

(SSC CGL 20/04/2022 (Shift-01)

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

(a) for (b) to
(c) since (d) from

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) depressed (b) devoted
(c) delighted (d) deceived

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

(a) thanked (b) requested
(c) encouraged (d) attended

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

(a) unbelievable (b) unhealthy
(c) unlucky (d) unlimited

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

(a) certain (b) exciting
(c) boring (d) popular

Answer Key

1. (a)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (a)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) For

- **For** = It is used with 'a length of time'
- **To** = It is used for 'direction' or 'recipient'.
- **Since** = It is used with 'a point of time'
- **From** = The time of the origin of something

'A whole year' is a length of time. Hence the correct answer is 'for'.

2. (a) Depressed

- **Depressed =** Worried/उदास
- **Devoted =** Having great love for sb/sth/समर्पित *(opposite to the context)*
- **Delighted =** Very pleased/प्रसन्न *(opposite to the context)*
- **Deceived =** Beguiled/धोखा खाया हुआ। *(out of context)*

TV से दूर रहने के बाद लेखक जरूर ही उदास हो गया होगा इसलिए उसके दोस्त उसको खुश करने में लग गये होगें। Hence the correct answer is 'depressed'.

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORD RELATED TO 'HAPPINESS'

(Happiness से related confusing word)

- **Happy** = Pleased about something nice (किसी अच्छी चीज को लेकर या के बारे में खुश होना)
- **Glad** (used predicatively) = Happy about something or grateful for it (किसी चीज के लिए खुश या आभारी होना उसके लिए)
- **Pleased** (used predicatively) = Happy about something that has happened or something that you have to do (किसी चीज के बारे में खुश होना जो हो चुकी हो या तुम्हे करनी हो)
- **Delighted** = Very pleased or happy (बहुत खुश)
- **Proud** = Pleased and satisfied about something (किसी चीज से खुश और satisfy होना)
- **Relieved** = Feeling happy because something unpleasant has stopped(खुश होना क्योंकि कुछ बुरा होना रूक गया हो)
- **Thrilled** (used predicatively) = Extremely pleased and excited about something (किसी चीज से बहुत ज्यादा खुश और उत्साहित होना)

3. (c) Encourage

- **Thank =** to tell somebody you are grateful for something (धन्यवाद देना)
- **Request =** to ask somebody to do sth politely (अनुरोध करना)
- **Encourage =** to give somebody support/hope (प्रोत्साहित करना)
- **Attend =** to be present at an event (भाग लेना)

लेखक उदास था इसलिए उसके दोस्त ने उसे प्रोत्साहित किया 'Encouraged' is contextually fit. Hence the correct answer is 'encouraged'.

4. (a) Unbelievable

- **Unbelievable =** Incredible (अविश्वसनीय)
- **Unhealthy =** not having good health (बीमार)
- **Unlucky** = Unfortunate (बदकिस्मत)
- **Unlimited =** having no limit (असीमित)

Writer दुखी था लेकिन वह TV के बिना भी मस्ती कर रहा था। यह एक बड़ा अविश्वसनीय Change था अत: उपयुक्त शब्द – Unbelievable है। Hence the correct answer is 'unbelievable'.

5. (b) Exciting

- **Certain =** definite, having no doubts (निश्चित)
- **Exciting =** having great excitement (रोमांचक)
- **Boring =** not interesting (उबाऊ)
- **Popular =** liked or admired by many people (प्रसिद्ध)

TV के बिना भी लेखक खुश था अर्थात् TV के बिना भी उसकी Life रोमांचक थी। इसलिए 'exciting' सही answer है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS RELATED TO SOMETHING INTERESTING

(किसी Interesting चीज से related confusing words)

- **Boring** = Not interesting; making you feel tired and impatient (Interesting न होना, उबाऊ)
  e.g. - Such a boring man!
- **Dull** = Not interesting and exciting (Exciting और Interesting ना होना (सुस्त))
  e.g. - It was a dull moment.
- **Tedious** = Lasting or taking too long and not interesting (बहुत देर तक रुकना या बहुत समय लेना)
  e.g. - A tedious journey

SET-65

One day, a few hunters came into the forest and took the lion with them. They tied him up (1) _____ a tree. The lion was (2) _____ to get away and started to whimper. (3) _____ , a mouse walked past and noticed the lion in trouble. He quickly ran and (4) _____ on the ropes to set the lion free. Both of them then (5) _____ into the jungle.

(SSC CGL 20/04/2022 (Shift-02)

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

(a) along (b) over
(c) above (d) against

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) struggle (b) struggles
(c) struggling (d) struggled

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) Nevertheless (b) Soon
(c) Although (d) But

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) chews (b) Gnawed
(c) nibble (d) bitten

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
(a) speed off (b) speed away
(c) speeds out (d) speed up

Answer Key				
1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (b)	5. (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Against

- **Along =** beside the length of (के साथ-साथ)
- **Over =** higher than- movement from one side (के ऊपर)
- **Above =** higher than – number, age, money, time (से ऊँचा)
- **Against =** close to, touching sth/sb (कुछ स्पर्श करते हुए)

(i) They walked slowly <u>along</u> the road.
(ii) They held a large umbrella <u>over</u> her.
(iii) They informed me that the water level has risen <u>above</u> the point.
(iv) Put the piano there, <u>against</u> the wall.
The lion can be tied up against the tree.
All other options are not possible.
दिए हुए Meanings से स्पष्ट है कि सिर्फ 'against' ही correct answer होगा।

2. (c) The lion was _____ to get away....
Was 'be' verb का 2nd form है और इसके बाद निरन्तरता दिखाने के लिए verb की ing form का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
The use of 'struggled' is the logically incorrect.
Hence 'struggling' is the correct answer.

3. (b) Soon

- **Nevertheless =** despite something that you have just said (फिर भी)
- **Soon =** in a short time (जल्दी)
- **Although =** it is used to show contrast (हालांकि)
- **But =** it is used to introduce a word that contrasts with what was said before (लेकिन)

➢ When a mouse noticed the lion in trouble.
He quickly ran to help the lion.
This process become in a short time when the lion started to whimper.
इस passage को पढ़कर ये आसानी से कहा जा सकता है कि यहाँ पर कोई contrast नहीं दिखाया गया है। Nevertheless, although और but answer नहीं हो सकते। Hence, the correct answer is 'soon'.

4. (b) <u>Ran</u> + <u>and</u> + ____
v^2 v^2
Ran, verb की second form है जिसके बाद conjunction 'and' का प्रयोग हुआ है, and से हम दो समान चीजों को जोड़ते है इसलिए and के बाद verb की second form का use होगा। 'Chews', 'Nibble' and 'bitten' are not the past form. Hence the correct answer is 'Gnawed'.

- **Gnaw =** to keep biting something (कुछ कुतरना)
- **Chew =** to bite something continuously (Continuously कुछ चबाते रहना)
- **Nibble =** to bite sth with small bites especially food (किसी चीज के छोटे टुकड़ो में काट देना especially food की)
- Bite = to cut sth with your teeth (दांत से कुछ काटना)

(v^1)	(v^2)	(v^3)
Bite	Bit	Bitten
Nibble	Nibbled	Nibbled
Chew	Chewed	Chewed
Gnaw	Gnawed	Gnawed

5. (a) यहां पर हमें speed की past form की जरूरत है
'Sped out',
'Speed away' and 'Speed up' are ruled out.
'Sped' is the past form of verb 'speed'.
इसलिए 'sped off' ही सही answer होगा।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Forest** = A large area of land that is covered with trees (जमीन का एक बड़ा हिस्सा जो पेड़ों से घिरा हो)
- **Floor** = The surface inside a house (घर के अन्दर का फर्श)
- **Ground** = The surface outside a house (घर के बाहर का फर्श)
- **Land** = The surface of the earth that is not sea (पृथ्वी का surface जहां समुद्र न हो)
- **Roof** = The cover of a building (Building की छत)
- **Ceiling** = The top inside surface of a room (Room के अन्दर का ऊपर का surface)



SET-66

For an average Indian, driving in any of the major Indian cities is equivalent to (1) _____ a daily war. The everyday struggle of (2) _____ traffic, pollution and rash drivers is (3) _____ biggest cause of chronic stress and other (4) _____ problems. On an average a person spends (5) _____ between thirty minutes to two hours of their day driving.

(SSC CGL 20/04/2022 (Shift-03)

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
(a) making (b) waging
(c) raising (d) rushing

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
(a) stopping (b) dodging
(c) boarding (d) lodging

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) one (b) the
(c) an (d) a

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) societal (b) ecological
(c) psychological (d) spiritual

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
(a) everywhere (b) nowhere
(c) anywhere (d) elsewhere

Answer Key

1.	(b)	2.	(b)	3.	(b)	4.	(c)	5.	(c)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Wage

- **Make** = to create (कुछ बनाना)
- **Wage** = carry on (especially a war or campaign) (जारी रखना)
- **Raise** = to increase, put up something (कुछ increase करना)
- **Rush** = to do something fast (जल्दी से कुछ करना)

Collocation – (Wage + War/ Battle/ Campaign)
ऊपर दिए हुए meanings से स्पष्ट है कि सही answer 'waging' होगा।

Toppers' Mantra

VOCABULARY RELATED TO PSHYCOLOGY

(Psychology से related vocabulary)

- **Phobia** = An anxiety disorder characterized by irrational fear (बेबुनियाद डर से उत्पन्न anxiety, disorder)
- **Hypothesis** = An idea or explanation that is not yet verified or tested (एक Idea या explanation जिसका अभी तक परीक्षण न हुआ हो)
- **Placebo** = A substance given to someone who is told that it is a particular medicine, either to make that person feel as if they are getting better or to compare the effect of the particular medicine when given to others
- **Altruism** = The quality of unselfish concern for the welfare of others (दूसरो का भला)
- **Conflict** = An open clash between two opposing groups (दो Opposite groups के बीच खुला संघर्ष)
- **Conformity** = Correspondence in form, type, or appearance (अनुरूपता), form, type या appearance में समान होना।
- **Credibility** = The quality of being believable or trustworthy/(विश्वसनीयता)
- **Crowding** = A situation in which people or things are crowded together (एक situation जिसमें लोगो या चीजों की भीड़-भाड़ हों।)
- **Individualism** = The quality of being single (किसी वस्तु या व्यक्ति का अकेला होना), विशिष्टता
- **Delusion** = An erroneous belief held in the face of contrary evidence (विपरीत प्रमाण (evidence) के बावजूद किसी पर पूरा भरोसा करना।)
- **Extrovert** = A person directed toward others as opposed to the self (बहिर्मुखी) व्यक्ति
- **Introvert** = A person who tends to shrink from social contacts (अंतर्मुखी) व्यक्ति
- **Readiness** = Being temporarily ready to respond in a particular way (अस्थायी रूप से तैयार होना किसी particular way में जवाब देने के लिए।
- **Aphasia** = Inability to use language because of a brain lesion (दिमागी क्षति के कारण भाषा का इस्तेमाल न कर पाना। (वाचाघात))
- **Contempt** = Lack of respect accompanied by a feeling of intense dislike (पसंद न होने के कारण, सम्मान में कमी)

2. (b) Dodging

- **Stop** = to no longer move (रोकना या रूकना)
- **Dodge** = to move quickly in order to avoid something (खिसकना, चकमा देना)
- **Board** = to get on a ship, train, bus or plane (किसी जहाज, बस, train आदि पर चढ़ना होना)
- **Lodge** = To make an official complaint, about something (किसी चीज के बारे में आधिकारिक शिकायत करना)

3. (b) Superlative degree adj. के साथ article 'the' का use होता है।

(The + superlative degree adjective + noun)

e.g. – The biggest cause of chronic stress.

Hence, 'the' is the correct answer.

4. (c) (Chronic stress + and + ____ problems)

'And' is used to connect two words/phrases of equal rank.

(Stress = Mental pressure)

- **Societal** = Related to Society
- **Ecological** = Related to Ecology
- **Psychological** = Related to a person's mind
- **Spiritual** = Related to the human spirit

Stress शब्द mind से related है, दिए गए options में psychological शब्द mind से related है। इसीलिए 'psychological' ही सही answer है।

5. (c) Anywhere

- **Everywhere** = at every place
- **Nowhere** = at no place
- **Anywhere** = at, in or to any place
- **Elsewhere** = somewhere else

दिए गए passage से स्पष्ट है कि यहाँ पर approximate (लगभग) का meaning चाहिए जो कि somewhere देता है लेकिन SSC ने विकल्पों में somewhere नहीं दिया तथा Anywhere को सही उत्तर माना है जो कि गलत है अगर आगे दिए गए preposition, between की जगह from होता तो Anywhere उत्तर सही होता।

Note:– Anywhere from ..... to .....

(Range दिखाने के लिए)

Somewhere around, between etc.

(approximation दिखाने के लिए)

SET-67

(1) _____ changes in science and technology lead to modernisation of technology as well as upgradation of knowledge. In order to upgrade or modernise technology, management must (2)_____ employees to accept new technology. (3)_____ training of staff becomes necessary to update their knowledge and to (4) _____ their skills. This is possible only (5) _____ effective communication between the management and the employees.

(SSC CGL 21/04/2022 (Shift-01)

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

(a) no (b) slow
(c) ultimate (d) rapid

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) dissuade (b) discourage
(c) persuade (d) deactivate

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

(a) intermittent (b) irregular
(c) regular (d) improper

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

(a) hamper (b) enhance
(c) Imitate (d) decrease

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

(a) by (b) through
(c) throughout (d) with

Answer Key									
1.	(d)	2.	(c)	3.	(c)	4.	(b)	5.	(b)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Knowledge का upgradation करना positive sense में बहुत जरूरी है

इसलिए 'No' और 'Slow' हट जाएगें।

Ultimate = 1. Final

(An + ultimate + goal/aim/target)

2. Basic

(The ultimate truth of science)

Rapid = happening in a short time.

(Rapid + change/expansion/ growth/decline)

Hence, 'Rapid' is the correct answer.

दिए गए passage के भाव से स्पष्ट है कि हमें positive शब्द चाहिए, इसीलिए no और slow उत्तर नहीं होगें। 'Ultimate' context के बाहर है। अत: 'rapid' सही उत्तर होगा।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Fast** = It describes a person or thing that moves or is able to move at great speed. (यह किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु की तेज गति को denote करता है।)
- **Quick** = It describes something that is done in a short time or without delay. (यह किसी काम के कम समय में या बिना देरी के पूरा हो जाने को denote करता है।)
- **Rapid** = It describes the speed at which something changes. (यह उस speed को बताता है जिस पर कुछ change हुआ हों।)

Fast	Car	Train	Bowler	pace	Lane
Quick	Glance	Look	Reply	Decision	Way
Rapid	Change	Growth	Increase	Decline	Progress

2. (c) Persuade

- **Dissuade** = to persuade somebody not to do something/किसी को कुछ न करने के लिए राजी करना।
- **Persuade** = to make somebody do something/किसी को कुछ करने के लिए राजी करना।
- **Discourage** = to try to prevent somebody from doing something/किसी को कुछ करने से रोकना, हतोत्साहित करना।
- **Deactivate** = to make something stop from working/निष्क्रिय करना

ऊपर दिए हुए meaning से स्पष्ट है कि 'persuade' सही answer होगा, क्योंकि यहाँ sentence कर रहा है कि management को अपने employees को new technology इस्तेमाल करने के लिये मनाना चाहिए।

3. (c) To update the knowledge of staff, regular training is necessary.

Passage की theme positive है इसलिए हमें positive sense का word चाहिए।

- **Intermittent** = Stopping and starting often, irregularly/अनिरंतर
- **Irregular** = Not regular/अनियमित, क्रम रहित
- **Regular** = Without gap/निरंतर
- **Improper** = Not proper/अनुचित, अनुपयुक्त

'Intermittent', 'Irregular' and 'Improper' are opposite to the context.

यहाँ दिए गये options में से केवल regular ही positive word है। इसलिए 'regular' ही correct answer होगा।

4. (b) Enhance

- **Hamper** = to prevent somebody from doing something (किसी को कुछ करने से रोकना)
- **Enhance** = to improve the quality (quality को improve करना)
- **Imitate** = to copy somebody/something (किसी वस्तु या इंसान की नकल करना)
- **Decrease** = to become smaller in number/size (किसी number या वस्तु के size को कम कर देना)

यहां पर hamper और imitate out of context है decrease sentence के according नहीं है और इसके अलावा यह negative word है।

दिए गए passage के भाव से स्पष्ट है कि positive शब्द चाहिए, इसलिए 'enhance' शब्द सही है, क्योंकि यहाँ skills को बढ़ाने की बात हो रही है।

5. (b) Through

- **By** = It is used to show in what way something is done.
- **Through** = By means of (के द्वारा)

It was _____ him that I got the job.

(a) through (✓)

(b) by (×)

It was through him = As a result of his help.

- **Throughout** = In the every part of sth (Throughout the world/history)
- **With** = Preposition of 'Togetherness' or 'Tool'.

Ans. – 'Through' is contextually fit.

दिए गए meanings तथा examples से स्पष्ट है कि 'through' ही सही answer होगा, क्योंकि sentence कहता है कि यह (knowledge and skills को बढ़ाना) सिर्फ effective communication के द्वारा ही संभव है।

SET-68

Dance as an artistic form of (1)_____ is extremely old. Evidence of dance as a (2)_____form is available in ancient literary texts, painting and sculpture. (3)_____of the dance forms trace their roots to the (4)_____of movement codified in the Natya Shastra (5)_____by Bharat Muni.

(SSC CGL 21/04/2022 (Shift-02)

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

(a) succession (b) suggestion
(c) expression (d) impression

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) creating (b) creative
(c) created (d) creation

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

(a) more (b) much
(c) any (d) many

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

(a) capacity (b) techniques
(c) procedure (d) delivery

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

(a) captured (b) disbursed
(c) dispersed (d) compiled

Answer Key									
1.	(c)	2.	(b)	3.	(d)	4.	(b)	5.	(d)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) **Succession** = series, regular pattern, taking position (उत्तराधिकार)

Suggestion = an idea or plan (सुझाव)

Expression = the action of making known one's thoughts of feelings (अभिव्यक्ति)

Impression = a feeling that you get about something/somebody (छाप, धारणा, प्रभाव)

Dance is an artistic form of expression.

दिए गए passage से स्पष्ट है कि 'expression' ही suitable answer होगा।

2. (b) (A + ____ + noun)

Sentence में एक adjective की requirement है, 'form' noun के लिए।

- **Creating** = verb (continuous form)
- **Creative** = adjective
- **Created** = verb (past form)
- **Creation** = noun

इन options में केवल एक ही adjective है- creative Hence the correct answer is 'creative'.

3. (d) Dance forms एक plural countable noun है

'More' - comparative form

(यह many & much का comparative form है।)

लेकिन यहाँ कोई comparison नहीं है।

'Much' का use uncountable nouns के साथ होता है।

'Any' प्राय: negative and interrogative sentences में use किया जाता है।

'Many' का use countable nouns के साथ होता है।

Dance forms एक plural Noun है दिए गए option में से many ऐसा शब्द है जो plural noun के पहले प्रयोग होता है। इसीलिए 'many' correct answer होगा।

4. (b) Techniques

- **Capacity** = Ability to do something (कुछ करने की क्षमता)
- **Procedure** = A way of doing something (कुछ करने का तरीका)
- **Delivery** = The act of making sth available to people. (किसी वस्तु को लोगो तक पहुंचाने का तरीका)
- **Technique** = The skill to do something (कुछ करने का खास तरीका)

अधिकतर dance forms में movement के समय अलग-अलग techniques का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसलिए स्पष्ट है कि 'techniques' सही answer होगा।

5. (d) Compiled

- **Capture** = to take control, to catch, etc. (नियंत्रित करना या कुछ पकड़ना)
- **Disburse** = to pay money (भुगतान करना)
- **Disperse** = to scatter sth (किसी चीज को फैला देना)
- **Compile** = to collect information in order to produce a book. (किसी व्यवस्थित क्रम में जानकारियां इकठ्ठा करना especially books आदि के लिए)

'Natya sastra' arts की performing पर एक संस्कृत संग्रह है। दिए गए meaning से स्पष्ट है कि compiled ही सही Answer होगा।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Catch** = To stop and hold a moving object or person, especially in your hands (किसी गति करते हुए सामान को पकड़ना या व्यक्ति को रोकना especially अपने हाथों से।

  e.g. Catch the ball.
- **Hold** = To hold something static in your hands (किसी स्थिर चीज को पकड़ना हाथों में)

  e.g. She held a large box.
- **Capture** = To catch a person or animal and keep them as a prisoner or shut them in a space that they cannot escape from (किसी व्यक्ति या जानवर को पकड़ना बंदी बनाने के लिए ताकि वो भाग न पायें।)

  e.g. The animals are captured in nets.
- **Bag** = 1. To put something into bags (Bag में कुछ रखना)

  2. To catch or kill an animal (किसी जानवर को पकड़ना या मारना)



SET-69

Birbal immediately smiled and went up to Akbar. He announced the (1)_____ ; he said there were twenty-one thousand, five hundred and twenty-three crows (2)_____ the city. When asked how he (3)_____ the answer, Birbal replied, "Ask your men to (4)_____the number of crows. If there are more, then the relatives of the crows must be visiting them from (5)_____cities. If there are fewer, then the crows from our city must be visiting their relatives who live outside the city."

(SSC CGL 21/04/2022 (Shift-03)

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

(a) answer (b) response
(c) question (d) rejoinder

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) in (b) at
(c) off (d) on

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

(a) known (b) know
(c) knew (d) knowing

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

(a) count (b) judge
(c) consider (d) calculate

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

(a) vicinity (b) near
(c) close (d) nearby

Answer Key

1.	(a)	2.	(a)	3.	(c)	4.	(a)	5.	(d)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) हम किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर देते है और Passage में साफ-साफ लिखा है कि बीरबल से एक प्रश्न पूछा गया है। जिसका उत्तर है- twenty- one thousand, five hundred and twenty- three crows.

(We answer a question)

Response is a reaction that comes from somebody.

Rejoinder is a reply, especially quick and critical.

इसीलिए 'Answer' सही उत्तर होगा।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS RELATED TO 'ANSWER'

(Answer से related कुछ confusing word)

- **Answer** = It implies the satisfying of a question, demand, call, or need. (किसी question, demand, call या need की संतुष्टि, जबाव)
- **Response** = It implies a quick or spontaneous reaction to a person or thing. (किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु का quick reaction)
- **Reply** = It implies a thorough response to all issues, points or questions raised. (सारे issues, points या question जो उठाये गए है उनका response)
- **Rejoinder** = It implies a reply to an objection, especially a quick, critical or funny. (किसी objection का reply especially जल्दी या funny)
- **Retort** = It implies a reaction to an implicit or explicit charge, criticism, or attack which contains a countercharge or counterattack. (करारा जवाब)



2. (a) **In** = It refers to an area

- **On** = It refers to surface or line
- **At** = It refers to a point
- **Off** = It refers to separation.

City शब्द से स्पष्ट है कि किसी area की बात हो रही है और area के साथ preposition 'in' का use होता है। इसीलिए सही answer 'in' होगा।

3. (c) Sentence को correct करने के लिए हमें यहां verb की past form की जरूरत है, क्योंकि sentence यहाँ past tense में दिया गया है।

'Know', 'known' and 'knowing' are ruled out.

इसीलिए 'knew' सही answer होगा।

4. (a) **Count** = to say numbers in order (गिनना)

- **Calculate** = to use numbers to find out a total number, amount, distance, etc. (गणना करना, हिसाब लगाना)
- **Consider** = to think about something carefully (सोचना, विचार करना)
- **Judge** = to form an opinion about sth based on information (निर्णय करना)

(Count + the number of something)

We don't calculate the numbers we count them. Hence, the correct answer is 'count', क्योंकि यहाँ crows की संख्या को count करने की बात की जा रही है।

5. (d) From + _____ + cities.

(adj.) (N)

- **Close** = Near in space/time (पास)

(It is used predicatively.)

- **Near** = At a short distance (के आस-पास)

(It is used predicatively.)

- **Nearby** = A short distance away (निकट, नजदीक)

(It is used attributively.)

दिये गये sentence में हमें एक ऐसे adjective की जरूरत है जो attributively use होता हो। इसलिए 'Nearby' correct answer है।

- **Vicinity** = The area near or surrounding a particular place (आस-पास का area)

SSC CHSL 2021

Direction : In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

SET-70

Competition is a necessary prospect for (1)_____ individuals with particular qualities, but only those who can (2)_____ their minds to work, work hard every day, and prove themselves will be able to (3)_____ this arduous battle. It's a never-ending race to the finish line, and only those who put in the effort and dedication will make it to the end. The outcome of any exam does not (4)_____ on the last day, during your paper — your success is ensured with every morning that you put in work. Students must be aware of the tough environment they are entering and prepare (5)_____ in order to improve their chances.

SSC CHSL - 24/05/2022 SHIFT-III

1. (a) distinguished (b) distinguishes
(c) distinguishing (d) distinguish

2. (a) get (b) divert
(c) made (d) put

3. (a) overcome (b) overload
(c) overpaid (d) overjoyed

4. (a) awake (b) arise
(c) arrive (d) abase

5. (a) reluctantly (b) consequently
(c) accordingly (d) exponentially

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) 'For' एक preposition है, और हम preposition के बाद verb की noun form अर्थात् gerund (V^1 + ing) use करते है।

(Actually हमें preposition के बाद उसका object चाहिए होता है जो कि कोई noun या pronoun ही हो सकता है।)

(1) We are looking forward to see you again. [×]

(2) We are looking forward <u>to</u> seeing you again. [✓]

यहाँ to एक preposition है और seeing उसका object है जो कि verb की noun form में दिया गया है।

इसलिए option में से हमें वही option select करना होगा जो कि verb की noun form में है। इसलिए Distinguishing सही उत्तर है।

2. (d) यह question Collocations पर आधारित है।

Make up one's mind = to decide something (कुछ तय करना)

Put/Set/Turn one's mind to something = to decide you want to achieve something and give all your attention./कुछ पाने का निश्चय करना और उसमें अपना पूरा attention देना।

'Get one's mind' और Divert one's mind सही नहीं है। इसलिए इन्हें हटा दिया जाएगा। इसलिए Put सही उत्तर है।

3. (a) **Overcome (V^1)** = to succeed in dealing with something unpleasant (बुरे दौर को face करके बाहर निकलना।)

(Overcome + injury/battle/fear/temptation/addiction/adversities/barriers)

- **Overload (V^1)** = to put too great a load on something (ज्यादा वजन रखना)
- **Overpaid (V^2)** = to pay someone too much (किसी को जरूरत से अधिक पैसे देना)
- **Overjoyed (adjective)** = extremely happy (अत्यधिक खुश)

यहाँ हम 'able to' के बाद verb का base form use करेंगे इसलिए overpaid तो हट जाएगा क्योंकि ये V^2 है और overjoyed adjective है इसलिए यह भी हट जाएगा और overload तो इस context से ही बाहर है।

इसलिए overcome सही answer होगा क्योंकि यह verb की base form है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Overcome** = to succeed in dealing with or controlling a problem (किसी problem से निपटने या उसे control करने में सफल होना।)
- **Come over** = (1) to affect somebody/something (किसी को प्रभावित करना)

(2) to visit somebody/something. (किसी से मिलना)

Get over = to overcome. [उबर पाना (किसी situation से)]

4. (c) Arrive

- **Awake** = to wake up/जगाना
- **Arise** = to begin to exist/दिखना शुरू होना
- **Arrive** = to come when you have been waiting/आ पहुँचना
- **Abase** = to lower in rank or esteem/Rank या सम्मान कम करना।

यहाँ लेखक किसी exam के परिणाम के बारे में describe कर रहा है। इसलिए Awake, Arise और Abase इस context से बाहर हो जाऐंगे। 'Arrive' सही answer होगा।



5. (c) लेखक describes कर रहा है छात्रों को इस तरह से तैयारी करनी चाहिए जो उस कठिन वातावरण के लिए उपयुक्त हों। जिसमें वे प्रवेश कर रहे है।

- **Reluctantly =** in a way that involves hesitating before doing something/झिझकते हुए
- **Consequently =** as a result/फलस्वरूप
- **Accordingly =** in a way that is appropriate to what has been said in a particular situation/ इसके अनुसार
- **Exponentially =** in a way that becomes faster and faster/और तेजी से

इसलिए 'Accordingly' context के हिसाब से सही होगा।

SET-71

Human beings have three basic needs: food, shelter, and (1) _____. All of these requirements can be met satisfactorily only if an individual has money, and for earning this money, the individual must be employed, i. e., have a/an (2)_____ profession. (3)_____, there are a lot of people throughout the globe who have been unable to obtain a job. As a direct (4) _____, they have a/an (5)_____ amount of income, and unemployment is the term used to describe this condition of joblessness.

SSC CHSL - 24/05/2022 SHIFT-I

1. (a) power (b) water
(c) clothing (d) money

2. (a) suitable (b) authoritative
(c) decent (d) temporary

3. (a) rightfully (b) regressively
(c) repressively (d) Regrettably

4. (a) attack (b) consequence
(c) sequence (d) Confrontation

5. (a) average (b) plentiful
(c) meagre (d) minor

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) इस प्रश्न के लिए हमें किसी grammar rule की जरूरत नहीं है। यह सबको पता होता है कि मनुष्य की तीन basic जरूरते होती हैं - खाना, कपड़ा और रहने के लिए घर होना चाहिए।

इसलिए clothing सही उत्तर है।

2. (a) **Authoritative =** having authority (आधिकारिक)

- **Decent =** of acceptable standard/quality (सभ्य, उचित)
- **Temporary =** lasting for a short time (अल्प समय तक चलने वाला, जैसे - Temporary job, Temporary accommodation.)

'Temporary profession नकारात्मक (negative) लगता है। क्योंकि यह basic needs पूरी नहीं कर सकता है।

हमें "Decent profession" की भी जरूरत नहीं बुनियादी जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए, क्योंकि decent job या profession को मतलब है वो job जो आपको ठीक-ठाक पैसा दे सके।

- **Suitable =** appropriate for a particular purpose (उपयुक्त)

उचित sentence कहता है कि अगर किसी के पैसा है, और एक suitable (उचित) profession (काम, व्यवसाय) है तो उसकी रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान की जरुरत पूरी हो सकती है।

इसलिए 'Suitable' सही answer है।

3. (d) Passage को पढ़ने के बाद हम आसानी से निष्कर्ष निकाल सकते है कि लेखक दु:खी है कि लोगों के पास कोई जॉब (व्यवसाय) नहीं है।

- **Rightfully =** according to the law or what is right (नियम के अनुसार)
- **Regressively =** in a way in which something is becoming less advanced (प्रगति में बाधा पड़ना)
- **Repressively =** in a way that involves controlling people by force (बलपूर्वक लोगों को control करना)
- **Regrettably =** used to describe 'regret' that you are sorry about something and wish it had not happened (पछताते हुए/खेद के साथ)

इसलिए 'Regrettably' context के हिसाब से सही है।

4. (b) Consequence

- **Attack =** the act of trying to hurt someone using force (आक्रमण करना)
- **Consequence =** a result (especially unpleasant) (दुष्परिणाम)
- **Sequence =** a set of events, actions (घटनाओं का क्रम)
- Confrontation = a situation in which there is anger between people or groups (ऐसी स्थिति जिसमें लोगों या समूह के बीच गुस्सा होता है।)

Sentence कहता है कि दुनियाभर में ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जो एक job प्राप्त करने में सक्षम नहीं है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप (as a direct consequence) उनके पास बहुत ही कम पैसा है। इसलिए यहाँ 'Consequence' सही answer होगा।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Consequence** = A result of something that has happened, especially a bad result/दुष्परिणाम
- **Result** = Something that is directly caused or produced by something else/परिणाम
- **Outcome** = The result of an action or process not directly related/परिणाम
- **Repercussion** (formal) = An indirect and usually bad result of an action that may happen sometime afterwards किसी काम का indirect और usually दुष्परिणाम जो कुछ time बाद होने वाला है

Note = 'Consequence' का मतलब importance या relevance भी होता है।



5. (c) पूरा passage पढ़ने के बाद आसानी से यह निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है कि लोग job पाने में असमर्थ (failed) हैं या उनकी आय बहुत कम है। इसलिए हमें यहाँ आय की राशि (amount of income) को बताने के लिए negative connotation के word की आवश्यकता है।

- **Average =** normal, not special/सामान्य
- **Plentiful =** available in large amounts/ज्यादा मात्रा में होना
- **Meagre =** small in quantity or low in quality/ अपर्याप्त
- **Minor =** not very large, important, or serious/ (बहुत बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण या गंभीर नहीं)/तुच्छ

'Minor' को मात्रा (quantity) के लिए उपयोग नहीं करते इसलिए 'meagre' सही answer है।

SET-72

Novelists when they write novels tend to take an almost god-like attitude (1) _____their subject, pretending to a total comprehension of the story, a man's life, (2) _____they can therefore recount as God Himself might, nothing standing between them and the naked truth, the entire story meaningful in (3) _____ detail. I am as little able to do this as the novelist is, even though my story is more important to me than any novelist's is to him – for this is my story; it is the story of a man, not of an invented, or possible, or idealised or otherwise (4) _____ figure, but of a unique (5) _____ of flesh and blood.

SSC CHSL - 24/05/2022 SHIFT-II

1. (a) despite (b) under
(c) through (d) towards

2. (a) whose (b) whom
(c) who (d) which

3. (a) every (b) self
(c) last (d) present

4. (a) callous (b) absent
(c) ordinary (d) profuse

5. (a) organism (b) being
(c) cripple (d) stance

Answer Key

1.	(d)	2.	(d)	3.	(a)	4.	(b)	5.	(b)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) हम सामान्यत: 'Attitude' के साथ preposition 'towards' use करते है direction दिखाने के लिए।

Attitude + towards + somebody/something

- 'Despite' का use 'contrast' को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है।

  Ex- His voice was shaking despite all his efforts to control it.
- Under का use 'position' को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है।

  Ex- Have you looked under the bed?
- 'Through' का use 'means' को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है।

  Ex- You can achieve success through hard work.
- "Attitude towards something" = जिस तरह से कोई व्यक्ति किसी चीज के बारे में सोचता या महसूस करता है। इसलिए 'Attitude' सही answer है।

2. (d) A man's life, _____ they can therefore recount as God Himself might

हमें यहाँ relative pronoun की जरूरत है। जो कि transitive verb 'recount' के object के रूप में use होगा। और "A man's life" इस relative pronoun का antecedent होगा।

- 'Whose' व्यक्तियों के लिए use होता है। जो कि possession व relation दर्शाता है।
- 'Who' व्यक्तियों के लिए use होता है। यह subject के रूप में use होता है।
- 'Whom' व्यक्तियों के लिए use किया जाता है। यह object के रूप में use होता है।
- 'Which' वस्तुओं (things) के लिए use होता है। यह subject अथवा object दोनों के लिए use हो सकता है। इसलिए 'Which' सही answer होगा।

3. (a) 'Self' एक noun है। हमें यहाँ determiner अथवा adjective की जरूरत है।

अगर हम last का use करते है तो इससे पहले हमें किसी pre-modifier की जरूरत है। जो कि दिया नहीं है।

Last detail – (×)

<u>The</u> last detail – (✓)

इसलिए 'Every' सही answer है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Give** = it is a general term, it is applicable to any passing over of anything by any means/देना
  Example:- She gave a pen to Ranu.
- **Present** = to give something to somebody, especially formally at a ceremony/उपहार देना
  Example:- She was presented with an award.
- **Donate** = to give money, food, clothes etc to a charity/दान देना
  Example:- He donated thousands of pounds to charity.
- **Bestow** = to give something to somebody, especially to show how much they are respected/सम्मान के रूप में प्रदान करना।
  Example:- Bestow something on/upon somebody
- **Confer** = to give somebody an award, a university degree or a particular honour/अवॉर्ड, डिग्री आदि देना
  Example:- An honorary degree was conferred on him by Oxford University in 2019.
- **Endow**= to provide with a quality, ability, money, asset, etc./प्रदान करना

4. (b) इस sentence में कहा गया है कि यह story एक आदमी की है, किसी ऐसे आदमी की जिसे invent (बनाया) नहीं किया गया, या जो कोई possible or idealised (सोच के बनाया हुआ) है, या फिर (otherwise) कोई absent figure है। 'Absent Figure' का मतलब है जो exist ना करता हो।
जिस तरह से यहाँ 'invented', 'idealised' शब्द use किए गए हैं, उसी तरह 'or' के बाद भी ऐसा ही ऐसा ही शब्द use किया जाएगा जो इन्हीं के similar meaning रखता हो।

- **Callous** = cruel and not caring about other people's feelings./कठोर, निर्दयी
- **Absent** = not present/अनुपस्थित
- **Ordinary** = not different in any way/सामान्य
- **Profuse** = produced in large amounts/बड़ी मात्रा से उत्पादित

इसलिए यहाँ पर 'absent' context के हिसाब से सही है।

5. (b) Story में इसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख है कि यह story 'man' से related है।

- **Organism** = A living thing that is extremely small (A term of 'Biology'.)
- **Being** = A living creature such as human being/एक जीवित प्राणी (जैसे कि मनुष्य)
- **Cripple** = a disabled person (Cripple is an 'offensive' term.)/विकलांग व्यक्ति
- **Stance** = The opinion that somebody has about something/किसी वस्तु के बारे में राय

इसलिए 'Being' सही answer है।

SET-73

In terms of education, children must receive proper care, (1)_____ and schooling. By (2)_____ child marriage, the best possible future of children can be (3)_____. When there is an economic crisis, many programmes must be held so that they can (4)_____ how to fight for themselves (5)_____ and efficiently.

SSC CHSL - 25/05/2022 SHIFT-III

1. (a) guidance (b) dress
(c) food (d) help

2. (a) violating (b) allowing
(c) ignoring (d) outlawing

3. (a) envisioned (b) navigated
(c) awaited (d) scheduled

4. (a) learn (b) plan
(c) educate (d) teach

5. (a) eloquently (b) effectively
(c) abruptly (d) affectively

Answer Key

1. (a)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (a)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) **Guidance** = advice given by somebody with more experience/किसी अनुभवी व्यक्ति द्वारा दी जाने वाली सलाह
Dress और food physical reference रखते हैं। जबकि हमें intellectual reference चाहिए जो कि Guidance है।
Help का use साथ-साथ physical reference के लिए भी किया जाता है। इसलिए Guidance ही यहाँ पर अकेला ऐसा word है जो केवल intellectual reference रखता है और Education से related है। इसलिए (a) guidance ही correct answer होगा।

2. (d) Outlawing

- **Violate** = to refuse to obey a law (Negative connotation)/नियम को पालन करने से इंकार करना
- **Allow** = to let somebody/something do something/किसी को कुछ करने देना
- **Ignore** = to pay no attention to something/किसी की ओर ध्यान न देना
- **Outlaw** = to make something illegal, to ban something/कुछ प्रतिबंधित करना
  Outlaw + bonded labour/बंधवा
  बाल विवाह बच्चों पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव डालता है इससे बचपन समाप्त होता है अगर हम बच्चों का बेहतर भविष्य बनाना चाहते हैं तो बाल विवाह प्रतिबंधित होना चाहिए। इसलिए 'Outlawing' सही answer होगा।

3. (a) **Envision** = to imagine what a situation will be like in the future /भविष्य कि सम्भावित स्थिति की कल्पना करना।

- **Navigate** = to plan and direct the course of ship, plane, car/जहाज के गति व स्थान की जानकारी रखना और उसको control करना।
- **Await** = to wait for somebody/something/ इंतजार करना
- **Schedule** = to arrange for something to happen/ कुछ व्यवस्थित करना

जो speaker है वो बाल विवाह को ban करने की बात कर रहा है। इसलिए सही answer 'envisioned' होगा।

4. (a) इस वाक्य में 'They' छात्रों को refer करने के लिए है।
यहाँ writer कह रहा है कि कई programms का आयोजन किया जा रहा है ताकि छात्र सीख सके कि कैसे उन्हें परिस्थितियों का सामना कुशलता पूर्वक करना है।
'Plan' word 'out of context' है।
There are some certain verbs after that 'How to + V1' is used.
(Know/Understand/Learn + 'how to' + V^1)
इसलिए 'Learn' सही answer होगा।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Plan** = Something that we have decided or arranged to do (कुछ जो हमने arrange (व्यवस्थित) करने का decide किया है।)
- **Aim** = What we try to achieve (जो हम पाने की कोशिश करते हैं।)
- **Purpose** = Something that is a reason for doing something (ऐसा कुछ जिसे करने का एक कारण हो)
- **Point** (Informal) = The purpose or aim of something
- **Idea** = A mental formulation of doing something
- **Intention** = What you intend to do (जो करने का आपका इरादा हों)



5. (b) 'And' दो समान अर्थ वाले शब्दों को connect करता है।
'Efficiently' is a word which has a positive connotation./एक शब्द है जो एक सकारात्मक अर्थ रखता है।

- **Eloquently** = in a way that uses language and expresses your opinions well, especially when you are speaking in public./भाषा का उपयोग करने का और अपनी राय को अच्छी तरह से व्यक्त करने का तरीका खासकर जब आप सार्वजनिक रूप से बोल रहे है।
- **Effectively** = in an effective way /एक प्रभावी तरीके से *(Positive connotation)*
- **Abruptly** = in a sudden, unexpected or unpleasant way/अचानक से, *(Negative connotation)*
- **Affectively** = in a way that is connected with emotions and attitudes (A term of 'psychology')/ एक तरह से भावनाओं और Attitude से जुड़ा हुआ

इसलिए 'Effectively' सही answer होगा।

SET-74

Psychologists discovered that there are two routes (1) _____ achievement: conformity and originality. Conformity means following the crowd (2) _____ conventional paths and (3) _____ the status quo. Originality is taking the road (4) ____ travelled, championing a set of novel ideas that go against the grain but (5) _____ making things better.

SSC CHSL - 25/05/2022 SHIFT-I

1. (a) against (b) on
(c) off (d) to

2. (a) down (b) beside
(c) since (d) at

3. (a) building (b) supplying
(c) serving (d) maintaining

4. (a) quietly (b) far
(c) frequently (d) less

5. (a) superficially (b) disinterestedly
(c) advertently (d) ultimately

Answer Key

1.	(d)	2.	(a)	3.	(d)	4.	(d)	5.	(d)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) ऐसे बहुत सारे expressions है जिनमें to एक fixed (निश्चित) preposition के रूप में use होता है।

- Be + a route to + something = to be a particular way of achieving something.
- Be + a home to + somebody/something = to be a place where you are living.
- Be + a help to + somebody/something = to be a person/thing that helps somebody.

लेखक का वर्णन है कि conformity और originality ही कुछ हासिल करने के दो तरीके है। इसलिए 'to' सही answer होगा।

2. (a) हमें उचित preposition की जरूरत है blank को भरने के लिए।

- **Beside** = next to or at the side of somebody/ something (It denotes 'position'.)/(किसी के बगल में)
- **Since** = from a time in the past until now (It denotes 'point of time'.)/(Past के किसी समय से अब तक)
- **At** = where or when something happens/जहाँ या जब कुछ होता है। (Zero dimensional object)
- **Down** = along, towards the direction/(साथ में, उस दिशा की ओर)

(Down + the road/path/streets)
इसलिए सही answer 'down' होगा।

3. (d) 'Status quo' (Latin term) = the state of affairs that exists at a particular time./किसी विशेष समय पर मौजूद मामलों की स्थिति

यहाँ दिया गया word 'status quo' situation को refer कर रहा है, और यह blank में use की जाने वाली verb का object होगा।

यह clear है कि situation को न तो supply किया जा सकता है, न build किया जा सकता है और न ही serve किया जा सकता है। situation को handle या maintain ही किया जा सकता है। इसलिए correct answer होगा (d) 'maintaining'

Collocation:-

(To defend/restore/maintain/preserve + the status quo)

4. (d) Less

- **Quietly** = in a peaceful way/शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से
- **Far** = at a greater distance/अधिक दूरी पर
- **Frequently** = often/अक्सर
- **Less** = not so much/ज्यादा नहीं

लेखक के अनुसार originality का मतलब नये और अलग विचारों के लिए लड़ना जो कि well established system (अच्छी तरह से स्थापित प्रणाली) के against है और ये तो common sense की बात है के originality और new ideas का रास्ता तो ultimately कम ही लोगों द्वारा अपनाया जाता है। इसलिए सही answer 'less' होगा।

5. (d) Passage की अंतिम line positive है। लेखक वर्णन करता है कि अंतत: 'originality' ही चीजों को बेहतर बना रहा है। इसलिए सही answer 'Ultimately' होगा।

- **Superficially** = not carefully or seriously/अल्पज्ञता से, ऊपर-ऊपर से
- **Disinterestedly** = in a way that is not influenced by personal feelings/भावनाओं से प्रभावित न होकर
- **Advertently** = in a careful way/सावधानी पूर्वक
- **Ultimately** = finally/आखिरकार

इसलिए 'ultimately' यहाँ correct answer है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Last** = It refers to something that comes at the end of a series. (जो किसी series के अन्त में आता है)
- **Final** = It refers to something that definitely closes a series, process or progress. (जो किसी series, process या progress को बंद कर दें)
- **Terminal** = It refers to a limit of extension, growth or development. (यह extension (विस्तार) growth (वृद्धि), या development (विकास) की सीमा (limit) को दर्शाता है।
- **Ultimate** = It refers the last stage or degree of a long process beyond which further progress or change is impossible (यह किसी long process की last stage या degree को बताता है जिसके आगे progress या change असंभव है।)

Note:- All these words are generally used before a noun.

SET-75

Yoga is a personal journey for everyone as now most people are turning to it, not for fitness (1)_____, but for the union of both, body and soul. Yoga is an ancient practice that (2)_____ in India. It involves movement, meditation and breathing (3) _____ to promote mental and physical well-being. There are many styles of yoga. A person should (4) _____ a style based on their goals and fitness level. If yoga and pranayam are complemented with other forms of spiritual practice to purify the mental body and other bodies, then a person can achieve rapid spiritual progress in his lifetime. Thus a person can make progress to achieve the purpose of life which is to (5) _____ with God.

SSC CHSL - 25/05/2022 SHIFT-II

1. (a) rather (b) change
(c) apart (d) alone

2. (a) settled (b) came
(c) originated (d) involved

3. (a) senses (b) techniques
(c) phases (d) pursuit

4. (a) choose (b) familiarise
(c) make (d) strike

5. (a) compete (b) progress
(c) merge (d) mark

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (a)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) दिए हुए passage में लेखक योगा के महत्व को बता रहा है। उसके अनुसार योगा fitness के साथ-साथ आत्मा व शरीर को एकाकार करने का साधन है। लोग केवल fitness के लिए ही yoga नहीं कर रहे। इस संदर्भ में "alone" उपर्युक्त विकल्प है।

GRAMMATICAL POINT-

(यहाँ कुछ adjective हैं जो noun के पहले use नहीं किये जाते हैं। अर्थात् इनको Attributively use नहीं किया जाता है।)

Afloat Afraid Alike Alive Alone
Asleep Awake Addicted Ablaze Ashamed

Toppers' Mantra

- **Alone** = It refers to the objective fact of being without any other people with slighter notion of emotional involvement. (यह भावनात्मक रूप से involve न होने को दर्शाता है।)
  Example:- He is afraid of being alone with his thoughts.
- **Solitary** = It refers to isolation as a chosen course. It has a positive connotation. (यह choose किए हुए अकेलेपन को दर्शाता है।)
  Example:- She enjoys long solitary walks.
- **Lonely** = It refers to the state of being alone in which a person feels unhappy. (अकेलेपन की वह अवस्था जिसमें व्यक्ति खुश ना हों।)
  Example:- She lives alone and has no friends, so she feels lonely.
- **Lone** = It refers to the fact of being without any other people. (यह किसी और के बिना होने के fact को बताता है।)
- **Desolate** = It refers to the state of being lonely and unhappy. (अकेला, तन्हा)

2. (c) Originate

- **Settle =** to decide or arrange something finally (finally कुछ तय करना या व्यवस्थित करना)
- **Come =** to move towards a person or place (आना)
- **Originate =** to start in a particular place (उत्पन्न होना/शुरू होना)
- **Involve** = to make somebody take part in something (शामिल होना)

'Originated' सही answer है क्योंकि योगा की शुरुआत India में ही हुई।

3. (b) Techniques

- **Sense =** good understanding and judgement / अच्छी समझ और निर्णय
- **Technique** = a particular way/skill of doing something/कुछ करने का एक विशेष तरीका कौशल
- **Phase** = a stage in a process of change
- **Pursuit** = The act of trying to get something (In pursuit of something)/कुछ पाने की कोशिश करना

Sentence बताता है कि yoga में movement, meditation और breathing techniques शामिल हैं। इसलिए 'Techniques' सही answer है।

Toppers' Mantra

Some phrases related to 'Breathing'

- **Breathing exercise** = An exercise intended to promote effective and healthy breathing/इस exercise से साँस में प्रभावकारी और स्वास्थ्यवर्धक असर पढ़ता है।
- **Breathing techniques** = Techniques intended to promote effective breath control/यह तकनीक प्रभावकारी breathing को control करती है। व इसे promote करती है।
- **Breathing space** = A short rest in the middle of a period of mental or physical effort./कुछ समय के अंतराल में मानसिक व शारीरिक परिश्रम करने के बाद आराम देना
- **Heavy breathing** = deep breathing that you can hear especially when a person is asleep./गहरी साँस/आप विशेष रूप से तब सुन सकते हैं। जब कोई व्यक्ति सो रहा हो

4. (a) **Choose** = to decide which thing or person you want out of the ones that are available/यह तय करने के लिए जो चीजे या व्यक्ति आप के लिए उपलब्ध है उनमें से आप क्या चाहते हो।

- **Familiarise** = to make something/somebody well known/किसी को प्रसिद्ध करने के लिए (Familiarise someone with something)
- **Make** = to create or prepare/बनाना
- **Strike** = to hit someone or something/किसी को hit करना

यहाँ clearly बता रखा है कि योगा के कई प्रकार होते हैं, और यहाँ selection का sense है। इसलिए सही answer 'choose' होगा।

5. (c) Merge

- **Compete** = to take part in a contest/प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेना (Compete + with + somebody)
- **Progress** = to improve or develop over a period of time/सुधार व विकास करना
- **Merge** = to combine two things to form a single one/दो चीजों को एकसाथ जोड़ना (Merge + with + someone/something)
- **Mark** = to characterize, draw, indicate/चिन्हित करना

'compete' और 'merge' verbs के बाद preposition 'with' का use करते हैं।

मनुष्य के जीवन का उद्देश्य God के साथ प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेना नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए 'compete' answer नहीं हो सकता। मनुष्य के जीवन का उद्देश्य God के साथ मिल जाना है। इसलिए सही answer 'merge' होगा।

SET-76

Trust is (1) _____confidence, faith and hope in someone or something. There are many ways to show trust. If you want to be trusted, just be (2)_____. Trust takes years to build, seconds to (3) _____ and forever to repair. Trust is like a mirror you can fix if (4) ____ but still see the cracks in that reflection. Whether it is a friendship or a relationship, all (5)_____are based on trust.

SSC CHSL - 26/06/2022 SHIFT-III

1. (a) bonding (b) showing
(c) using (d) choosing
2. (a) calm (b) honest
(c) extraordinary (d) heroic
3. (a) crack (b) change
(c) break (d) burst
4. (a) broken (b) bent
(c) changed (d) mended
5. (a) strategies (b) tricks
(c) practices (d) bonds

Answer Key				
1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (a)	5. (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Showing

- **Bond =** to join two things strongly together/दो चीजों को मजबूती से साथ जोड़ना
- **Show =** to allow (a quality or emotion) to be perceived; display/दिखाना, प्रदर्शित करना

  (Show + something + in something)

  e.g. – She showed great ability in mathematics.
- **Use =** to do something with a machine, a method, an object./प्रयोग करना
- **Choose =** to decide which thing/person you want out of ones that are available/चुनना, Select करना

Context के according 'showing' सही answer है।

Note:- Trust का मतलब है किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु में confidence, faith, और hope को show करना है।

यहाँ 'showing' verb की continuous form नहीं हैं, बल्कि Gerund है। 'showing confidence, faith...' यहाँ पर complement का काम कर रहा है।

Trust = showing confidence, faith and hope in someone or something.

2. (b) Honest

- **Calm =** not excited, nervous, upset and admired by many people/शांत
- **Honest =** always telling the truth, and never cheating/हमेशा सच बोलने वाला और कभी धोखा न देने वाला।
- **Extraordinary =** unexpected, surprising or strange, better than usual/असामान्य, अद्भुत
- **Heroic =** showing extreme courage/बहुत ज्यादा साहस दिखने वाला

ये सारे options positive sense में है लेकिन जो option trust से सबसे ज्यादा related है, वह 'honest' है, क्योंकि sentence कहता है कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि कोई आप पर trust करे, तो ईमानदार रहिए। इसलिए 'honest' सही answer है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Calm** = It refers to the lack of excitement or nervousness. (excitement में कमी।)
- **Quiet** = It refers to the lack of noise. (शोर की कमी)
- **Placid** = It refers to an undisturbed appearance and often implies a degree of complacency. (शालीन, शांत, परेशानी पैदा न करने वाला)
- **Peaceful** = It refers to the lack of strife, war or violence. (शान्ति प्रिय, झगड़ा पसंद ना करने वाला)



3. (c) Break

- **Crack =** to break without dividing into separate parts/टूटना, तोड़ना, चटकना

  (Ice/bone + cracks)
- **Change =** to become/make something different/बदल देना या बदल जाना।

  (Change + circumstances/my life)
- **Break =** to destroy or end something, or to come to an end/टूटना या खत्म हो जाना।
- **Burst =** to break apart because of pressure/दबाव की वजह से फट जाना।

  (Balloons/dams + burst)

Passage में clearly बोला गया है कि trust को बनाने में सालों लग जाते है, लेकिन तोड़ने में बस सकेण्ड लगते है। अत: 'break' सही answer है।

Toppers' Collocation related to trust:-

1. Absolute/complete/mutual/public + trust
2. Build/build up/create/develop/engender/establish + truth
3. Earn/gain/inspire/win + trust
4. Rebuild/re-establish/restore + trust
5. Betrayal/breach/breakdown/lack + of + trust

4. (a) Broken

- **Broken (adj.) =** टूटा हुआ/तोड़ा गया।
- **Bent (adj.) =** झुका हुआ।
- **Changed (adj.) =** बदला हुआ।
- **Mended (adj.) =** repair किया हुआ।

यह question, collocations पर based है हम verb 'break' का ही use करते है mirror के टूटने के लिए। अंत: 'broken' सही answer है।

5. (d) Bond

- **Strategy =** a plan of action designed to achieve something/कुछ पाने के लिए plan करना।
- **Trick =** a cunning act or scheme intended to deceive someone/चाल
- **Practice =** doing an activity or training regularly/अभ्यास
- **Bond =** a strong connection/गहरा संबंध

Friendship या relationship एक प्रकार का bond (बंधन) है जिसमें strategy, trick या practice का कोई महत्त्व नहीं होता। इसलिए 'bonds' सही answer है।

SET-77

Poetry and novels became very (1)_____ in the 18th century. Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe was published in 1719. This is regarded as the first successful English novel. It is partly based on the true life adventures of a traveller called Alexander Selkirk. Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's travels was written in 1726 and (2) _____ four imaginary journeys of a ship's doctor named Gulliver. Poetry (3)_____ around British people and places. Poets also considered nature as a source of (4) _____. The poets wrote in a simple style and language so that the (5)_____ masses could understand it.

SSC CHSL - 26/05/2022 SHIFT-I

1. (a) popular (b) desired
(c) influential (d) likely

2. (a) describes (b) represents
(c) discloses (d) expresses

3. (a) revolved (b) encircled
(c) revolutionised (d) executed

4. (a) incentive (b) inspiration
(c) impulse (d) motivation

5. (a) modern (b) traditional
(c) ordinary (d) typical

Answer Key

1. (a)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Popular

- **Popular =** liked or enjoyed by a large number of people/बहुत सारे लोगों की पसंद।
- **Desired =** required or wished for/जिसकी हमें इच्छा हो।
- **Influential =** having a lot of influence on somebody/something/किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु पर बहुत ज्यादा प्रभाव (influence) डालने वाली।
- **Likely =** probable or expected/संभावित।

Passage कहता है कि poetry और novels 18वीं शताब्दी में बहुत famous हुए थे। 'famous' होने के sense में 'popular' सही शब्द है। इसलिए 'popular' सही answer है।

2. (a) Represent

- **Represent =** to show something, especially in a picture. (कुछ show करना/दिखाना especially एक picture में।)
- **Disclose =** to give someone information about something that was previously secret. (कोई secret, open करना।)
- **Express =** to show a feeling, an opinion etc by words, looks or actions. (feeling, opinion व्यक्त करना)
- **Describe =** to give a detailed account in words of/ वर्णन करना

Gulliver's travels के writer ने Gulliver की 4 imaginary यात्राओं का वर्णन किया है। इसलिए 'describes' सही answer है।

3. (a) Encircle

- **Encircle =** to surround somebody/something (घेर लेना)

E.g. – The island is encircled by a coral reef.

- **Revolutionise =** to completely change the way that something is done/किसी काम को करने का तरीका पूरी तरह बदलना।
- **Execute =** to do a piece of work, perform a duty, put into action, etc./किसी सौपे गये काम को पूरा करना।
- **Revolve =** to go in a circle around a central point./एक central point (केन्द्र बिंदु) के चारों तरफ घूमना। Revolve around (phrasal verb) = to have something as the main subject. (Main subject के रूप में होना।)

Writer passage में बताता है कि उस समय poetry और novels British people और British places के आस-पास घुमते थे अर्थात् उन्हीं का जिक्र होता था poetry और novels में। अत: 'revolved' सही answer है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Disclose** = to make something known/उजागर करना
- **Reveal** = to make something known what has been or should be concealed especially supernatural or inspired revelation of the truth (जिसे छुपा रहना चाहिये था उसे प्रकट करना)
- **Expose** = to tell the truth about a person or a situation, and show them to be dishonest, illegal etc. (किसी person या situation के बारे में सच बताना और उन्हे बेईमान, गैरकानूनी show करना।)
- **Betray** = to give information about somebody/something to an enemy (धोखा देना)
- **Display** = to show a quality, feeling, skill or type of behavior (quality, feeling, skill को show करना।)

4. (b) Motivation

- **Incentive** = a person/thing that encourages you to do something/कोई व्यक्ति या वस्तु जो आपको कुछ करने के लिए encourage करें।
- **Motivation** = a person/thing that causes you to want to do something/कोई व्यक्ति या वस्तु जो अपको कोई काम करने के लिए प्रेरित करे।
- **Inspiration** = a feeling of enthusiasm you get from someone or something/प्रेरणा
- **Impulse** = a sudden desire to do something/कुछ करने की अचानक इच्छा

Passage की theme positive है इसलिए हमें एक positive word चाहिए।

'Impulse' positive connotation का शब्द नहीं है यह बिना परिणाम की सोचे अचानक कुछ करने की इच्छा बताता है।

'Incentive' प्राय: पैसों से related चीजों में use होता है।

'Motivation' एक driving force है जो हमें कुछ करने के लिए विवश करता है।

'Inspiration' एक खींचने वाले force की तरह है जो excitement से भरा हुआ है। यह कुछ करने के लिए force नहीं करता है।

Logically, 'nature' inspiration का एक source बन सकती है। यह poets को attract करती है। अत: 'inspiration' सही answer है।

5. (c) Ordinary

- **Modern** = of the present/recent time/वर्तमान समय का
- **Traditional** = following older methods and ideas rather than new ones/पुराने तरीके और सोच को follow करने वाला।, परंपरागत
- **Ordinary** = normal and of no special quality/सामान्य
- **Typical** = having the qualities of a particular group of things or persons./विशेष गुणों से युक्त

Passage में लिखा है कि poet ने simple style और भाषा में poetry लिखी है ताकि जिन लोगों के पास special understanding नहीं है, वे भी समझ पायें। अत: 'ordinary' सही answer है।

SET-78

Tree plantation is the (1)_____ of transplanting saplings or seeds to maximise the amount of greenery and focus on promoting (2)_____. Planting trees can be a very rewarding and fruitful (3)_____! Not only is it (4)_____ beneficial for this planet, but it also contributes to helping create an environmentally friendly place to live, as trees help reduce pollutant (5)_____.

SSC CHSL - 26/05/2022 SHIFT-II

1. (a) aspect (b) process
(c) tool (d) mechanism

2. (a) vegetation (b) afforestation
(c) land reservation (d) deforestation

3. (a) plan (b) labour
(c) order (d) endeavour

4. (a) ecologically (b) physically
(c) socially (d) economically

5. (a) problem (b) concentration
(c) method (d) calculation

Answer Key

1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Process

- **Aspect** = a particular part or feature of a situation, an idea, a problem/पहलू
- **Process** = a series of actions that you do for a particular purpose/प्रक्रिया
- **Tool** = a thing that helps you to do something/कोई चीज जो कुछ करने में आपकी help करे, उपकरण
- **Mechanism** = a method or a system for doing something/कुछ करने का method.

Tree plantation = the process of planting tree seedlings, generally for forestry/Tree plantation की definition से हम असानी से समझ सकते है कि 'process' सही answer है।

2. (b) Afforestation

- **Vegetation** = plants in general, especially the plants that are found in a particular area./किसी particular area में पाये जाने वाले पौधे।
- **Afforestation** = planting large number of trees on an area of land in order to form a forest./जंगल बनाने के लिए बहुत सारे पेड़ लगाना।
- **Land reservation** = the alienation of land for construction of public utilities./public utilities के construction के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण।
- **Deforestation** = the action of process of clearing of forests/जगंलों की कटाई

Passage में clearly दिया गया है कि greenery को बढ़ाने के लिए tree plantation करना है। अत: 'afforestation' context के हिसाब से suitable answer है।

3. (d) Endeavour

- **Plan** = something that you intend to do or achieve/योजना
- **Labour** = work or task/कार्य
- **Order** = (1) the state of being carefully and neatly arranged according to a sequence or pattern/सही क्रम में व्यवस्थित करना

  (2) an authoritative command/आदेश
- **Endeavour** = an attempt to achieve a goal./किसी लक्ष्य को हासिल करने का प्रयास।

  Writer बताता है कि trees को plant करना एक fruitful attempt (प्रयास) है क्योंकि इससे pollution कम होता है और environmentally friendly जगह मिलती है रहने के लिए। अत: 'endeavour' सही answer है।

4. (a) Ecologically

- **Ecologically** = in a way connected with ecology/ecology से जुड़े होना।
- **Physically** = connected with body rather than their mind/शारीरिक रूप से
- **Socially** = in a way that is connected with society/सामाजिक रूप से।
- **Economically** = in a way connected with economy/आर्थिक रूप से।

  Physically, Socially और Economically out of context हैं।

  यह passage 'Plantation' के आपस पास घूम रहा है हमें पता होना चाहिए 'plantation' term 'Ecology' से related है। अत: 'ecologically' सही answer है।

Toppers' Mantra

- **Biosphere** = The part of the earth, including air, land, surface rocks, and water, within which life occurs (पृथ्वी का वह भाग जिसमें वायु, भूमि, धरातलीय चट्टाने और जल सम्मिलित है, जिसमें जीवन होता हैं।)
- **Carnivore** = An animal that eats only other animals (एक जानवर जो दूसरे जानवरों को खाता है।)
- **Carrying Capacity** = The largest population that an area can support (बहुत ज्यादा population जिसे एक क्षेत्र support कर सकता है।)
- **Pioneer Species** = The first species to populate an area (एक area को populate करने वाली पहली प्रजाति।)
- **Commensalism** = A symbiotic relationship in which one organism benefits and the other is unaffected (एक relationship जिसमें एक organism को लाभ होता है और दूसरा अप्रभावित रहता है।)
- **Community** = All the different populations that live together in an area (सभी different populations जो एक साथ एक क्षेत्र में रहती है।)
- **Consumer** = An organism that obtains energy by feeding on other organisms. Ex: herbivores, carnivores, (एक जीव जो दूसरे जीवों के खाने से ऊर्जा प्राप्त करता है।)

  Ex: शाकाहारी, माँसाहारी
- **Decomposer** = Organisms that return nutrients to the soil and break down dead organisms (ऐसे जीव जो मिट्टी को पोषक तत्व [Nutrients] लौटाते है और मृत जीवों को तोड़ते है।)
- **Ecology** = The study of how living things interact with each other and their environment (Living things कैसे एक दूसरे के साथ और पर्यावरण के साथ interact करते है इसका अध्ययन, पारिस्थितिकी)
- **Food Chain** = series of events in which one organism eats another (खाद्य श्रृंखला)
- **Habitat** = The environment in which an organism lives (प्राकृतिक आवास)
- **Herbivore** = An animal that eats only plants. (शाकाहारी)
- **Limiting Factor** = Anything that restricts the number of individuals living in a population (कुछ भी जो लोगों की जनसंख्या restrict करता है।)
- **Mutualism** = A symbiotic relationship in which both organisms benefit (ऐसी symbiotic relationship जिसमें दोनों जीवों को लाभ होता है।)
- **Omnivore** = An animal that eats both plants and animals (सर्वाहारी)
- **Parasite** = An organism that lives on or in a host and causes harm (एक जीव जो जिस पर रहता है उसी को नुकसान पहुँचाता है।)
- **Predation** = An interaction in which one organism hunts and kills another animal for food (ऐसा interaction जिसमें एक जीव दूसरे का शिकार करता है, खाने के लिए।)



5. (b) Concentration

- **Problem** = A thing is difficult to deal with/जिसे deal करना मुश्किल हो।
- **Concentration** = the fact of being things present in a large number in the same place/संकेद्रण, इकट्ठा होने की प्रक्रिया।
- **Method** = a particular way of doing something/कुछ करने का एक खास तरीका।
- **Calculation** = the process of using your judgement to decide something/अपने judgement के base पर निर्णय लेना।

  यहाँ sentence प्रदूषक चीजों के एक जगह इकट्ठा होने की बात कर रही है। सही answer 'concentration' है।

SET-79

In April 1945, during the Conference to set up the United Nations (UN) held in San Francisco, representatives of Brazil and China proposed that an international health organization be (1)_____ and a conference to frame its constitution convened. On 15 February 1946, the Economic and Social Council of the UN instructed the Secretary-General to (2)_____such a conference. A Technical Preparatory Committee met in Paris from 18 March to 5 April 1946 and (3)_____ proposals for the Constitution which were presented to the International Health Conference in New York City (4) _____ 19 June and 22 July 1946. On the basis of these proposals, the Conference drafted and (5)_____ the Constitution of the World Health Organization, signed 22 July 1946 by representatives of 51 Members of the UN and of 10 other nations.

SSC CHSL - 27/05/2022 SHIFT-III

1. (a) establishes (b) established
(c) establish (d) establishing

2. (a) sit (b) collect
(c) convene (d) disperse

3. (a) drew off (b) drew down
(c) drew up (d) drew away

4. (a) between (b) from
(c) among (d) while

5. (a) adapted (b) adopted
(c) maintained (d) revoked

Answer Key

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (a)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) जब Sentence का Subject doer नहीं होता है, तब हम verb की Passive form use करते है।

Structure of passive form - ['be' +v^3]

अत: 'established' सही answer है।

2. (c) Convene

- **Sit =** to take a seat/ सीट लेना।
- **Collect =** to bring things together from different people or places/इकट्ठा करना।
- **Convene =** to arrange for people to come together for a formal meeting/आयोजन करना
- **Disperse =** to scatter something or to move apart/कुछ फैलाना या अलग-अलग करना।

'disperse', 'collect' और 'sit' out of context है।

अत: 'Convene' सही Answer है, क्योंकि यहाँ secretary-general द्वारा एक conference आयोजित की जाने की बात हो रही है।

Topers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Gather** = It is the general word to mean to come or bring together into a group, mass or unit. (इकट्ठा होना)

  Ex- A crowd soon gathered.
- **Collect** = It implies careful selection or orderly arrangement. (सावधानी से चुनना/इकट्ठा करना)

  (To collect + data/evidence/information)
- **Assemble** = It implies an ordered union or organization of persons or things often for a definite purpose (किसी definite purpose के लिए लोगों या चीजों को व्यवस्थित करना।)

  Ex- Avengers assembled for a war.
- **Congregate** = It implies a gathering of people for a religious service in a church. (किसी धार्मिक उद्देश्य से लोगों का इकट्ठा होना।)

  Ex- They congregated to sing the hymn.
- **Hoard** = To collect and keep large amounts of food, money, etc. often secretly (बड़ी मात्रा में food, money आदि इकट्ठा करके छुपाना।)

  Ex- Never think of hoarding a lot of money.



3. (c) यह question phrasal verb की understanding पर based है।

- **Drew off =** to remove a small amount of liquid from a larger amount./liquid की बड़ी मात्रा में से कुछ मात्रा निकालना।
- **Drew down =** to reduce amount or deplete by using or spending./use करने से या खर्च करने से मात्रा (amount) का कम होना।
- **Drew up =** to prepare a written document/ (written document तैयार करना)

  जैसे– agreements, proposals, etc.
- **Drew away =** to move away from a person/किसी व्यक्ति से दूर जाना।

लेखक बताता है के Technical Preparatory Committee ने फ्रांस में एक proposal तैयार किया। इसीलिए, 'drew up' सही Answer है।

4. (a) इस question में preposition की requirement है। यह particular question दो preposition 'between' और 'among' पर based है।

- 'between' का use preposition की तरह 'and' के साथ, दो या ज्यादा 'days, years, events, points में होता है।
- 'among' का use, preposition की तरह group में include होने के sense में होता है।
- 'from' का use preposition की तरह "कब/कहाँ से शुरू हुआ है", उस sense में होता है।
- 'while' एक conjunction है, अत: यह answer नहीं हो सकता।

Between → one-to-one relationship को refer करता है। जबकि

Among → indistinct (अस्पष्ट) relationship को refer करता है।

'between' सही answer है क्योंकि इसका use दो dates (19 June & 22 June 1996) को अलग करने में हुआ है।

5. (b) Adopt

- **Adapt =** to change something in order to make it suitable for a new use or situation/नई situation के अनुकूल बनाना।

[Adapt (oneself) + to + change/environments/conditions]

- **Adopt =** 1. to take somebody else's child into your family/किसी और के बच्चे को गोद लेना

2. to accept something/कुछ accept करना

(especially a method/position/attitude/policy)

- **Maintain =** to make something continue at the same level/जिस condition में है उसी condition में बनाये रखना।
- **Revoke =** to officially cancel something/officially कुछ cancle करना।

यहाँ writer बताता है कि proposal के basis पर International Health Conference में constitution accept हुआ है। अत: 'adopted' सही answer है।

SET-80

Personification gives (1)_____ qualities to non-living things or ideas. Imagery is a language used by poets, novelists and other writers to create images in the mind of the (2) _____. Rhyme scheme is the (3) _____ that is created at the end of the lines of poetry. Irony is defined as when (4) _____ meaning is completely (5) _____ from the literal meaning.

SSC CHSL - 27/05/2022 SHIFT-I

1. (a) supernatural (b) divine
(c) animal (d) human

2. (a) actors (b) speakers
(c) readers (d) humans

3. (a) pattern (b) visual
(c) word (d) idea

4. (a) actual (b) common
(c) superficial (d) unintentional

5. (a) different (b) similar
(c) parallel (d) against

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (a)	5. (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Human

- **Supernatural =** not existing in nature and cannot be explained by the laws of science/अलौकिक

(Supernatural + powers/strength/talent)

- **Divine =** related to God/ईश्वर से संबंधित

(Divine + law/love/will/intervention)

- **Animal =** relating to the physical needs and basic feelings of people/जानवरों से संबंधित, शारीरिक आवश्यकताओं से संबंधित।

(Animal + desire/passion/instincts/magnetism)

- **Human =** connected with people rather than animals, machines and gods./लोगों से संबंधित

(Human+ body/brain/life/development/activity/behavior/remains/qualities)

Personification objects, qualities को human beings के रूप में represent करने की practice है।

Personification 'personify' verb की noun form है। जिसका मतलब किसी person या object की quality को show करना। इसलिए correct answer 'human' है।

2. (c) Reader

- **Actor =** one who performs on the stage
- **Speaker =** one who gives a talk or makes a speech
- **Reader =** one who reads
- **Human =** a person rather than an animal

यहाँ reader और writer के बीच bond है। passage का writer reader को सही information provide करता है और reader information को accept करता है, कल्पना वर्णनात्मक शब्दों के माध्यम से mental image बनाने की कला है। Writer इस language में छवियों के माध्यम से reader को information देता है। इसलिए 'readers' correct answer है।

3. (a) Pattern

- **Pattern =** the regular way in which something happens or is done/तरीका
- **Visual =** a picture, map, piece of film used to make an article or a talk easier to understand/दृश्य का एक चित्र, जिसका इस्तेमाल किसी बात को समझने में आसान बनाने में किया जाता है।
- **Word =** term/शब्द
- **Idea =** a plan, thought or suggestion./विचार या सुझाव

हमें यहाँ पर blank को fill करने के लिए rhyme scheme की definition जानना जरूरी है।

➢ Rhyme scheme = A rhyme scheme is the pattern of rhymes at the end of each line of a poem or song.

इसलिए correct answer 'pattern' है।

4. (a) Actual

- **Actual =** used to emphasize something that is real or exists in fact/वास्तविक
- **Common =** happening often and ordinary/सामान्य
- **Superficial =** not looking at something carefully/सतही तौर पर।
- **Unintentional =** not done intentionally/जो जान बूझकर न किया गया हो।

We should fill in the next (5^{th}) blank to understand this one.

जब actual meaning literal meaning के बिलकुल opposite हो तो यह 'irony' कहलाता है। इसलिए, 'actual' correct answer है।

5. (a) Different

- **Different =** not like somebody/something else/किसी वस्तु या व्यक्ति के समान नहीं।
- **Similar =** like somebody/something/व्यक्ति/वस्तु के समान
- **Parallel =** very similar/बहुत समान
- **Against =** opposing with somebody/something/किसी का/किसी चीज का विरोध करना

दिए गए sentence में 'completely' एक adverb है, इसलिए हमें एक adjective की जरूरत है। इसलिए against का use नहीं होगा, क्योंकि against एक preposition है। 'Similar' और 'Parallel' का भी use नहीं होगा क्योंकि वे 'to' preposition के साथ associated हैं। इसलिए केवल 'from' preposition बचता है और from का use adjective 'different' के साथ fixed preposition के रूप में किया जाता है। इसलिए correct answer 'different' है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Different** = It implies little more than separateness but it may also imply contrast. (इसका use 'अधिक separate' के sense में किया जाता है। लेकिन यह contrast भी show करता है।)
- **Diverse** = It implies both dissimilarity and contrast together. (यह असमानता और विरोधाभास दोनों को एक साथ बताता है।)

  Ex- Such diverse interests as dancing and football.
- **Divergent** = It implies movement away from each other in different directions. (यह एक-दूसरे का विपरीत दिशाओं में Movement बताता है।)
- **Disparate** = So different from each other that they cannot be compared. (एक-दूसरे से इतना अलग कि तुलना न की जा सके)
- **Various =** It implies the number of sorts and kinds. (यह kinds की संख्या को बताता है।)



SET-81

A question like "How big is Faerie?" does not admit (1)_____ a simple answer. Faerie, after all, is not one land, one principality or (2)_____. Maps of Faerie are unreliable, and may not be (3)_____ upon. Faerie is bigger than England, as it is bigger than the world. In the middle of a wood so thick it was very nearly a forest was a small hut, (4)_____ of thatch and grey clay. A yellow bird in a cage sat on its perch outside the house. It did not sing, and sat (5)_____ silent.

SSC CHSL - 27/05/2022 SHIFT-II

1. (a) about (b) of
(c) off (d) in accordance

2. (a) dominion (d) organism
(c) entity (d) unit

3. (a) depended (b) wobbled
(c) steady (d) stabilized

4. (a) created (b) built
(c) build (d) carved

5. (a) blissfully (b) mournfully
(c) gaily (d) chirpily

Answer Key

1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Sentence में एक preposition की requirement है।

'In accordance with' एक correct phrase है न कि 'in accordance' इसलिए इसका use नहीं होगा।

वास्तव में 'in accordance with' एक phrasal preposition है।

Prepositions 'Off' और 'About' का use 'admit' के साथ नहीं होता।

Admit to something $\frac{23}{11}$ When you agree or say that you have done something wrong

(जब आप सहमत हों या कहे कि आपने कुछ गलत किया है।)

Admit of something $\frac{23}{11}$ When you show that something is possible or likely as a solution, an explanation or an answer

(जब आप सहमत हो कि कुछ संभव है।)

1. The facts admit ___ no other explanation. (Use 'of')
2. Don't be afraid to admit _____ your mistakes. (Use 'to')

दिए गए passage में writer question को mention करता है। जिसका simple answer नहीं होगा, क्योंकि writer कहता है कि इस question का fix answer होने की बजाय कई possible (संभव) answers हो सकते हैं। इसलिए, correct answer 'of' है।

2. (a) Negative sentence में 'nor' का use उसी sense में होता है जिस sense में positive sentence में 'or' का use होता है। अर्थात् nor भी and की तरह same rank/idea के word को connect करता है।

इसलिए हमें 'land' और 'principality' के समान sense वाले word की requirement है।

- **Dominion =** an area controlled by someone/नियंत्रण क्षेत्र।
- **Organism =** a living thing, especially extremely small (A term of 'biology')/एक बहुत छोटी जीवित वस्तु
- **Entity =** something that exists separately from other things/कुछ ऐसा जो दूसरों से अलग मौजूद है।
- **Unit =** a single thing/एक ही वस्तु

Correct answer 'dominion' है क्योंकि dominion, land और principality के साथ समानता दिखाता है।

3. (a) हम इस question को fixed preposition की knowledge से solve कर सकते हैं।

- **Depend** के साथ ही यहाँ 'upon' preposition का use हो सकता है। 'Depend upon' एक phrasal verb है। Depend upon = to be sure about something or someone इस sentence में कहा गया है कि Faerie के maps reliable (विश्वसनीय) नहीं है और उनके बारे में sure नहीं हुआ जा सकता।
- **Wobble =** to move from side to side in an unsteady way/एक जगह से दूसरे जगह जाने के लिए डगमगाना
- **Steady =** to stop someone/something from moving किसी को हिलने से रोकना, स्थिर बनाना।
- **Stabilize =** to become steady or to make something steady/(स्थिर होना/करना)

(Depend on somebody/something) is a correct phrase. इसलिए correct answer 'depended' है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Steady** = It implies a lack of fluctuation or interruption of movement (movement न होना, स्थिर रहना)
- **Even** = It implies a lack of variation in quality or character.

(character और quality में भिन्नता की कमी)

- **Equable** = not varying or fluctuating greatly (बहुत भिन्न या उतार-चढ़ाव न होना)



4. (b) Build

- **Create =** to bring something into existence or to make something new or imaginative/कुछ बनाना या कुछ नया सर्जन करना।
- **Buid =** to construct something by putting parts or material together/बनाना या निर्माण करना।
- **Carve =** to cut (a hard material) in order to produce an object, design, or inscription/खोदकर या काटकर कुछ बनाना या चित्रित करना।

Sentence में verb की past participle form की requirement है। इसलिए 'build' सही नहीं होगी।

हमे hut, house, या building के लिए 'build' verb का use करते है और build का past participle है built.

इसलिए correct answer 'built' है।

5. (b) Passage की last line का theme negative है। इसलिए हमें negative connotation के word की need है।

- **Blissfully =** in a way that makes you extremely happy/आनंदपूर्वक (positive connotation)
- **Mournfully =** in a very sad way/दुखपूर्ण तरीके से (negative connotation)
- **Gaily =** in a cheerful and attractive way/उल्लासपूर्ण और आकर्षक तरीके से (positive connotation)
- **Chirpily =** in a lively and cheerful way/जीवंत और प्रफुल्लित करने वाले तरीके से। (positive connotation)

यहाँ पर केवल mournfully ही negative connotation का word है।

इसलिए correct answer 'mournfully' है, क्योंकि sentence एक yellow bird की बात कर रहा है, जो कुछ गा नहीं रही थी, दुखी तरीके से चुप-चाप बैठी थी।

SET-82

In everyday language, the phrase 'sleepwalking' can be used (1)_____informally and symbolically to describe a lack of energy or attention. However, for (2)___infants and adults, sleepwalking is a genuine disorder with serious (3)____. Sleepwalking, also known as somnambulism, is a sleep-related behaviour condition that causes people to walk or execute other (4)_____ acts while they are still partly sleeping. It is more (5)_____ in children than in adults, and it is more likely to develop if a person has a family history of the illness, is sleep deprived or has many nightly awakenings.

SSC CHSL - 30/05/2022 SHIFT-III

1. (a) neither (b) like
(c) both (d) to

2. (a) both (b) some
(c) few (d) all

3. (a) impetus (b) impulsions
(c) repercussions (d) causes

4. (a) comprehensive (b) complicated
(c) compound (d) combined

5. (a) triumphant (b) prevalent
(c) swift (d) hidden

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Sentence में एक hint है - 'and'. 'And' का use sentence में 'informally' और 'symbolically' के बीच हुआ है। हमें यहाँ एक ऐसे determiner की आवश्यकता है जिसका pair co-relative conjunction के रूप में 'and' के साथ बन सके।

- 'Like' और 'to' preposition हैं इसलिए out of context है। 'Like' का use similarity के लिए और 'to' का use destination के लिए किया जाता है।
- Neither एक determiner है जिसका use दो persons या things को denote करने के लिए किया जाता है।
- Both भी एक determiner है जिसका use दो same rank के ideas के लिए होता है। 'both' का pair 'and' के साथ होता है। (both.... and) इसलिए यहाँ Both सही answer है।

2. (b) Passage की first line में writer 'sleepwalking' के general idea को express करता है। इस passage में किसी specific person को mention नहीं किया गया हैं। यहाँ पर एक general statement (जिसमें सभी लोग शामिल हैं) के बाद 'however' का use किया गया है और हम जानते हैं कि 'However' का use contrast बनाने में होता है। इसलिए हमें एक determiner की आवश्यकता है जो कि all के contrast में हो। all के contrast में यहाँ पर एक ही determiner है - some. इसलिए some ही correct answer है।

- Both का use दो specific persons or things के लिए किया जाता है। इसलिए यह suitable answer नही है।
- Few का use 'almost nothing' (न के बराबर) के sense में किया जाता है इसलिए ये भी suitable answer नहीं है।

3. (c) हम आसानी से पता लगा सकते हैं कि genuine disorder के कुछ negative results हैं। हमें negative connotation के word की आवश्यकता है।

- **Impetus** = something that encourages a process or activity to develop more quickly/ प्रेरणा *(positive connotation)*
- **Impulsion** = a strong desire to do something / कुछ करने की दृढ़ इच्छा *(positive connotation)*
- **Repercussion** = an indirect and usually bad result of an action that may happen after some time/किसी action के बाद आया bad result *(negative connotation)*
- **Cause** = the person/thing that makes something happen/व्यक्ति या वस्तु जिसकी वजह से कुछ हो।

यहाँ writer, infants और adults के बारे में बात करता है और कहता है कि sleep walking एक genunie disorder है, जिसके कुछ indirect और bad result है।
इसलिए 'repercussions' context के according fit है। इसलिए यही answer होगा।

4. (b) Complicated

- **Comprehensive** = including all or almost all items/details/facts/information etc/व्यापक, विस्तृत।
- **Complicated** = difficult to understand/समझने में मुश्किल, जटिल
- **Compound** = formed of two or more parts/दो या अधिक चीजों से निर्मित
- **Combined** = having two or more different features/दो या अधिक different features वाली वस्तुओं से मिलकर बना हुआ।

Writer यहाँ describe करता है कि इस disorder में person अपनी sleep में कुछ unusual act करता है, जो समझने में difficult है। इसलिए 'complicated' context के according correct है। इसलिए यही answer होगा।

5. (b) Prevalent

- **Triumphant** = very successful in a way that causes great pleasure/विजेता।
- **Prevalent** = very common/बहत साधारण या प्रचलित
- **Swift** = happening or done very immediately/ तेजी से होने वाला/करने वाला।
- **Hidden** = secret or kept in a place where it can't be seen/गुप्त या छिपा हुआ।

Writer mention करता है कि 'Somnambulism' adults से ज्यादा children में common है। इसलिए 'prevalent' contextually and grammatically correct है।

SET-83

Most of the valley had been (1)_____ over the ages by the river waters, (2)_____rainfall, and fierce winds. All except for one giant monolith, a (3)_____ tower-like mountain of a single rock. It stood at a proud (4)_____ of eight hundred and fifty metres from the valley floor, towering well above the (5)____ shoulders.

SSC CHSL - 30/05/2022 SHIFT-I

1. (a) dried (b) decoded (c) eroded (d) wiped
2. (a) empty (b) heavy (c) less (d) scanty
3. (a) humongous (b) small (c) neat (d) tiny
4. (a) weight (b) height (c) length (d) width
5. (a) shelf's (b) mountain (c) valley (d) valley's

GRAMMAR POINT

TYPES OF VERBS

Liking Verb	Transitive Verb	Intransitive Verb	Stative Verb
After a linking verb, only nouns, pronouns and adjective can be used. We cannot use an adverb with linking verbs as a compliment of the Subject.	After a transitive verb, an object is used without any preposition.	An intransitive verb doesn't take any objects.	Stative verbs are not used in continuous tenses in their basic meanings.
(Linking verb के बाद सिर्फ Noun, Prounoun और Ddjective का use कर सकते है। हम linking verb का use adverb के साथ Subject के compliment की तरह नहीं कर सकते हैं।)	(Transitive verb के बाद Object का use बिना किसी Preposition के करते है।)	(Intransitive verb के साथ object का use नहीं करते हैं।)	(Stative verbs का use Continuous tenses में उनके basic meaning में नहीं करते हैं।)
Is, Am, Are, Was, Were Look, Seem, Appear, Become, Feel, Grow, Turn, Prove, Remain, Keep Come,	Give, Play, Get, Attack, Resemble, Read Refuse, Make, offer, Leave, lend, Sing, Respect, Cancel, etc.	Happen, Occur, Go, Disappear, Rain, Smile, Run, Walk, Vomit, Smile, Collapse, Rise, Lie, etc.	Have, Own, Possess, Love, Feel, Hear, See, Think Like, Love, Hate, Detest, Know, Believe, Weight, Want, Need, Possess, etc.

Answer Key

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Erode

- **Dry =** to become dry, or to remove water from something/सूख जाना या सूखाना
- **Decode =** to find the meaning or signal of something that is difficult to understand/ऐसी वस्तु जो समझने में मुश्किल हो उस का अर्थ पाना
- **Erode =** to gradually destroy the surface of something/धीरे-धीरे नष्ट करना
- **Wipe =** to rub something in order to remove dirt or liquid from a surface/किसी सतह से धूल आदि को साफ करना

यह mention किया गया है कि river waters, rainfall और fierce winds ने valley को destroy कर दिया है। इसलिए 'eroded' correct answer है।

2. (b) 'And' same ideas के दो words को connect करता है। 'Fierce winds' का अर्थ ऐसी हवा से है जो बहुत तेज हो और हानि पहुँचा सकती हो। हमें rain fall की बढ़ती हुई intensity को दर्शाने के लिए एक adjective चाहिए।

- **Heavy** = greater in weight, intensity or degree /वजन, तीव्रता आदि में बड़ा
- **Empty** = having nothing inside/खाली
- **Less** = a small amount of something/कम
- **Scanty** = too little in amount/अल्प मात्रा में

'Less' & 'Scanty' – opposite to the context.
'Empty' – out of the context.
इसलिए 'Heavy' correct answer है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Empty** = It refers to a complete absence of things/persons खाली
- **Vacant** = It refers to an absence of appropriate things/persons (उपयुक्त व्यक्ति या वस्तु की अनुपस्थिति)
- **Void of something** = It refers to a complete absence of things/persons. किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु की पूरी तरह से अनुपस्थिति। इसके साथ 'of ' preposition use होती हैं।
- **Vacuous** = Intelligence और Sensitive feelings की कमी।



3. (a) **Humongous** = very big/आकार में बहुत बड़ा

- **Small** = not large in size/आकार में छोटा
- **Neat** = tidy and in order/साफ सुथरा एवं व्यवस्थित
- **Tiny** = very small in size/आकार में बहुत छोटा

'Small' & 'tiny' – opposite to the context
'Neat' – out of the context
इसलिए answer (a) 'Humongous' correct है, क्योंकि यहाँ बहुत बड़े monolith (एक पत्थर का खंभा) की बात हो रही है।

4. (b) **Weight** = the amount that somebody/something weighs

- **Height** = the measurement from the bottom to the top of an object
- **Length** = the size of something from one end to the other.
- **Width** = the distance across something from one side to the other

Weight, Length & Width – out of the context
सब जानते हैं कि हर mountain की एक निश्चित height होती है। इसलिए correct answer 'height' है।

5. (d) हम noun से पहले articles या possessive adjectives का use करते है। पूरा passage 'valley' के आसपास घूम रहा है। इसलिए valley को possessive case में लिखना होगा। इसलिए valley's सही answer होगा, क्योंकि यहाँ बताया गया है कि monolith, valley के shoulders पर खड़ा हुआ था।

- **Shelf** = a flat board of wood for things to be placed on/लकड़ी की बनी एक वस्तु जिसका उपयोग सामान रखने के लिए होता है।
- **Mountain** = a very high hill/बहुत ऊँची पहाड़ी
- **Valley** = an area of low land between hills and mountains/घाटी

SET-84

The contract (1) ____ the author and the reader is a game. And the game is one of the greatest inventions (2) _____Western civilisation: the game of telling stories, inventing characters and creating the (3) ____ paradise of the individual, from where no one can be expelled (4) ____, in a novel, no one owns the truth and everyone has the right to be (5) ____ and understood.

SSC CHSL - 30/05/2022 SHIFT-II

1. (a) as (b) between
(c) before (d) beside

2. (a) in (b) of
(c) since (d) about

3. (a) plausible (b) imaginary
(c) drastic (d) transparent

4. (a) beside (b) across
(c) beyond (d) because

5. (a) prejudiced (b) neglected
(c) heard (d) removed

Answer Key

1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (b)	4. (d)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Between

- 'As' का use किसी person या thing को किसी और रूप में देखने के लिए किया जाता है। इसका use किसी particular job या function आदि के fact को describe करने के लिए भी होता है।
- 'Between' का use उस time, space या difference को refer करने के लिए होता है, जो दो लोगों या ideas को separate करता है।
- 'Before' तथा 'Beside' का use position को refer करने के लिए होता है। इसलिए ये दोनों यहाँ पर out of context हैं। Sentence में दो hints दिए गए है। पहला hint 'contract' है।

➢ 'Contract' के साथ between preposition का use होता है। दूसरी hint 'conjunction' है। Between के साथ 'and' conjunction का use होता है। इसलिए Correct answer 'between' है, क्योंकि यहाँ बताया गया है कि author और reader के बीच contract एक game है।

2. (b) Of

- **In** = into an object, an area or a substance/किसी वस्तु, स्थान या पदार्थ के अंदर
- **Of** = belonging to somebody/something/किसी से संबंधित
- **Since** = from a time in the past until now/past से लेकर अब तक के समय के लिए
- **About** = on the subject of something/किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु के विषय से

यहाँ writer describe करता है कि बहुत सी ऐसी inventions है जो western civilisation से belong करती है और game उनमें से एक है। इसलिए यहाँ correct answer 'of' है।

3. (b) Imaginary

- **Plausible** = reasonable and likely to be true/उचित और सत्य होने की संभावना वाला
- **Imaginary** = existing only in mind or imagination/काल्पनिक
- **Drastic** = extreme in a way that has a sudden, serious or violent effect/(जिसका sudden और serious effect हो)
- **Transparent** = allowing you to see through or easy to understand/समझने में आसान, पारदर्शी

यहाँ 'paradise' noun को describe करने के लिए adjective की जरूरत है।

Writer यहाँ mention करता है कि stories बताना और character invent करना game का part है और ये character real नहीं होते हैं। इसलिए यहाँ 'Imaginary' context के according सही है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Clear** = It refers to the absence of confusion or muddiness.

  (स्पष्ट, जिसमें कोई संदेह न हो)
- **Clean** = It refers to the absence of something dirty or harmful substances. (गंदा न होना, साफ)
- **Transparent** = It refers to something that allows you to see through it. (पारदर्शी, जिससे light completely pass हो सके)
- **Translucent** = It refers to something that allows light to pass through but not completely clear. (जिससे light partially pass हो सके)
- **Limpid** = It refers to the soft clearness of liquids./completely साफ और transparent (liquid)

4. (d) Because

- **Beside (preposition/adverb)** = next to or at the side of somebody/something/के बगल में
- **Across (preposition/adverb)** = from one side to the other side of something/किसी चीज के एक तरफ से दूसरी तरफ
- **Beyond (preposition/adverb)** = more than, in excess of something/किसी से अधिक
- **Because (conjunction)** = for the reason that (------no one can be expelled _____ , in a novel, no one owns the truth----)
  (Clause-1) (adverb phrase) (Clause-2)
  (एक conjunction दो words, clauses और sentences को connect करता है।)

'Beside', 'Across' and 'Beyond' का use conjunctive adverb के रूप में नहीं किया जाता है। 'Conjunctive adverbs' वे word है जो दो independent clauses को जोड़ते हैं।

इसलिए correct answer 'because' है, क्योंकि यहाँ बताया गया है कि कोई भी character, novel से निकाला नहीं जा सकता। क्योंकि एक novel में कोई सत्य का स्वामी नहीं होता सब काल्पनिक होता है।

5. (c) Hear

- **Prejudice** = to unfairly influence somebody's opinions or decisions/पूर्वधारणा उत्पन्न करना
- **Neglect** = not to pay attention to somebody/something/ध्यान न देना
- **Hear** = to listen or pay attention to somebody/something/ध्यान से सुनना
- **Remove** = to take somebody/something away from a place/हटाना

'Right to be heard' एक specific term है। यह इस fact को refer करता है कि किसी भी व्यक्ति की बात को सुने जाने और गंभीरता से लिए जाने का अधिकार है, और उसे खुद को affect करने वाले matters में opinion देने या विरोध करने का अधिकार है। इसलिए correct answer 'heard' है।

SET-85

The Hall of Dharma was in a circular building, built of stone and mortar, with a (1)_____ dome. The delicate (2)_____of the dome was believed to represent the feminine while the typical temple spire represented the masculine. The hall was also (3)_____ . All rishis sat as (4)_____ without a moderating 'head', debating issues openly and without fear, freedom of (5)_____at its zenith.

SSC CHSL - 31/05/2022 SHIFT-III

1. (a) massive (b) passive
(c) intrusive (d) conclusive

2. (a) harshness (b) masculinity
(c) vengeance (d) elegance
3. (a) perpendicular (b) peculiar
(c) vertical (d) circular
4. (a) crossed (b) unequal
(c) equals (d) conical
5. (a) depression (b) expression
(c) running (d) inspiration

Answer Key

1. (a)	2. (d)	3. (d)	4. (c)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) **Massive** = very large, heavy and solid/बहुत बड़ा भारी और मजबूत

(Massive + rock/walls/buildings/increase/amounts)

- **Passive** = accepting what happens or what people do with trying to change anything/निष्क्रिय

(Passive + role/observer/expression/activity/tendency)

- **Intrusive** = too direct, easy to notice in a way that is annoying /हस्तक्षेप करने वाला
- **Conclusive** = proving something in a way that is certain and allows no doubt/इस तरह से prove करना कि कोई संदेह न रहे।

यहाँ दिए गए words में dome को describe करने के लिए massive सबसे suitable word है। इसलिए 'massive' correct answer है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Passive** = It refers the deliberate submissiveness. It means 'Accepting what happens or what people do without trying to change anything'. / निष्क्रिय

e.g. A passive observer of events

- **Idle** = It refers to somebody that is not working hard or is without work./निष्क्रिय, आलसी

e.g. Workers were idle in the field.

- **Lazy** = It refers to somebody who doesn't want to work or he works as little as possible./आलसी

e.g. He is too lazy to complete this task.

- **Inactive** = It refers to somebody/something that is not in action or at work./जो react न करे।

e.g. The volcano has been inactive for 50 years.

- **Inert** = It refers to something which is powerless to move or react. (अक्रिय, जो react न कर पाये)

e.g. Inert gases

2. (d) Elegance

- **Harshness** = the fact of being cruel, severe and unkind or being too strong and rough/बहुत निर्दयी, कठोर और क्रूर होना
- **Masculinity** = the qualities that are considered to be typical of men/ऐसी qualities जो especially 'man' की मानी जाती है न कि 'woman' की
- **Vengeance** = the act of punishing or harming somebody in return for what they have done to you/प्रतिशोध
- **Elegance** = the quality of being attractive/आकर्षण करने का गुण, रमणीयता

इसलिए correct answer 'Elegance' है, क्योंकि यहाँ dome की सुंदर भव्यता की बात की जा रही है।

3. (d) Circular

- **Perpendicular** = standing at right angles to the plane of the horizon/लम्बवत्, सीधा
- **Peculiar** = strange and unusual/अजीब और असामान्य
- **Vertical** = standing or pointing straight up/खड़ा हुआ या एकदम सीधा
- **Circular** = shaped like a circle/गोल आकार में

यह passage में mention है कि Dharma का hall एक circular building थी। इसलिए हम कह सकते है कि building का hall circular होगा। इसलिए, correct answer 'circular' है।

4. (c) Conical

- **Crossed (adjective)** = in a position where one thing (arm/leg/finger) is placed over the other one/उस स्थिति में जहाँ एक चीज को दूसरी चीज के ऊपर रखा जाता है।
- **Unequal (adjective)** = not equal in quantity, size or value/मात्रा, आकार या महत्त्व में बराबर नहीं
- **Equal (noun)** = a person/thing who has the same ability, rights, value, importance as another/मात्रा, आकार या महत्त्व में बराबर
- **Conical (adjective)** = having the shape of a cone/शंकु के आकार का

यहाँ लेखक describe करता है कि सभी ऋषि openly और बिना किसी भय के और equal freedom के साथ debate करते हैं। वे बराबर हैं, उनमें कोई मध्यस्थता करने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए correct answer 'equals' है।

5. (b) Expression

- **Depression** = a condition in which a person feels very sad./एक ऐसी स्थिति जिसमें लोग बहुत दुखी होते है।
- **Expression** = things that people express/ अभिव्यक्ति
- **Running** = the act of managing or operating something/किसी चीज के प्रबंधन या संचालन की प्रक्रिया
- **Inspiration** = a thing or person that is the reason why someone creates or does something/प्रेरणा

यहाँ writer describe करता है कि सभी ऋषियों के पास समान अधिकार और महत्व है। वे खुलकर debate कर सकते है और बिना किसी भय के अपना opinion express कर सकते हैं। इसलिए 'Expression' context के according सही है।

SET-86

The most urgent areas of attention and immediate action are nutrition, health and education of children, whose well-being (1)_____ the health of the society and caring outlook of the polity. Since the causes of malnutrition of children are many, like exploding population, (2)_____ against the female child, weak and suffering mothers, the remedy calls for 'care of the mother and care by mother',(3)_____, an effective control over population explosion. Ignorance on what food should be taken is another (4)_____ factor that results in malnutrition among women and children. The implementation of various schemes to fight the (5)_____ of malnutrition and undernourishment of children requires planning, coordination and monitoring by high-powered bodies right down to the village level.

SSC CHSL - 31/05/2022 SHIFT-I

1. (a) reflects (b) thinks
(c) groups (d) efforts

2. (a) bias (b) advanced
(c) neutral (d) law

3. (a) regardless (b) against
(c) Instead (d) besides

4. (a) advisory (b) explanatory
(c) contradictory (d) contributory

5. (a) menace (b) solace
(c) balance (d) embrace

Answer Key				
1. (a)	2. (a)	3. (b)	4. (d)	5. (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Sentence में एक verb की requirement है।

- **Reflect (verb)** = to show or be a sign of something/दर्शाना
- **Think (verb)** = to have a particular idea or opinion about something/विचार करना
- **Group (noun)** = to gather into a group/समूह
- **Effort (noun)** = an attempt/प्रयत्न

Effort एक noun है इसलिए suitable नहीं है क्योंकि हमें एक verb की आवश्यकता है।

Passage में writer describe करता है कि बच्चों का अच्छा एवं स्वस्थ होना समाज के स्वास्थ्य और देखभाल को दर्शाता है। इसलिए correct answer 'reflects' है।

2. (a) Sentence में एक noun की requirement है। 'Advanced' और 'Neutral' adjectives है इसलिए ये answer नहीं हो सकते।

'Law' out of context है इसलिए ये answer नहीं हो सकता।

- **Bias (noun)** = a strong feeling of favour towards or against one group of people, prejudice or partiality/पूर्वाग्रह
- **Advanced (adjective)** = 'having the most modern ideas' or 'at a high level'/नए विचार होना
- **Neutral (adjective)** = impartial or unbiased/ निष्पक्ष
- **Law (noun)** = a rule/एक नियम

Writer यहाँ describe करता है कि children में malnutrition (कुपोषण) के कई कारण है जैसे- exploding population, prejudice और कमजोर पीड़ित parents के बच्चे।

हम bias के साथ towards/against preposition का use करते है। इसलिए 'bias' contextually fit है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Bias** = The action of supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way/पक्षपात, किसी विशेष व्यक्ति या वस्तु का अनुचित तरीके से समर्थन या विरोध करने की क्रिया।
- **Prejudice** = an unfair and unreasonable opinion or feeling/एक अनुचित राय या भावना।
- **Predilection** = It implies a strong liking for something/झुकाव, पूर्वाभिरुचि
- **Prepossession** = It implies a preconceived idea about something/पूर्वाग्रह, किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के लिए पक्षपात्

3. (b) Against

- **Regardless (adverb)** = paying no attention, even if the situation is bad/खराब स्थिति में भी ध्यान न देना
- **Against (preposition)** = opposing or disagreeing with somebody/something/के विपरीत या असहमत
- **Instead (adverb)** = in the place of somebody/something/के स्थान पर
- **Besides (preposition/adverb)** = in addition to somebody/something/के अतिरिक्त

Writer कहता है कि बच्चों में कुपोषण में सुधार के लिए दोनों चीजों की जरुरत है- जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण और माता की देखभाल व माता द्वारा बच्चों की देखभाल

यहाँ replacement का कोई sense नहीं है। इसलिए Instead सही Answer नहीं है। हमें कुपोषण व जनसंख्या विस्फोट के खिलाफ खड़ा होना पड़ेगा। इसलिए, against सही answer होगा।

4. (d) Contributory

- **Advisory** = having the role of giving professional advice/किसी को सलाह देने का कार्य

(Advisory + committee/body/service)

- **Explanatory** = giving the reasons for something /किसी चीज का कारण बताना

(Explanatory + notes/title)

- **Contradictory** = containing or showing the lack of agreement between agreements, facts/तथ्यों के बीच विरोधाभास, परस्पर विरोधी

(Contradictory + statements/advice/facts)

- **Contributory** = helping to cause something / सहयोगात्मक, सहायक

(Contributory + factor/cause/negligence/plan)

यहाँ passage में writer describe करता है कि malnutrition का एक कारण तो proper food diet पर ध्यान न देना है। इसलिए correct answer 'contributory' है।

5. (a) Menace

- **Menace** = A person/thing that causes serious harm/damage/danger/खतरा, संकट
- **Solace** = a feeling of emotional comfort when you are sad/शांति की भावना
- **Balance** = a situation in which different things exist in equal, correct or good amounts/संतुलन
- **Embrace** = the act of accepting an idea, a proposal, a set of beliefs/किसी विचार को स्वीकार करना।

बच्चों में malnutrition और under nourishment के खतरे (menace) को बिना किसी proper planning, coordination और monitoring के दूर नहीं किया जा सकता। इसलिए 'Menace' correct answer है।

SET-87

The (1) _____ that comes out of the story The Grasshopper and the Ant has to be subtly put to the children in such a way (2) _____ they realize the worth of hard work, the pleasures of hard work and the comfort it offers. Laziness, which is a (3) _____ trait here, should be discouraged, (4) _____ emphasizing on the (5) _____ note which is hard work.

1. (a) value (b) enjoyment
(c) morals (d) ending

2. (a) that (b) who
(c) whom (d) which

3. (a) pleasant (b) positive
(c) horrible (d) negative

4. (a) yet (b) thus
(c) but (d) while

5. (a) positive (b) important
(c) essential (d) critical

Answer Key				
1. (a)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4. (d)	5. (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) क्योंकि यहाँ verb 'comes' आया है इसलिए हमें एक singular subject की जरूरत है।

- **Value** = moral principle and beliefs that they think are important/नैतिक सिद्धांत और विश्वास जिन्हें लोग important मानते हैं।
- **Enjoyment** = the pleasure that you get from something/आनंद
- **Morals** = principles of good behaviour/अच्छे व्यवहार के सिद्धांत
- **Ending** = the last part/अंतिम भाग

(happy + ending) or (ending to something)

यह story हमें hard work और future planning की value को describe करती है। यह passage में clearly mention है कि हमें hard work की importance को realise करना चाहिए। इसलिए correct answer 'value' है।

2. (a) 'As' and 'that' are generally associated with 'such'.

- (Such-as) – 'Such' के साथ 'As' का use relative pronoun के रूप में होता है।
- (Such-that) – 'Such' के साथ 'That' का use relative conjunction के रूप में होता है।

(1) He is not **such** an arrogant person **as** people say. I have known him for years. On the contrary, he is one of the most modest people I have ever met.

(2) He has **such** an Interesting hair style **that** he gets a lot of attention while walking in the street.

इसलिए, correct answer 'that' है, क्योंकि यहाँ एक conjunction की जरूरत है।

3. (d) Laziness = the fact of being unwilling to work or be active/काम करने का आलस्य

Word 'Laziness' negative connotation का word है। इसलिए, 'pleasant' और 'positive' ruled out हो गये।

- **Pleasant** = attractive or giving pleasure/आनंददायक

(A pleasant+ atmosphere/aroma/smell/surprise/manner/voice)

- **Positive** = effective, good or approving/अच्छा, सकारात्मक

(A positive+impact/result/effect/outcome/response/feedback/approach/change/attitude)

- **Horrible** = making you feel very shocked and frightened/जिससे आप बहुत सदमें में हो या डर गए हो।

(horrible + noise/mistake/experience/crime/death/nightmare/accident)

- **Negative** = bad or harmful/बुरा, नकारात्मक

(A negative+ impact/result/effect/outcome/response/feedback/approach/change/attitude)

इसलिए, correct answer 'negative' है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Horrible/Horrifying** = Making you feel very shocked and frightened (जो आपको बहुत चौंका दे अथवा डरा दे।)
- **Horrified** = Extremely shocked or frightened (बहुत स्तबध या डरा हुआ।)

Ex- He was horrified when he discovered the conditions in which they lived.

Ex- It was a horrible/horrifying experience.

4. (d) While

- **Yet (conjunction)** = despite what has just been said/फिर भी
- **Thus (adverb)** = in this way/इस प्रकार

किसी ऐसे word या phrase को introduce करें जो पहले कहा गया हो।

- **But (conjunction)** = लेकिन

इसका use किसी word, phrase या clause में पहले कही गई बात को contrast करने में होता है।

- **While (conjunction)** = during the time that something is happening/उस समय के दौरान जब कुछ हो रहा हो।

[While +V^1+ ing] – *elliptical style of writing*

['while + subject + verb 'be' + V^1 + ing']

Ex- He saw a lion while he was going through the dense forest.

Ex- He saw a lion while going through the dense forest.

इसलिए correct answer 'while' है।

5. (a) Positive

- **Positive** = effective, good or approving/अच्छा, सकारात्मक
- **Important** = of great value, necessary/अत्यन्त काम का, अत्यावश्यक
- **Essential** = completely necessary/बहुत जरूरी
- **Critical** = expressing disapproval or extremely important/अस्वीकृत करना या अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण

Writer यहाँ mention करता है कि positive note पर emphasize करते समय हमें negative trait को हतोत्साहित करना चाहिए। इसलिए 'positive' contextually fit है, क्योंकि writer ने Laziness को एक negative trait (लक्षण) तथा hard work को positive trait बताया है।

SET-88

Connie Sellecca plays first officer Mimi Thompkins who manages successfully to land Flight 243 after its roof is ripped (1)_____ mid-flight due to mental fatigue. She is not the only one (2)_____ that flight, since there was also a flight attendant who kept checking on people. And telling them they were going to be fine (3)_____ they had giant pieces of aeroplane carpet stuck to their heads. I can't (4)_____ land a plane or tell the wounded people that they would be fine soon, due to the fact that I would be (5)_____ too hard and throwing out whatever food I had throughout the day.

SSC CHSL - 01/06/2022 SHIFT-III

1. (a) down (b) off
(c) by (d) out
2. (a) in (b) over
(c) at (d) on
3. (a) even though (b) however
(c) otherwise (d) besides
4. (a) even so (b) neither
(c) either (d) nevertheless
5. (a) oozing (b) spewing
(c) razing (d) vomiting

Answer Key

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) This particular question calls for the understanding of prepositions.

- **Down =** from a high point to a lower on
- **Off =** It denotes separation.
- **By =** in what way something is done
- **Out =** away from inside

➢ Rip = to remove something quickly or violently

Writer describe करता है– कि flight के दौरान roof उड़ जाती है। हमें यहाँ पर 'separation' का sense मिलता है। इसलिए correct answer है 'off'.

2. (d) On

- **In =** इसका use area के अंदर होने के लिए किया जाता है
- **Over =** यह किसी चीज की higher position को refer करता है।
- **At =** यह किसी के point या proximity को refer करता है।
- **On =** यह surface के लिए use किया जाता है।

'On the plane' is used to mean that someone is physically sitting in a seat on an airplane./ किसी सतह के ऊपर

'In the plane' refers more to the enclosure of the aircraft than the actual flight that is being taken. It refers to an incident or occurrence, rather than to describe the act of flying from one place to another.

Ex- She has never been in a plane.

Ex- I managed to grab a couple of hours' sleep on the plane.

यहाँ पर writer real flight के बारे में बात कर रहा है। इसलिए, 'On' correct answer है।

Toppers' Mantra

'COLLOCATIONS' RELATED TO 'TRAVEL AND TOURISM'

- Go on/ be on + holiday/vacation/leave/a trip/tour
- Plan + a trip/holiday/a vacation/itinerary
- Book + a hotel room/a flight/tickets
- Have/make/cancel + a reservation
- Pack + your bags/suitcase
- Experience + severe turbulence
- Buy/bring back + souvenirs



3. (a) Even though

- **Even though (adverb/conjunction) =** It is used to contrast two statements
- **However (adverb) =** It is used to refer the fact that the second point contrasts with the first.
- **Otherwise (adverb) =** It is used to state what the result would be if something did not happen
- **Besides (adverb) =** It is used to mean 'in addition to somebody/something'.

Sentence में conjunction की requirement है। इसलिए 'even though' correct answer है।

4. (c) Correlative conjunctions work in pairs to join words, phrases, or clauses.

'both....and,' 'either....or,'

'neither....nor,' 'not....but'

'not only....but also.'

'Either....or' का use sentence में affirmative sense में तब होता है जब दो possibilities के बीच choice करते है।

'Neither....nor' का use किसी sentence में negative sense में तब होता है, जब दो statement true नहीं हो।

'Or' की help से हम ये decide कर सकते है कि correlative conjunctions बनाने के लिए हमें 'either' की आवश्यकता है।

इसलिए, either ही सही answer है।

5. (d) Vomiting

- **Ooze =** to flow slowly out/धीरे से बहना
- **Spew =** to expel or be expelled in large quantity rapidly & forcibly/बड़ी मात्रा में शीघ्रता पूर्वक कुछ बाहर निकलना या निकालना।
- **Raze =** to completely destroy a building, town/ किसी इमारत को पूरी तरह नष्ट करना
- **Vomit =** to bring food etc. up from the stomach and out of mouth/उल्टी करना

'And' का use दो same ideas के words को जोड़ने के लिए होता है।

[_____too hard + and + throwing out what ever food I had throughout the day]

"Throwing out whatever food I had throughout the day" show करता है कि 'vomiting' सही answer है।

SET-89

Although everyone wants to be successful in life, there are (1) _____ people who know the elements of success, the factors that go to build up success. Today, success is being (2) _____ with making money, with amassing millions and billions. Some people equate it with power and position. Many of us tend to equate success with visible material acquisitions. Outer things and external achievements are not a (3) _____ of success. Power, prestige, position, social influence and higher degrees awarded by universities — all these are outer things. They only touch the fringe of life; they do not enter the depths within. A man may have all these and yet maybe intellectually barren; he may be emotionally barren and spiritually sterile. Would you call such a man (4)_____? What then is success all about? What is true success? Success can be defined as the ability to be happy and make others happy; the ability to love and be loved; the ability to remain in peaceful (5)_____ with oneself; with those around you and with God's cosmic laws.

SSC CHSL - 01/06/2022 SHIFT-I

1. (a) a few (b) most of
(c) lot of (d) a majority

2. (a) challenged (b) confused
(c) decreased (d) amazed

3. (a) reason (b) measure
(c) thought (d) gift

4. (a) sober (b) successful
(c) sensible (d) thoughtful

5. (a) harmony (b) inner beauty
(c) pride (d) praise

Answer Key

1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (b)	4. (b)	5. (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) 'Lot of' और 'a majority' grammatically correct नहीं है। correct phrases है – a lot of / lots of और a majority of

इसलिए 'Lot of' और 'a majority' सही answer नहीं हो सकते।

Although एक contrast देने वाला conjunction है।

Writer यहाँ describe करता है कि हालांकि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति successful बनना चाहता है लेकिन success के elements बहुत कम लोग जानते हैं। इसलिए correct answer 'a few' है।

2. (b) Confuse

- **Challenge** = to question whether a statement or an action is right, legal/चुनौती देना
- **Confuse** = 1. to make somebody unable to think clearly or understand something/किसी को स्पष्ट रूप से सोचने में असमर्थ बनाना

2. to think wrongly that somebody/something is somebody/something else/किसी के बारे में गलत तरीके से सोचना

(Confuse + somebody/something + with + somebody/something else)

- **Decrease** = to become smaller in size, number/आकार/संख्या में कम करना
- **Amaze** = to surprise somebody very much 'Confused' is the correct answer./किसी को हैरान करना

यहाँ बताया गया है कि आजकल success को पैसे बनाने के साथ confuse किया जा रहा है। कुछ लोग success को power और position से आँकते हैं।

3. (b) Measure

- **Reason** = a cause or an explanation for something that has happened (reason for something)/कोई कारण या जो कुछ हुआ है, उसका विवरण
- **Measure** = 1. a way of judging the importance, value or effect of something/ किसी चीज के महत्व, मूल्य या परिणाम के बारे में सोचना 2. an official action that is done in order to achieve a particular aim (safety/austerity/temporary/emergency/ security / accurate/ performance + measure)
- **Thought** = something that you think/विचार
- **Gift** = a thing that you give to somebody on a special occasion/उपहार

यहाँ Writer convey करता है कि outer things और external achievements सफलता के सही मापन नहीं है। किसी के external achievement से हमें किसी की success को measure नहीं करना चाहिए। इसलिए 'measure' correct answer है।

4. (b) Successful

- **Sober** = serious and sensible or 'not drunk' / गंभीर और समझदार (sober + assessment/reflection)
- **Successful** = achieving your aims/सफल (successful + experiment/completion/career/ year)
- **Sensible** = able to make good judgements/सही निर्णय लेने में सक्षम, समझदारी भरा (sensible + way/ approach/decision)
- **Thoughtful** = showing that you think about and care for others/विचारशील, विचारपूर्ण (thoughtful + silence/approach)

यहाँ Writer critically रूप से convey कर रहा है जिस person के पास केवल outer things या external achievements है उसे successful नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

यह पूरा passage 'the true measures of success' के आस पास घूमता है। इसलिए यहाँ 'successful' contextually fit है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Serious** = Thinking about things in a careful and sensible way (चीजों के बारे में सावधानी व समझदारी से सोचना।)
  Ex- Be serious for a moment.
- **Grave** = Serious in manner, as if something sad, important, or worrying has happened (गंभीर जब कुछ दुखद, महत्त्वपूर्ण या चिंताजनक घटित हुआ है।)
  Ex- He looked very grave as he entered the room.
- **Solemn** = Looking or sounding very serious, without smiling or being happy (देखने व सुनने में बहुत गंभीर, बिना हँसे और खुश हुए।)
  Ex- A solemn expression
- **Sedate** = Slow, calm and relaxed (It is used before a noun)/धीमे, शान्त और आराम में
  Ex- A sedate pace.
- **Sober** = Serious and sensible (गंभीर और समझदार)
  Ex- A sober assessment of the situation



5. (a) Harmony

- **Harmony =** a state of peaceful existence and agreement/शांतिपूर्ण, समन्वय की स्थिति
  (In harmony + with something)
- **Inner beauty =** the personality of a person including his mind and character/मन या चरित्र की सुंदरता
- **Pride =** a feeling of being pleased that you get/जो प्राप्त किया है, उस पर अत्यधिक प्रसन्न होना।
  (Pride + in + something)
- **Praise =** a verbal expression of approval/प्रशंसा
  (Praise + for something + from somebody)

यहाँ पर preposition 'with' एक hint है। चारों options में से केवल 'harmony' ही 'with' के साथ associate हो सकता हैं। इसलिए correct answer 'harmony' है।

SET-90

Claims have been made that vaccines are responsible for certain (1) _____ health conditions, particularly autism, speech disorders and inflammatory bowel disease. Some of those claims focused on thimerosal, a mercury-containing compound used as a preservative in vaccines. Some people believed that autism (2)_____ a form of mercury poisoning, caused specifically by thimerosal in childhood vaccines. Those claims have been discredited. Still, misinformation and fear generated by false claims about associations (3)_____ autism and vaccines had a significant impact on individuals' perceptions about vaccine safety. (4)_____, most individuals in countries where vaccination is widespread have never personally experienced vaccine-preventable disease. Thus, the focus of concern for some people shifted from the negative effects of vaccine-preventable disease to the possible negative effects of the vaccines (5) _____.

SSC CHSL - 01/06/2022 SHIFT-II

1. (a) contemptuous (b) adverse
(c) affirm (d) disperse

2. (a) will (b) shall
(c) was (d) were

3. (a) one another (b) between
(c) each other (d) through

4. (a) for instance (b) therefore
(c) In addition (d) likewise

5. (a) themselves (b) yourself
(c) ourselves (d) itself

Answer Key

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (a)	5. (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Sentence को एक adjective की requirement है।

- **Contemptuous =** feeling or showing that you have no respect for somebody/something/तिरस्कारपूर्ण
  (A contemptuous + look/disregard/voice) (Be contemptuous of somebody/something)
- **Adverse =** negative and unpleasant/नकारात्मक और अप्रिय
  (Adverse + change/circumstances/weather condition/effect)
- **Affirm =** to state clearly that something is true or confirm/स्पष्ट रूप से बताना
- **Disperse =** to move in different directions/अलग-अलग दिशा में बिखेरना

'Affirm' और 'disperse' verbs हैं। इसलिए ये answer नहीं हो सकते हैं।

'Adverse' यहाँ contextually fit है। यहाँ पर यह vaccines के negative results के बारे में use हुआ है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Contemptuous** = Showing contempt (तिरस्कार करने वाला)
- **Contemptible** = Deserving contempt (तिरस्कृत किए जाने योग्य)
- **Contemptible behaviour** = Behaviour which deserves contempt
- **Contemptuous look** = Look which shows contempt



2. (c) 'Believed' को देखकर हमें पता लगता है कि sentence past tense में और subject 'Autism' एक singular noun है, अत: helping verb 'was' यहाँ correct answer है।

3. (b) Sentence में एक preposition की requirement है।

Each other और one another reflexive pronouns है, जिनका use mutual relationship को indicate करने में होता है। Each other का use दो persons/ things के साथ और one-another का use दो से ज्यादा persons/things के साथ होता है।

'Through' का use किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु के एक end से दूसरे end तक के लिए होता है।

Between के साथ 'and' का use होता है। इसलिए 'and' की help से हम आसानी से पता लगा सकते है कि सही answer 'between' है।

4. (a) **For instance** = for an example/उदाहरण के लिए

- **Therefore** = It is used the logical result of something that has just been mentioned./ इसीलिए
- **In addition** = as an extra person/thing/अतिरिक्त व्यक्ति या वस्तु
- **Likewise** = in a similar way/समान रूप से

Writer यहाँ एक उदाहरण देना चाहता है। इसलिए correct answer 'for instance' है।

5. (a) **Themselves** = the reflexive form of 'they'

- **Yourself** = the reflexive form of 'you'
- **Ourselves** = the reflexive form of 'we'
- **Itself** = the reflexive form of 'it'

यहाँ sentence में vaccines की बात हो रही है, अत: 'Themselves' correct answer है।

SET-91

Just before midnight he put on warm clothes and his new shoes and (1) _____ across the bridge. He turned (2)_____ the road and along the sound below the church. Ice had formed on the sound and inside the old harbour, but further out he could see a dark belt of (3)_____water. As he stood there, the lights on the (4)_____of the church went out, and it was dark all around him. It was (5) ____ cold and stars filled the sky.

SSC CHSL - 02/06/2022 SHIFT-III

1. (a) danced (b) stalked
(c) slept (d) walked

2. (a) under (b) inside
(c) off (d) over

3. (a) wet (b) closed
(c) dried (d) open

4. (a) architecture (b) tunnel
(c) vent (d) facade

5. (a) some (b) abundantly
(c) sparingly (d) icy

Answer Key

1.	(d)	2.	(c)	3.	(d)	4.	(d)	5.	(d)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Walk

- **Dance** = to move your body to the sound and rhythm of music/नृत्य
- **Stalk** = 1. to move slowly and quietly towards somebody (specially in order to harm or kill him)/ किसी को मारने या नुकसान पहुँचाने के लिए उसकी तरफ चुपके से धीरे-धीरे बढ़ना

  2. To follow somebody stealthily/ किसी का चुपके से पीछा करना
- **Sleep** = to have a sleep/सोना
- **Walk** = to move or go somewhere/चलना

Writer यहाँ describe करता है कि एक person एक side से Bridge की दूसरी side गया तो उसने अपने साथ गर्म कपड़े और shoes पहनकर bridge के इस तरफ से उस तरफ गया। इसलिए 'walked' contextually fit है।

2. (c) Off

- **Under** = It denotes 'position'.
  Ex- Lower than something
- **Inside** = It denotes 'location'.
  Ex- To or on the inner part of something
- **Off** = It denotes 'separation'.
  Ex- Away from a place or at a distance in space or time
- **Over** = It denotes 'position'.
  Ex- Higher than something

'Turn off' एक phrasal verb है। इसका मतलब है – to leave a road.

यहाँ पर writer convey करता है कि man ने bridge cross किया और road छोड़ा। इसलिए 'off' correct answer है।

3. (d) Open

- **Wet =** containing liquid/गीला
  (Wet + clothes/hair/grass/outfield/weather)
- **Closed =** not open/बंद
  (Closed + door/container/eyes/park/society)
- **Dried =** no wet or having no water/सूखा
  (Dried + flowers/herbs/fruit)
- **Open =** allowing things or people to go through, not covered/खुला
  (Open + window/borders/mouth/hand/water)
  Open water = a stench of water which is not enclosed by land, ice or other barriers.
  Writer यहाँ describe करता है कि हालांकि old harbour के अंदर बर्फ ने पानी का narrow passage (संकीर्ण रास्ता) बना दिया था फिर भी वह open water की एक dark belt देख सकता था। इसलिए correct answer 'open' है।

4. (d) Facade

- **Architecture =** the art and study of designing buildings/वस्तुकला
- **Tunnel =** an underground passage/सुरंग
- **Vent =** an opening that allows air, gas or liquid to pass out/जहाँ से air, gas और liquid निकलती हो
- **Facade =** the front of a building/किसी building का सामने का हिस्सा।
  यहाँ writer describe करता है कि जैसे ही Church के सामने की light off हो गई और उसके चारों ओर अंधेरा हो गया। इसलिए, 'facade' correct answer है।

5. (d) Icy

- **Some =** a small number/amount of something कम मात्रा/संख्या में
- **Abundantly =** in large quantities
  (Abundantly + clear/found)/प्रचुर मात्रा में
- **Sparingly =** in a way that is careful to use only a little of something, frugally/किसी चीज का ध्यानपूर्वक इस्तेमाल करना
- **Icy =** very cold or covered with ice
  (Icy + cold/winds/water)/बहुत ठंडा या बर्फ से ढ़का हुआ। यह passage में clear है कि वहाँ पर ठंड बर्फ की तरह जमा देने वाली है अर्थात् icy थी। इसलिए 'icy' contextually fit है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Ample** = It refers to a generous sufficiency to satisfy a particular requirement. (किसी particular requirement को पूरा करने में सक्षम)
  e.g. They have ample money for the trip.
- **Plentiful** = Available or existing in large amounts or numbers (बडी मात्रा या संख्या में उपलब्ध)
  e.g. These vegetables are a plentiful source of vitamins.
- **Abundant** = Greater or richer supply than 'Plentiful' (बडी मात्रा या संख्या में उपलब्ध)
  e.g. The stream is abundant with fish.

SET-92

Salander sat for a while (1) _____ the telephone after Armansky hung up. She went to her work corner in the living room (2) _____ looked at the notes she had pinned up on the wall and the papers she had (3)_____ on the desk. What she had managed to collect was mostly press cuttings and articles (4)_____ from the Internet. She took the papers and dropped (5) _____ in a desk drawer.

SSC CHSL - 02/06/2022 SHIFT-I

1. (a) to be holding (b) holds
(c) holding (d) hold

2. (a) and (b) so
(c) but (d) although

3. (a) tacked (b) slacked
(c) mounded (d) stacked

4. (a) cropped (b) uploaded
(c) cut (d) downloaded

5. (a) it (b) them
(c) the (d) that

Answer Key

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4. (d)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) यहाँ subject और main verb दी गई है इसलिए sentence में किसी दूसरी main verb की जरूरत नहीं है इसलिए verb की non-finite form का use होगा।

Holds – (Singular no. 3rd person verb) &

Hold – (V^1 = base form of the verb) ये दोनों ही main verb है इसलिए दोनों ही suitable नहीं हैं।

हम noun को describe करने के लिए present participle (adjective) का use कर सकते हैं।

Ex- It is never a good idea to disturb a sleeping bear. *(Present Participle)*

Ex- She saw Ted feeding the birds at the park. *(Present Participle)*

Ex- Thinking quickly, Sita grabbed a wrench to fix the leaky pipe.

यहाँ पर sleeping, feeding और thinking - Present Participle हैं। इसी प्रकार sentence में 'holding' का use भी present participle के रूप में किया गया है – ... holding the telephone, Salander sat for a while. इसलिए 'holding' correct answer है।

2. (a) And

- **And =** यह co-ordinating conjunction है। इसका use दो या दो से ज्यादा words, phrases और clause को join करने के लिए होता है।
- **So =** इसका use reason बताने के लिए होता है। यह दो clauses को connect करता है।
- **But =** इसका use किसी word, phrase या clause में पहले कही गई बात को contrast करने में होता है।
- **Although =** इसका use एक statement को किसी sentence में introduce करने के लिए तब होता है जब main statement surprising तब होता है।

Sentence कोई result और contrast को show नहीं करता है अत: so, but और although कोई sense नहीं बनाते। इसलिए 'and' correct answer है।

Ex- She went to her work corner in the living room.

Ex- She went to her work corner in the living room and looked at the notes she had pinned

3. (d) Stack

- **Tack =** to fasten something in place with tacks/किसी चीज को tack (किल्ली) की सहायता से दीवार जेसी चीजों पर लगा देना या fix कर देना।
- **Slack =** to work less hard than you usually do or should do/रोजाना से कम काम करना
- **Mound =** to form a mound (Mound is a large pile of earth or stones)/ढेर लगाना विशेष रूप से पत्थर या मिट्टी का
- **Stack =** to arrange objects neatly in a pile/ वस्तुओं को सही तरीके से इकट्ठा करना।

यहाँ writer convey करता है कि Salander ने papers को desk पर रखा हुआ था। इसलिए 'mound' इस context के लिए suitable नहीं है, क्योंकि mound का use meterials (stones, sand आदि) के लिए किया जाता है। 'Tacked' और 'slacked' out of context हैं। इसलिए 'stacked' correct answer है।

4. (d) Cut

- **Crop =** to cut a part off a photograph or picture so that it is a particular size or shape /किसी photo के part को काटकर उसके shape और size को adjust करना।
- **Upload =** the process of putting information or programs on a web server.
  (Upload + Something + on + Something)
- **Download =** the process of getting information or programs from a web server.
  (Download + something + from + something)
- **Cut =** to reduce the amount of something/to make something shorter/किसी चीज की मात्रा को घटाना।

यहाँ sentence ये कह रहा है कि वह Internet से download किये हुए कुछ press cutting और articles को manage करने में कामयाब हो पायी थी।

5. (b) She took the papers and dropped _____ in a desk drawer.

हम nouns के repetition को aviod करने के लिए pronouns का use करते है।

यहाँ पर papers के स्थान पर एक pronoun का use करना है। 'Papers' एक plural noun है जिसके लिए pronoun 'them' use होगा।

SET-93

While I was sitting there (1)_____over my failure to keep from having to spend (2) _____ glistering summer months on the freaking Cote of Azur, Grandmere started (3)_____ me from the phone. She kept (4)_____ her fingers on the phone to catch my attention. I just sat there blinking at her until finally she put her hand over the receiver and (5)_____ (so that nobody listens), "Amelia! In my bedroom, there is something for you".

SSC CHSL - 02/06/2022 SHIFT-II

1. (a) smirking (b) sulking
(c) grinning (d) clapping

2. (a) ours (b) me
(c) my (d) mine

3. (a) disconcerting (b) beckoning
(c) upsetting (d) dismissing

4. (a) piquing (b) snapping
(c) peering (d) tapping

5. (a) commended (b) cheered
(c) lauded (d) hissed

Answer Key				
1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (d)	5. (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Sulk

- **Smirk =** to smile in a silly or unpleasant way that shows that you are pleased with yourself. /मूर्खतापूर्ण या अप्रिय तरीके से मुस्कुराना *(negative connotation)*
- **Sulk =** to look angry and refuse to speak or smile because you want people to know that you are angry/गुस्से से दिखना *(negative connotation)*
- **Grin =** to smile widely/खुल कर मुस्कुराना *(positive connotation)*
- **Clap =** to show approval by clapping/ताली बजाना *(positive connotation)*

हर किसी को अपनी failure पर बुरा feel होता है यह negative feeling है। हमें एक negative connotation के word की ही need है। Writer यहाँ convey करता है कि वह चुप था और अपने failure के कारण गुस्से में था। इसलिए correct answer 'sulking' है।

2. (c) My

- **Ours =** possessive pronoun
- **Me =** personal pronoun
- **My =** possessive determiner
- **Mine =** possessive pronoun

Sentence में एक determiner की requirement है, क्योंकि determiner का use noun से पहले होता है। इसलिए 'correct' answer 'my' है।

3. (b) Beckoning

- **Disconcert =** to make somebody feel anxious, confused or embarrassed/किसी को चिंतित या शर्मिंदा महसूस कराना।
- **Beckon =** to give somebody a signal using your finger or hand, especially to call them near/ संकेत से अपने पास बुलाना
- **Upset =** to make somebody feel unhappy, anxious or annoyed/किसी को नाराज, चिंतित या परेशान करना
- **Dismiss =** to decide that somebody/something is not important/यह निर्णय करना कि कोई व्यक्ति/वस्तु ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है।

Writer describe करता है कि उसे इशारे से बुलाया गया। इसलिए correct answer 'beckoning' है। 'Upsetting', 'dismissing' और 'disconcerting' out of context हैं।

Toppers' Mantra

1. **See** = To become conscious of an object of vision

2. **Look at** = To make a conscious and direct endeavor to see

3. **Behold** = To fix the sight and the mind with distinctness and consideration upon something that has come to be clearly before the eyes

4. **Gaze** = To look intently, long, and steadily upon an object.

5. **Glance** = Look casually or momentarily

6. **Stare** = To look with a fixed intensity such as is the effect of surprise, alarm, or rudeness.

7. **Watch** = It brings in the element of time and often of wariness; we watch for a movement or change, a signal, the approach of an enemy, etc.

8. **Peer** = To look closely or carefully at something, especially when you cannot see it clearly



4. (d) Tapping

- **Pique =** to make somebody annoyed or upset/नाराज या परेशान करना
- **Snap =** to break something suddenly with a sharp noise/तेज आवाज के साथ किसी चीज को तोड़ना
- **Peer =** to look closely or carefully at something/किसी चीज को ध्यान से या नजदीक आकर देखना।
- **Tap =** to hit somebody/something quickly and lightly/थपथपाना

Writer यहाँ describe करता है कि वह उसे पास आने का इशारा कर रही है ओर उसका ध्यान पाने के लिए mobile पर धीरे-धीरे hit कर रही है। इसलिए 'tapping' contextually fit है।

5. (d) Hiss

- **Commend =** to praise somebody/something, especially publicly/सार्वजनिक रूप से प्रशंसा करना
- **Cheer =** to shout loudly in order to show support or praise for somebody/किसी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए जोर से चिल्लाना।
- **Laud =** to praise somebody/something/किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु की प्रशंसा करना
- **Hiss =** to say something in a quiet voice/धीरे से कुछ कहना, फुसफुसाना

इस question के लिए passage में एक clear hint है। 'so that nobody listens'. Passage पढ़कर हम आसानी से अनुमान लगा सकते है कि उसने बहुत धीरे से कुछ कहा, ताकि कोई ना सुन पाए। इसलिए 'hissed' correct answer है।

Toppers' Mantra

		GRAMMAR POINT		
AS------AS	**SO------AS**	**SO------THAT**	**SUCH------AS**	**SUCH------THAT**
जब दो चीजें किसी तरह से एक समान होती हैं, उनके बीच Comparison के लिए As-As का use होता है।	इसका प्रयोग भी उन दो चीजों का Comparison करने में होता है जो किसी तरह समान होती है।	इसका प्रयोग clause of reason को introduce करने तथा उसे explain करने में किया जाता है।	इसका प्रयोग किसी example को या mentioned किसी बात को explain करने के लिए किया जाता है।	इसका प्रयोग clause of reason को introduce करने तथा explain करने में किया जाता है।
यह positive तथा negative दोनों statements में use होता है।	यह only negative statements में use होता है।	So+adjective/adverb + that clause	Such + A/An + Adjective + Noun	Such + A/An + Adjective + Noun + that clause
Example:- In my opinion your new manager is not as skilled in dealing with problems as maine is.	**Example:-** I would like to remind you that I do not earn So much money as you do.	**Example:-** She spoke so quietly that we could not hear her at all from the second row.	**Example:-** He is not such an arrogant person as people say.	**Example:-** He has such high marks that he has applied for a scholarship.

SET-94

Many of the major supermarket chains have come under fire with accusations of (1)_____ unethical acts over the past decade. They've wasted tonnes of food, they've underpaid their suppliers and they've contributed to excessive plastic waste in their packaging, which has had its impact on our environment. But supermarkets and grocers are (2)_____ to sit up and take notice. In response to (3)_____ consumer backlash against the huge amounts of plastic waste generated by plastic packaging, some of the largest UK supermarkets have (4)_____ up a pact promising to transform packaging and cut plastic wastage. In a pledge to reuse, recycle or compost all plastic wastage by 2025, supermarkets are now beginning to take (5)_____ responsibility for the part they play in contributing to the damage to our environment, with one major supermarket announcing their plan to eliminate all plastic packaging in their own-brand products by 2023.

SSC CHSL - 03/06/2022 SHIFT-III

1. (a) various (b) most
(c) same (d) much

2. (a) being start (b) starting
(c) start (d) being starting

3. (a) believing (b) enlarging
(c) developing (d) growing

4. (a) signed (b) brought
(c) settled (d) resigned

5. (a) little (b) every
(c) any (d) some

Answer Key

1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Various

- **Various (usually before noun)** = several different/विभिन्न प्रकार के

  (Various + types/forms/kinds/aspects/reasons/ways/groups/parts)
- **Most** = 1. the largest in number or amount
  2. more than half of somebody/something
- **Same** = exactly the one or ones referred to or mentioned/बिल्कुल समान
- **Much** = a large amount of something (Used with uncountable nouns)/ज्यादा मात्रा

'Same' से पहले 'the' का use होता है। 'Much' का use uncountable nouns के साथ होता है। Hence, same & much are ruled out. Sentence में कहा गया है जो major supermarket chains हैं, उनमें से कई chains बहुत से unethical acts के आरोपों के घेरे में आई हैं।

2. (b) दिया गया sentence active voice में है, इसलिए 'are' के बाद 'v + ing' का इस्तेमाल होना है, अत: 'stating' correct answer है।

Complete sentence होगा – "Supermarkets and grocers are starting to sit up and take notice."

3. (d) Growing

- **Believe** = to think that something is true, correct or real/विश्वास करना
- **Enlarge** = to make something large or become large/बड़ा बनाना

  [Enlarge+ area/vocabulary/image]
- **Develop** = to change into a more advanced stronger form/विकसित करना और मजबूत बनाना

  [Develop + technology/products/strategy/system/method/model/technique]
- **Grow** = to increase in size or number/संख्या में या आकार में बढ़ना

'Growing' correct answer है। इसका use यह describe करने के लिए हुआ है कि consumer backlash के बढ़ने के response में UK के सबसे बड़े supermarket ने plastic wastage में कटौती करने का फैसला किया है। इसलिए 'growing' correct answer है।

4. (a) इस question में hint 'up' है।

'Sign up', 'settle up' and 'bring up' are phrasal verbs.

- **Sign up** = to sign a form or contract/कोई form या contract हस्ताक्षर करना।
- **Bring up** = to care for a child/to mention a subject and start to talk about it/एक बच्चे की देखभाल करना/किसी subject को mention करना और उसके बारे में बात करना
- **Settle up** = to pay all of an amount you owe/बकाया राशि का भुगतान करना
- **Resign up** = यह एक incorrect phrase है।

यहाँ बताया गया है कि UK के कुछ Supermarkets ने plastic wastage को कम करने और packaging को transform करने के लिए एक pact (agreement) sign किया है, इसलिए 'singed' correct answer है।

5. (d) Some

- 'Little' का use uncountable nouns के साथ negligibility 'न के बराबर quantity' के लिए होता है।
- 'Every' का use singular nouns (countable + uncountable) के साथ 'all' के sense में होता है।
- 'Any' का use positive sentences में singular nouns के साथ होता है। इसका use 'one of many' (अर्थात् अनेकों में से कोई एक) के sense में होता है।
- 'Some' का use uncountable nouns और plural countable nouns के साथ किसी चीज के amount या number के लिए होता है। इसलिए 'some' correct answer है। Writer यहाँ describe करता है कि supermarkets ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि environment को damage करने में उनका भी कुछ हाथ रहा है।

SET-95

Readers have been (1) _____ conditioned that they feel embarrassed to admit that they find it hard (2) _____ stomach the work of a literary giant for fear it would betray their plebeian taste. The (3) _____ is that a few read, and fewer enjoy, the novels of those who sit on the literary pedestal. We have (4) _____ ourselves to be persuaded that a book with a story can't be quite in the same class as a book that leaves us to (5) ____ what is unsaid.

SSC CHSL - 03/06/2022 SHIFT-I

1. (a) well (b) deeply
(c) rightly (d) so

2. (a) in (b) at
(c) to (d) on

3. (a) story (b) term
(c) myth (d) fact

4. (a) cared (b) thrown
(c) transited (d) allowed

5. (a) deny (b) accept
(c) malign (d) interpret

Answer Key

1.	(d)	2.	(c)	3.	(d)	4.	(d)	5.	(d)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) So

- **Well** = in a good, right or acceptable way/अच्छी, तरह से (Well + done/aware/suited/worth)
- **Deeply** = very deep/बहुत गहराई से (Deeply + religious/personal/rooted/held beliefs/grateful)
- **Rightly** = for a good reason/अच्छे कारण के लिए
- **So** = that conjunction का use किसी clause के द्वारा reason को explain करने के लिए होता है।)

  A clause (action) + so that + A clause (reason/explanation)

  Sentence में 'That' दिया हुआ है अत: blank space में हम 'so' का use करेंगे और sentence का meaning होगा: Readers इतने (so) conditioned हैं कि (that) वे embarrass feel करते है।

2. (c) English में ऐसे अनेक adjective हैं जिनके बाद infinitive आता है जैसे– delighted, eager, likely, determined, pleased, prepared, motivated, lucky, sad, nice, hard, difficult.

'Stomach' is not a noun in the sentence. It is a verb (V^1). इसलिए हम (to + V^1) अर्थात् infinitive का use करेंगे।

Hard to stomach = hard to accept

Stomach (verb) = to be able to watch, listen to, accept something that you think is unpleasant./ स्वीकार करने लायक होना।

इसलिए correct answer होगा 'to'. 'In', 'on' और 'at' prepositions हैं। हम preposition के बाद verb को Gerund (V^1 + ing) form में use करते हैं। इसलिए 'in', 'on', 'at' यहाँ suitable नहीं हैं।

3. (d) Fact

- **Story =** a description of events and people that the writer or speaker has invented in order to entertain people/कहानी

  (Love / adventure/detective/bedtime/original true + story)
- **Term =** a word or phrase used as the name of something, especially one connected with a type of language/ शब्द

  (Technical/legal/generic/better + term)
- **Myth =** fallacy or a story from ancient times/ मिथक, भ्रांति या प्राचीन काल की एक कहानी
- **Fact =** used to refer to a particular situation that exists or a thing that is known to be true/ तथ्य

  यहाँ writer describe करता है कि यह fact है कि कम लोग ही पढ़ते है और उससे भी कम लोग साहित्य पर आधारित novels का आनंद लेते हैं। इसलिए correct answer 'fact' है।

4. (d) Allow

- **Care =** to feel that something is important and worth worrying about/परवाह करना
- **Throw =** to move something/somebody suddenly and with force/फेंक देना
- **Transit =** to pass across or through an area/ पार करना
- **Allow =** to let somebody/something do something/किसी को कुछ करने देना

  Writer यहाँ describe करता है कि हमने खुद allow किया है कि हम मान लें कि एक story book उस book से अलग होती है जिसमें हमें अनकही बातों को स्वयं interpret करना पड़ता है। 'Transmit', 'thrown' और 'cared' are not suitable in this context. इसलिए correct answer 'allowed' है।

5. (d) **Deny =** to say that something is not true/यह कहना कि कुछ सही नहीं है

(Deny + allegation/charge/accusation)

- **Accept =** to take willing something that is offered/कुछ स्वीकार करना

  (Accept + apology/offer/proposal/job)
- **Malign =** to say bad things about somebody/ something publicly/सार्वजनिक रूप से किसी के बारे में बुरा कहना
- **Interpret =** to explain the meaning of something, to understand that something has a particular meaning/किसी चीज का meaning explain करना कोई विशेष अर्थ समझना

  Passage पढ़ने के बाद हम कह सकते है कि writer कहना चाहता है कि जिस book में story है, वह दूसरी books से अलग है जो हमें वह समझने के लिए छोड़ देती है जो उसमें नहीं कहा गया है। इसलिए correct answer 'interpret' है।

Toppers' Mantra

WORD MEANING ANTONYM

1. **Admit =** To agree that something is true – Deny
2. **Agree =** To say 'yes' / to have the same opinion – Refuse
3. **Allow =** To let somebody do something – Forbid
4. **Permit =** Officially let somebody do something – Prohibit
5. **Accept =** To take willing something that is offered – Decline
6. **Obey =** To do what you are told – Defy
7. **Select =** To choose sbd/sth from a group – Reject



SET-96

Relate comic things (1) _____ pompous fashion. Irregularity, in other words the unexpected, the surprising, the astonishing, are essential to and characteristic (2)_____ beauty. Two fundamental literary qualities: supernaturalism and irony. The blend (3)_____ the grotesque and the tragic are attractive to the mind, as is discord to blasé ears. Imagine a canvas for a lyrical, magical farce, for a pantomime, and translate it (4) _____ a serious novel. Drown the whole thing in an abnormal, (5) _____ atmosphere, in the atmosphere of great days – the region of pure poetry.

SSC CHSL - 03/06/2022 SHIFT-II

1. (a) off (b) over (c) at (d) in

2. (a) by (b) in (c) at (d) of

3. (a) up (b) of (c) to (d) on

4. (a) into (b) beside
(c) for (d) off

5. (a) plentiful (b) dreamy
(c) littered (d) hygienic

Answer Key				
1. (d)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (a)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) हमें preposition के use और understanding के बारे में जानने की जरूरत है।

- **Off =** यह separation को denote करता है।
  e.g. You need to take the top off the bottle first!
- **Over =** यह position को denote करता है। इसका use किसी object को cover करने के sense में किया जाता है।
  e.g. She put a blanket over the sleeping child.
  There was a lamp hanging over the table.
- **At =** यह target/direction/a point of time और place/proximate location को denote करता है।
  e.g. He will be at home.
  She pointed a gun at her.
- **In =** यह area/enclosure/a period of time को denote करत है।
  e.g. Ram is in love.
  e.g. She got in her car and went to school.

Sentence कहता है कि pompous (भड़काऊ) fashion में comic या funny things हैं, उन्हें relate कीजिए। अत: 'In' सही preposition है।

2. (d) हमें यहाँ preposition के usage को समझने की जरूरत है।

- **By =** It denotes 'the way of doing something/ the doer of an action/means'.
  e.g. Switch it on by pressing this button.
  e.g. You should travel by bus.
  e.g. The chair was broken by Ram.
- **In =** It denotes 'area/enclosure/a period of time'
  e.g. Ram is in love.
  e.g. She got in her car and went to school.
- **At =** It denotes 'target/direction/a point of time and place/proximate location'.
  e.g. He will be at home.
  e.g. She pointed a gun at her.
- **Of =** It denotes 'relation/possession'
  e.g. I met with a friend of mine yesterday.
  e.g. I like the paintings of Rahul.

हम 'of' preposition का use Noun 'characteristic' के साथ किसी person/thing का relation, उसकी किसी quality को show करने के लिए करते है। Hence, 'of' सही answer है।

3. (b) हमें preposition के use और understanding को जानने की जरूरत है।

- **Up =** इसका use higher position को denote करने के लिये होता है।
- **To =** इसका use destination/recipient के लिए होता है।
- **On =** इसका use 'surface'/'line' को denote करने में होता है।
- **Of =** इसका use 'relation'/'possession' को denote करने के लिये होता है।

'Blend' एक pleasant (अच्छा) या different (अलग-अलग) चीजों का useful combination है। अत: preposition 'of' का use noun 'blend' के साथ सही है। अत: 'of' सही answer है।

4. (a) **Beside =** next to or at the side of somebody/ something/बगल (बराबर) में या किसी के एक तरफ।
e.g. He sat beside me yesterday.

- **For =** इसका use 'reason/intention/purpose' को show करने के लिए होता है।
  e.g. It is a book for children.
  e.g. The town is famous for its cathedral.
- **Off =** यह separation को denote करता है।
  e.g. He fell off the ladder.
- **Into =** यह 'inside something' (किसी चीज के अन्दर) या 'a change in state' (स्थिति में बदलाव) को denote करता है।
  e.g. He came into the room.
  e.g. The fruit can be made into jam.

'Translation' language में एक change है। अत: into सही answer है।

5. (b) Dreamy

- **Plentiful =** available in large amounts/ numbers/ज्यादा amounts/numbers में available (उपलब्ध)
- **Dreamy =** having a lot of imagination, but not very realistic/काल्पनिक
- **Littered =** spread around a place, making it look untidy/किसी स्थान के चारों ओर फैलाना, गंदा करने के लिए।
- **Hygienic =** clean and free of bacteria/साफ और bacteria से free.

यहाँ एक clear hint है कि एक lyrical, magical farce, pantomime (मूक अभिनय) के लिए एक canvas, imagine करना है। अत: 'dreamy' contextually सही है।

SET-97

Science, according to popular (1)_____, is a remote and enigmatic idea that is (2)_____ the comprehension of ordinary minds and peace-loving people. This is most likely why the words 'scientist' and 'mad' have been used interchangeably for centuries. But, given that science is the foundation upon which our lives are built, isn't it (3)_____ that science appears to be beyond the common mind's comprehension? Similarly, mathematics, the (4)_____ of science, gives meaning to the concept of quantification and (5)_____ value for us humans. There are a few examples of how science and mathematics rewire our brains, just go and check.

SSC CHSL - 06/06/2022 SHIFT-III

1. (a) believe (b) believes
(c) belief (d) beliefs

2. (a) beyond (b) above
(c) before (d) for

3. (a) ironic (b) logical
(c) obvious (d) gracious

4. (a) glory (b) secret
(c) crest (d) bedrock

5. (a) unapparent (b) incomprehensible
(c) unequivocal (d) undecipherable

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (d)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) 'Popular' एक adjective है और हम जानते है कि एक adjective, एक noun को qualify करता है, अत: हमें इस blank को fill करने के लिए noun चाहिए।

- 'Believe' और 'believes' verb की forms है। इसलिए वे ruled out हो गईं।
- Belief (uncountable noun) = A feeling of certainty that something exists, is true or is good.
  किसी के existence (अस्तित्व) को स्वीकारना
- Beliefs (plural noun) = इसका use विशेष रूप से religious, political जैसे adjectives के साथ किया जाता है लेकिन passage का religious और political views से कोई connection नहीं है। अत: 'Belief' सही answer है।

2. (a) Above

- 'Above' का use किसी ऊँचे place या position के sense में होता है।
- 'Before' का use किसी चीज के पहले का time या position बताने में होता है।
- 'For' का use, 'intention/reason/purpose बताने में होता है।
- 'Beyond' का use किसी से ज्यादा होना या किसी सीमित न होना के sense में होता है।
  (Beyond + belief/repair/recognition/comprehension/understanding)
  यहाँ writer describe करता है कि कोई चीज 'समझ के परे' (Beyond comprehension) है। इसलिए correct answer है 'beyond'.

3. (a) Ironic

- **Ironic** = जो express हो उसके opposite meaning होना या funny होना क्योंकि तुमने जैसा expect किया था उससे अलग हुआ।
  (Ironic + comment/glance/situation)
- **Logical** = sensible or reasonable/समझदार और तर्कपूर्ण
  (Logical + conclusion/explanation/argument/way)
- **Obvious** = easy to see or understand, leaving no doubts/देखने या समझने में आसान, बिना किसी doubt के।
- **Gracious** = kind, polite and generous/kind (दयालु), polite और generous

Writer बताता है कि science एक foundation है जिस पर हमारा जीवन बना हुआ है फिर भी सामान्य और शान्तिप्रिय लोग इसे नहीं समझ सकते है। इस situation को 'Irony' कह सकते है। जो expected है, यह उससे एकदम अलग है। इसलिए correct answer है 'Ironic'.

4. (d) Bedrock

- **Glory** = great success that praise and honour/महिमा, शोभा
- **Secret** = something that is known about by few people/रहस्य
- **Crest** = the top part of a hill/hill (पहाड़ी) का सबसे ऊँचा हिस्सा।
- **Bedrock** = a strong base for something, especially the facts or the principles on which it is based./किसी चीज के लिए एक strong base होना।

सभी जानते है कि mathematics, science पर based है। अत: 'bedrock' contextually सही है।

5. (c) Unequivocal

- **Unapparent** = not easy to see or understand /देखने या समझने में आसान न होना। *(negative connotation)*
- **Incomprehensible** = that cannot be understood/जिसे समझा न जा सके। *(negative connotation)*
- **Unequivocal** = expressing your opinion or intention very clearly/opinion या intention, को स्पष्ट रूप से express करना। *(positive connotation)*
- **Undecipherable** = impossible to read or understand/पढ़ने या समझने में नामुमकिन *(negative connotation)*

Writer यहाँ mathematics के positive aspects के के बारे में बात करता है। अत: हमें ऐसा एक word चाहिए जिसकी connotation positive हो। अत: unequivocal सही answer है।

SET-98

Our host started to read and the (1) _____ stopped. There was a sweet (2) _____ as each person read, not one that felt forced or imposed in any way. People did not seem to (3) _____ or cough, but perhaps that is just how I remember it now. I know I was increasingly self-conscious as the readings came closer to me and that when it was my turn I think I (4) _____ through most of it, probably without making any sense of the (5) _____.

SSC CHSL - 06/06/2022 SHIFT-I

1. (a) chatter (b) fritter
(c) rattle (d) patter

2. (a) chaos (b) silence
(c) din (d) noise

3. (a) sleep (b) sing
(c) fidget (d) distract

4. (a) played (b) mumbled
(c) grumbled (d) dozed

5. (a) poetry (b) music
(c) dance (d) pottery

Answer Key				
1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Chatter

- **Chatter** = continuous rapid talk about unimportant things/बेकार की चीजों पर लगातार बातें करना।
- **Fritter** = a piece of fruit, meat or vegetable/ किसी फल, सब्जी का टुकड़ा।
- **Rattle** = a series of short loud sounds made when hard objects hit against each other/ जब दो कठोर चीजे आपस में टकराती है तो उससे उत्पन्न आवाजें। (Teeth/windows + rattles.)
- **Patter** = the sound that is made by something repeatedly hitting a surface quickly/कोई चीज लगातार surface पर गिरने या पड़ने पर उत्पन्न आवाज।

The patter of (rain on the roof/feet/footsteps)

Writer बताता है कि जब host पढ़ना शुरू करता है तब सभी unimportant बातें बंद हो जाती है। अत:, 'chatter' सही answer है।

2. (b) Silence

- **Chaos** = a complete lack of order/अव्यवस्था

(Economic/political/domestic/total + chaos)

- **Silence** = a complete lack of sound/शांति

(Absolute/embarrassed/awkward/ uncomfortable deafening + silence)

- **Din** = a loud, unpleasant noise that lasts for a long time/बहुत समय तक चलने वाला शोरगुल।

(Make + an awful din)

- **Noise** = a sound, especially when it is loud, unpleasant or frightening/शोर

(Make a noise)

जब बातें बंद हो जाती हैं, तब वहां कोई आवाज नहीं होती। इस sentence में adjective 'Sweet'. भी एक hint है कि हमें एक ऐसा word चाहिए। जिसमें positive connotation है। 'Chaos', 'Din' और Noise, negative connotation रखते है। अत: 'silence' सही anwser है।

3. (c) Fidget

- **Sleep** = to rest with eyes closed and your mind and body not active/सोना
- **Sing** = to make musical sounds with your voice/गाना
- **Fidget** = to move about restlessly, nervously or impatiently/बेचैन होकर घूमना।
- **Distract** = to take somebody's attention away from something/किसी चीज से ध्यान हटाना।

Writer बताता है कि यह एक मीठी शांति है। कोई भी अपनी body, hands या feet move नहीं कर रहा, nervousness या excitement की वजह से। अत: 'fidget' contextually सही है।

4. (b) Mumble

- **Play** = to do things to enjoy yourself/खेलना
- **Mumble** = to say or speak something in a quiet voice in a way that is not clear/धीमी आवाज में कुछ कहना
- **Grumble** = to complain about something that is not very serious/शिकायत करना
- **Doze** = to sleep lightly for a short time/थोड़ी देर के लिए सोना, झपकी लेना

'Play', 'grumbled' and 'dozed' इनका यहाँ कोई sense नहीं है। अत: 'mumbled' सही answer है।

5. (a) Pottery

- **Pottery** = the skill of making pots./बर्तन बनाने की कला।
- **Music** = a pleasant arrangement of sounds./संगीत
- **Dance** = a series of movements and steps that are usually performed to music/नृत्य
- **Poetry** = poems in general/काव्य

इन सभी options में सिर्फ poetry ही पढ़ने से related है।

अत: 'poetry' सही answer है।

SET-99

Cloud computing is a type of Internet-based computing that provides (1)_____ computer processing resources and data to computers and other devices on demand. Cloud computing and storage solutions provide users and enterprises (2)_____ various capabilities to store and process their data in third-party data centres. Local computers no longer have to do all the heavy lifting when it comes to running applications. The goal of cloud computing is to apply traditional supercomputing or high-performance computing power, normally used by military and research (3)_____, to perform tens of trillions of computations per second, in consumer oriented application such as financial (4)_____, to deliver personalised information and to provide data storage. In 2013, it was reported that cloud computing had become a highly demanded service or (5)_____ due to the advantages of high computing power, cheap cost of services, high performance, scalability, accessibility as well as availability.

SSC CHSL - 06/06/2022 SHIFT-II

1. (a) unsolicited (b) prohibited
   (c) unspecified (d) shared
2. (a) from (b) into
   (c) for (d) with
3. (a) facilities (b) support
   (c) methodologies (d) designs
4. (a) marketplace (b) literacy
   (c) portfolios (d) burden
5. (a) authentication (b) utility
   (c) performance (d) subscription

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Shared

- **Unsolicited** = not asked or not wanted/जो पूछा गया न हो और जिसकी जरूरत न हो।

(Unsolicited + advice)

- **Prohibited** = not permitted/मना होना, permission न होना (Prohibited + substance)
- **Unspecified** = not stated clearly or definitely /निश्चित रूप से न बताया गया (Unspecified + date)
- **Shared** = owned or experienced by more than one person/एक से ज्यादा लोगों के साथ बाँटा गया

(Shared + interest/ownership)

इस question के answer के लिए हमें computer से related कुछ technical words पता होने ही चाहिए।

Shared resources, computer के data information को refer करता है। जिसे एक hardware device LAN के द्वारा आसानी से access किया जा सकता है। अत: 'shared' सही answer है।

2. (d) 'From' preposition का use 'source/origin' को denote करने में होता है।

'Into' preposition, inward motion/change को denote करती है।

'For' का use 'reason' बताने में करते हैं।

Preposition 'with' का use 'association'/'tools' को denote करने में होता है।

हमें 'provide' के साथ use होने वाली preposition के बारे में पता होना चाहिए। provide के साथ preposition 'with' का use करते है।

Ex- The company supplied/provided/ presented schools **<u>with</u>** sports equipment.

Ex- The company supplied/provided/ presented sports equipment **<u>to</u>** schools.

अत: 'with' सही answer है।

3. (a) Facilities

- **Facilities** = किसी particular purpose के लिए provide किये गये building, services, equipment आदि सुविधाएँ।
- **Support** = something that you give to somebody in order to help them/सहायता
- **Methodology** = a set of methods and principles used to perform a particular activity/methods और principles का एक set जो किसी particular activity को perform करें।
- **Design** = an arrangement of something (drawing/plan/model)/प्रारूप, रूपरेखा

Writer यहाँ बताता है कि cloud computing का goal, high-performance computing power की facilities को provide कराना है जो कि प्राय: military और research centres के द्वारा use की जाती है। अंत: 'facilities' सही answer है।

4. (c) Burden

- **Market place** = एक ऐसी जगहा जहाँ कोई particular products या services खरीदे या बेचे जाते हों।
- **Literacy** = the ability to read and write/लिखने और पढ़ने की क्षमता।
- **Burden** = a duty, responsibility, etc that causes worry/एक ऐसी duty या responsibility जो चिंता का कारण बनें।
- **Portfolio** = a collection of financial investments like stocks, bonds etc.

Passage पढ़ने के बाद यह clear हो जाता है कि 'portfolios' सही answer है, क्योंकि sentence यहाँ personalised information को deliver करने की बात कर रहा है। 'Portfolio' एक collection होता है data और information का।

5. (b) Utility

- **Authentication** = the act of proving that something is real, true or what somebody claims it is./प्रामाणिकता
- **Utility** = a service provided for the public./ Public के लिए provide की गई service.
- **Performance** = the act of performing
- **Subscription** = paying money regularly in order to receive or use something/किसी चीज को प्राप्त करने या प्रयोग करने के लिए regularly pay करना।

Writer बताता है कि cloud computing के द्वारा public के लिए services शुरू की गई थी, जो कि अच्छी performance, accessibility और availability के साथ-साथ कम कीमत पर उपलब्ध थी। अत: 'utility' contextually सही है।

SET-100

One of the most devastating periods in European history came (1)____ the fourteenth century, with the epidemic of bubonic plague, also known as the 'Great Plague' and later dubbed the 'Black Death'. At the time of its first pandemic, the bubonic plague was a terrifying disease, killing indiscriminately and (2)____ cities and towns devastated in its wake. It appeared to spread just by touching clothes and people who (3)_____healthy one day might be dead the next. Faced with such a mysterious and horrifying illness, many believed that this was a divine (4)_____ for their sins. Researchers in Hong Kong at the end of the nineteenth century discovered that the disease is caused by the bacteria 'Yersinia Pestis'. Modern (5)_____ practices and medicine have greatly subdued the impact of the bubonic plague, but have never completely eliminated it.

SSC CHSL - 07/06/2022 SHIFT-III

1. (a) by (b) at
(c) through (d) during

2. (a) settling (b) reckoning
(c) keeping (d) leaving

3. (a) departed (b) seemed
(c) became (d) kept

4. (a) order (b) accolade
(c) oracle (d) punishment

5. (a) cultural (b) unhygienic
(c) ongoing (d) sanitary

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (d)	5. (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) During

- एक preposition के रूप में 'by' का use, 'means' (साधन) और 'doer' को denote करने के लिए किया जाता है।
  e.g. He went there by train.
  e.g. The chair was broken by Ram.
- At का use 'specific time/location' और target को denote करने में होता है।
  e.g. He arrived late at the station.
  e.g. We left at 2 o'clock.
- 'Through' एक preposition है जिसका mean, "एक end से दूसरे तक जाना" है।
  e.g. The burglar got in through the window.
- 'During' एक preposition है जिसका use 'duration' बताने में होता है।
  e.g. He was taken to the hospital during the night.
  हम सबको पता है कि a century, 100 साल का समय है। अत: 'duration' सही answer है।

2. (d) Leaving

- **Settle** = to decide something finally or to put an end to something/finally कुछ decide करना या कुछ पूरा करना।

  (To settle + a dispute/a matter/an issue/case)
- **Reckon** = to think something or have an opinion/कुछ सोचना या कोई राय रखना।
- **Keeping** = to stay in a particular position/किसी particular situation में रहना।

  (Keep + somebody/something + adjective)
- **Leave** = to make or allow somebody/something to remain in a particular condition/किसी को किसी particular situation में छोड़ना।

  दोनों constructions:-

  "Keep + somebody/something + adjective" और "Leave + somebody/something + adjective" grammatically सही है।

  'Keep' progress को denote करता है जबकि 'leave' result को। यहाँ शहरों का तबाह होना bubonic plague का परिणाम है। अत: 'leaving' सही answer है।

3. (b) Seemed

- **Depart** = to leave a place, especially to start a trip/एक स्थान छोड़ना, especially एक trip शुरू करने के लिए।
- **Seem** = to give the impression of being something/प्रतीत होना।
- **Become** = to start to be something./होना
- **Keep** = to stay in a particular position/किसी particular situation में रहना।

  Depart एक linking verb नहीं है, इसलिए यह answer नहीं हो सकता। Sentence कहता है कि जो लोग आज बिल्कुल healthy दिख रहे थे, वो अगले दिन मर भी सकते थे। यहाँ 'Black Death' की बात हो रही है, जो एक दूसरे के contact में आने से फैलती थी।

4. (d) Punishment

- **Order** = the state that exists when people obey laws, rules/आदेश
- **Accolade** = praise or an award for an achievement that people admire/तारीफ या अवॉर्ड
- **Oracle** = the message of gods./देवताओं का संदेश
- **Punishment** = the act or way of punishing somebody/दंड या सजा

  हम सब जानते है कि एक व्यक्ति को उसके पापों के लिए सजा मिलती है। Writer बताता है कि कुछ लोगों के according, mysterious और horrifying illness एक divine punishment है। अत: 'Punishment' सही answer है।

5. (d) Sanitary

- **Cultural** = connected with the culture of a society/(society और culture से जुड़ा होना।)

  (Cultural + differences/diversity/ exchange/institution/change)
- **Unhygienic** = not clean therefore causing disease or infection/साफ न होना जिसके कारण बीमारी हों।

  (Unhygienic + conditions/food/kitchen)
- **Ongoing** = continuing to exist/लगातार अस्तित्व में रहना।

  (Ongoing + debate/discussion/process/investigation)
- **Sanitary** = relating with cleanness/सफाई से related

  (Sanitary + conditions/practices/facilities)

  Writer बताता है कि medicine का use और साफ-सफाई bubonic plague के impact को control करते हैं। 'Unhygienic' context के opposite है। और 'cultural' और 'ongoing' context से बाहर है। अत: 'Sanitary' सही answer है।

SET-101

The (1) ____ of roads in the 1700s and 1800s made the (2)____ of goods and people much easier. Many nobles and businessmen (3)_____ their wealth in building bridges and tunnels. John Metcalfe was one of the most (4)_____ road builders of this period. He was blind and felt the surface of the road. This was done to make sure that it met his (5)_____.

SSC CHSL - 07/06/2022 SHIFT-I

1. (a) stagnation (b) recovery
(c) setback (d) improvement

2. (a) traffic (b) delivery
(c) shipment (d) transportation

3. (a) donated (b) supported
(c) promoted (d) invested

4. (a) credulous (b) fascinated
(c) attentive (d) remarkable

5. (a) desire (b) requirements
(c) wish (d) condition

Answer Key

1.	(d)	2.	(d)	3.	(d)	4.	(d)	5.	(b)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Improvement

- **Stagnation** = the fact of no longer developing or making progress/progress का रूक जाना।
- **Recovery** = the process of becoming well again after an illness or injury/बीमारी के बाद पुन: स्वस्थ होना।
- **Setback** = a difficulty or problem that delays or prevents something/बाधा, प्रतिरोध
- **Improvement** = the act of making something better or a change in something that makes it better/सुधार

Sentence कहता है कि 1700s और 1800s में road में कुछ सुधार हुआ जिससे लोगों का काम आसान हुआ। सुधार के संदर्भ में 'Improvement' सही answer है।

2. (d) (The _____ of goods and people)

यहाँ जिस word की requirement है वह goods और people दोनों के लिए context के according fit होना चाहिए।

- **Traffic** = the vehicles that are on a road at a particular time/vehicles वाहन जो किसी particular time पर road पर हैं।
- **Delivery** = the act of taking something to the people they have been sent to./किसी से कुछ लेना जो उनके द्वारा भेजा गया हों।
- **Shipment** = the process of sending goods from one place to another/एक स्थान से दूसरे तक सामान भेजना।
- **Transportation** = a system for carrying people or goods from one place to another/ लोगों या सामान को एक स्थान से दूसरे तक ले जाना।

'Traffic of people' context के according सही नहीं है।

'Delivery' और 'Shipment' सिर्फ goods (सामान) के लिए use होते है। अत: ये answer नहीं हो सकते है। 'Transportation' का use people तथा goods दोनों के लिए होता है अत: 'transportation' सही answer है।

3. (d) Invest

- **Donate** = to give money, food, clothes, etc./ पैसे, खाना, कपड़े आदि मुफ्त में देना। to somebody/ something, especially a charity
- **Support** = to help or encourage somebody/ something/किसी की help करना/encourage करना।
- **Promote** = to help sell a product, service etc. to make it more popular/किसी product या service को बेचने में मदद करना, उसे और popular बनाना।
- **Invest** = to spend money on something in order to make a profit/निवेश करना

(Invest something in something)

Passage में writer बताता है कि businessmen ने अपना पैसा bridges और tunnels (सुरंग) बनाने में invest किया। अत: 'Invested' सही answer है।

4. (d) Remarkable

- **Credulous** = too ready to believe things and therefore easy to trick/चीजों पर आसानी से भरोसा करने वाला, जिसे आसानी से बेवकूफ बनाया जा सके।
- **Fascinated** = very interested/आकर्षित
- **Attentive** = listening or watching carefully/ ध्यान से देखना या सुनना।
- **Remarkable** = special in a way that makes people be impressed/उल्लेखनीय

'Fascinated' एक ungradable adjective है इसलिए हम इसके साथ more या most का use नहीं कर सकते है। अत: ये answer नहीं आ सकता।

'Credulous' एक negative connotation का word है। जबकि sentence की theme positive है। अत: यह answer नहीं होगा। 'Attentive' context से बाहर है।

अत: 'remarkable' सही answer है, क्योंकि sentence कहता है कि John Metcalfe उस दौर के सबसे उल्लेखनीय (remarkable) road makers में से एक था।

5. (b) Requirements

- **Desire** = a strong wish to have or to do something/कुछ करने की बहुत इच्छा होना।
- **Requirement** = something that you need or want/आवश्यकता
- **Wish** = a desire to do something/कुछ करने की इच्छा।
- **Condition** = the circumstances of situation in which people live/ऐसी स्थिति जिसमें लोग रहते हैं।

'Meet the requirement' $\frac{23}{11}$ to completely fulfill or satisfy the conditions required for something/जरूरतों को पूरा करना।

'Meet the requirement एक fixed phrase है। अत: 'requirement' सही answer है।

SET-102

The next Faerie Market was held (1)_____ schedule (2)_____ the other side of the wall. The two boys were not allowed to go to the market, but they wanted to. This was a source of great (3)_____ to the boys. The younger of the two had a kitten. She grew slowly but was the sweetest cat in the world, until, one evening, she began to (4)_____ around the house impatiently. The cat was off in the dark and the boy never saw the cat again. He was (5)_____ for a while.

SSC CHSL - 07/06/2022 SHIFT-II

1. (a) on (b) by
(c) at (d) upon

2. (a) at (b) on
(c) upon (d) in

3. (a) abhorrence (b) irritation
(c) ebullience (d) hatred

4. (a) sleep (b) march
(c) prowl (d.) trot

5. (a) petrified (b) inconsolable
(c) sanguine (d) blithesome

Answer Key

1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) **On schedule** = at the expected or planned time.

(We have a good track record and have repaid a loan of £30,000 on schedule.)

- **Behind schedule** = not according to the schedule or late.

(We're running about five minutes behind schedule.)

Writer बताता है कि Faerie Market, planned time पर लगाई गई थी। अत: 'on' सही answer है।

2. (b) 'Side' = either of two halves of a surface, an object or an area that is divided by an imaginary central line.

अत: 'On the other side of something' grammar के हिसाब से fit है।

'At the side of something' सही है लेकिन इसका meaning, physically किसी के side होना है और इसके लिए सबसे common word 'beside' है। इस phrase में 'side' का meaning किनारा है।

Ex- There is a café on the other side of the lake.

Ex- The car was stopped at the side of the road with its hazard lights flashing.

3. (b) Irritation

- **Abhorrence** = a strong feeling of hating somebody/something, especially for moral reasons/किसी से बहुत नफरत करना
- **Irritation** = the state of being annoyed/नाराज होनी की स्थिति।
- **Ebullience** = the quality of being full of confidence, energy and good humour/ confidence से भरा हुआ होने की स्थिति।
- **Hatred** = a very strong feeling of dislike/ नापसन्द करना, घृणा

Passage में clearly बताता गया है कि दो boys market जाना चाहते है but उन्हें allow नहीं किया जाता है। हम easily बता सकते है कि इसका meaning 'Annoyed' के sense में है। अत:, 'irritation' सही answer है।

4. (c) Prowl

- **Sleep** = to rest with your eyes closed and your mind and body not activ/सोना
- **March** = to walk with stiff regular steps like a soldier/Soldier की तरह regular steps से चलना।
- **Prowl** = to walk around a room, an area, etc. especially you are bored, anxious, etc./एक room या area के चारों तरफ टहलना, especially जब आप bore हो रहे हो।
- **Trot** = to run or walk fast/तेज चलना या दौड़ना।

Writer बताता है कि दोनों लड़कों में छोटे के पास बिल्ली का बच्चा [kitten] था। वह इस दुनिया की सबसे sweet बिल्ली थी। एक दिन, वो impatient थी और चिंता में room में टहल रहे थी। अत: 'prowl' सही answer है।

5. (b) Inconsolable

- **Petrified** = extremely frightened/बहुत ज्यादा डरा हुआ (A petrified expression)
- **Inconsolable** = very sad and unable to accept help or comfort/बहुत दुखी होना और help न ले पाना। (Inconsolable grief)
- **Sanguine** = cheerful and confident about the future/(future को लेकर cheeful और confident) (Take a sanguine view)
- **Blithesome** = filled with pleasure/खुशी से भरा हुआ। (A blithesome person)

लड़का बिल्ली को नहीं देख सका और दुखी और चिंतित हो गया।

'Sanguine' और 'blithesome' context के opposite है, और 'petrified' context से अलग है। अत:, 'inconsolable' सही answer है।

SET-103

Living organisms (1)_____ their own kind through a process called reproduction. Plants also increase in number through the process of reproduction. Different plants reproduce in different ways. Most of the flowering plants produce seeds. Plants produce many seeds. Few of these seeds (2)_____ and germinate into new plants. When a seed gets the (3)_____ amount of air, water, soil and sunlight, it grows into a plant. Fruits have seeds (4)_____ them. When a fruit (5)_____ up, the seeds inside it can be used to grow new plants of the same kind.

SSC CHSL - 08/06/2022 SHIFT-III

1. (a) design (b) construct
(c) spread (d) create

2. (a) prevail (b) exist
(c) survive (d) bear

3. (a) helpful (b) equal
(c) right (d) valid

4. (a) interior (b) inside
(c) inner (d) inward

5. (a) soaks (b) dries
(c) wipes (d) dehydrates

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Create

- **Design =** to decide how something will look, work etc. by drawing plans, making models/ कोई चीज कैसी दिखेगी या लगेगी ये decide करना।
  (Design + building/product/website/ kitchen/programme / course)
- **Construct =** to build or make something/कुछ बनाना जैसे buildings, roads etc.
  (Construct + a building/shelter/frame)
- **Spread =** to make something affect, be known by, or be used by more and more people/फेलाना, बहुत सारे लोगों तक पहुँचाना/पहुँचना
  (Spread + rumours/flames)
- **Create =** to make something happen or exist/ कुछ नया बनाना/अस्तित्व में लाना
  (Create + jobs/opportunities/ problems/ position/impression/kind)

'Design' especially models/buildings के लिए use होता है और Construct, buildings/machines के लिए। इसलिए यह answer नहीं हो सकते। 'Spread' context के according नहीं है। यहाँ sentence कहता है कि 'Living organisms' अपने जैसे ही organisms को create करते हैं reproduction के process द्वारा। अत: 'create' सही answer है।

2. (c) Survive

- **Prevail =** to continue to exist/अस्तित्व में बने रहना।
- **Exist =** to be present in a place or situation/ अस्तित्व में होना।
- **Survive =** to continue to live or exist despite a dangerous event/खतरनाक परिस्थिति के बावजूद जीवित रहना।
- **Bear =** to deal with something unpleasant/ सहन करना/बर्दाश्त करना

Writer बताता है कि ज्यादातर पेड़ बीज produce करते है लेकिन उनमें से सिर्फ कुछ ही survive कर पाते है और बीज उगाने में सफल होते है। अत:, 'Survive' सही answer है।

3. (c) Right

- **Helpful =** able to improve a particular situation/सहायक
  (Helpful + advice/information/hints/tips/ comments/person)
- **Equal =** the same in size, quantity, value/ size, quantity और value में समान।
  (Equal + number/amount/parts/measure/ partners/rights/access)
- **Right =** correct/suitable for a particular situation/thing/सही
  (Right + way/direction/decision/amount/ number)
- **Valid =** that is legally or officially acceptable/ जो legal या officially मान्य हो।
  (Valid + passport/claim/reason)

Writer बताता है कि जब बीज को उपयुक्त (suitable) air, water, soil और sunlight मिलती है, तब वह पौधा [plant] बनता है। सारे options में सिर्फ 'right' को 'suitable' की जगह use कर सकते है। अत: 'right' सही answer है।

4. (b) Inside

- **Interior (adj.) =** connected with the inside part of something/किसी चीज के अन्दर के हिस्से से जुड़ा हुआ।
  (Interior + walls/regions/angles)
- **Inside (preposition/adj.) =** the inner part of something/किसी चीज के अन्दर का हिस्सा
  Ex- Go inside the house. *(Preposition)*
  Ex- It is inside information. *(Adjective)*

- **Inner (adj.) =** close to the centre of something or private and secret/किसी चीज के centre के close या secret (Inner + turmoil/life/voice)
- **Inward (adj.) =** inside your mind or towards the centre of something/अन्दर की तरफ।

  (Inward + smile/ panic/flow/curve)

  'Interior', 'inner' और 'inward' adjective हैं।

  अत: यह answer नहीं हो सकते। लेकिन 'inside' adjective के साथ-साथ preposition भी होता है। और दिये गये sentence में seeds और them को connect करने के लिए एक preposition चाहिए। इसलिए 'inside' सही answer है, क्योंकि sentence कहता है कि fruits के अंदर seeds (बीज) होते हैं।

5. (b) Dry up

- **Soak =** to make something wet/गीला करना।
- **Dry up =** to become completely dry or make something dry/पूरी तरह सूख जाना
- **Wipe =** to erase or to rub a surface in order to clean something/मिटाना या कुछ साफ करने के लिए surface को rub करना।
- **Dehydrate =** to remove the water from something, especially food, in order to preserve it/किसी चीज से पानी निकालना। विशेष रूप से उसे सुरक्षित करने के लिए।

  'Dry up' एक phrasal verb है। लेकिन 'Dehydrate up' का कोई sense नहीं है। 'Soaks' context के opposite है और 'wipes' context से अलग है।

  अत: 'dries' सही answer है, क्योंकि sentence कहता है कि जब fruits में पानी नहीं रहता और वो सुख जाते हैं, तब उनके बीजों का इस्तेमाल नये पौधे उगाने के लिए किया जा सकता है।

SET-104

There was once a young man who wished to (1)_____ his heart's desire. And while that is, as beginnings go, there was much about this young man and what happened to him was unusual, (2)_____ even he never knew the whole of it. The tale started. The town of Wall stands today as it has (3)_____ for six hundred years, on a high (4)_____ of granite slab amidst small forest woodland. There is a road from Wall, a winding track rising sharply up from the forest, where it is (5)_____with rocks and small stones.

SSC CHSL - 08/06/2022 SHIFT-I

1. (a) appreciate (b) achieve
(c) prevail (d) value

2. (a) despite (b) even though
(c) although (d) in spite

3. (a) established (b) stood
(c) erected (d) edified

4. (a) furrow (b) trench
(c) jut (d) line

5. (a) sequenced (b) lined
(c) queued (d) furnished

Answer Key

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Achieve

- **Appreciate =** to recognize the good qualities of somebody/something/किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु की अच्छी qualities को महत्त्व देना, तारीफ करना

  (Appreciate + beauty/music/literature/efforts)
- **Achieve =** to obtain something by making an effort for a long time/लम्बे समय तक प्रयास करके कुछ पाना।

  (Achieve + success/results/goal/objective/aim/desire)
- **Prevail =** to become effective/प्रभावशाली होना

  (यह एक intransitive verb है।)
- **Value =** to think that something/somebody is important/किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु को महत्त्व देना।

  Sentence एक आदमी की बात कर रहा है जो दिल की इच्छा पूरी करना चाहता था। 'wish to achieve something' का मतलब है कुछ प्राप्त करने की इच्छा रखना।

2. (c) Sentence में एक conjunction चाहिए जो दो clauses को connect करें। अत: 'despite' और 'in spite' नहीं होंगे, क्योंकि ये prepositions है।

Even though का use करने पर sentence superfluous हो जायेगा क्योंकि sentence में already 'even' दिया हुआ है। अत: 'Although' सही Answer है।

Even का use किसी unexpected चीज को emphasize करने में होता है।

3. (b) Stand

- **Establish** = to set up something/कुछ स्थापित करना।
- **Stand** = to be or put something/somebody in a vertical position somewhere/खड़ा होना
- **Erect** = to create or build something/निर्माण करना।
- **Edify** = to improve people's minds or characters by teaching them about something/लोगों के mind और character को improve करना।

Writer बताता है कि town of Wall आज भी खड़ी है पिछले six hundred years से। अत: 'stood' (अर्थात् 3rd form of stand) सही answer है।

4. (c) Jut

- **Furrow** = a long cut in the ground, especially one made by a plough for planting seeds/ ground में एक बड़ा cut especially बीज बोने के लिए।
- **Trench** = 1. a long deep hole dug in the ground, for carrying away water/पानी भरने/ले जाने के लिए जमीन में किया गया एक लंबा गहरा गड्ढा/खाई।

2. a long deep hole dug in the ground, which soldiers can be protected from enemy attacks. शत्रुओं के आक्रमण से बचने के लिए सैनिकों द्वारा बनाया गया खंदक/बंकर।

- **Jut** = something that sticks out/कुछ जो बाहर निकला हुआ हो।
- **Line** = a long mark on the surface of something/किसी surface पर एक लम्बा Mark (निशान)।

'Furrow', 'trench' और 'line' context में suitable नहीं है। इसलिए correct answer है 'jut', क्योंकि sentence बताता है कि जो 'town of wall' है वो granite slab के एक बाहर निकले हुए भाग पर खड़ी है।

5. (b) Line

- **Sequence** = to arrange things into a sequence/चीजों को sequence में रखना
- Line = 1. a long mark on the surface of something/किसी surface पर एक लम्बा Mark (निशान)।

2. a track or route/रास्ता

- **Queue** = to wait in a line of people in order to do/get something/कुछ करने या लेने के लिए लोगों का एक पंक्ति में खड़ें होकर इंतजार करना।
- **Furnish** = 1. to put furniture in a house/घर में furniture रखना/लगाना।

2. to provide somebody with something/किसी को कुछ उपलब्ध कराना।

Writer बताता है कि वहाँ Wall में एक road है और track, rocks तथा small stones से lined है। अत: 'lined' context के हिसाब से fit है।

SET-105

There are (1)____ ways to empower women. Individual people and the administration must work (2)_____ to make this a (3)_____. Girls' education must be made mandatory so that they do not become (4)_____, uneducated, and unable to support themselves. Women must be (5)_____ equal rights and opportunities in all fields, regardless of their gender.

SSC CHSL - 10/06/2022 SHIFT-II

1. (a) selected (b) several
(c) counted (d) chosen

2. (a) anonymously (b) cooperatively
(c) singlehandedly (d) forcefully

3. (a) reality (b) dream
(c) truth (d) fiction

4. (a) ignorant (b) arrogant
(c) experienced (d) indifferent

5. (a) taken (b) accepted
(c) satisfied with (d) accorded

Answer Key				
1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (a)	5. (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Counted

- **Selected** = that has been chosen/चुना गया।

Several = a few or a number of something/कई

- **Counted** = used to say numbers in the correct order/numbers (count किए गए)
- **Chosen** = selected as the best or most suitable/ सबसे बेहतर चुना गया।

Writer यहाँ बताता है कि women को empower करने के कई तरीके हैं। writer ने कोई भी selected तरीका नहीं बताया है। इसलिए हम 'selected' और 'chosen' का use नहीं कर सकते है। अत: 'several' सही उत्तर है।

2. (b) Cooperatively

- **Anonymously =** by somebody who does not want their name to be known or made public/बिना अपना नाम public किए
- **Cooperatively =** together with others towards a shared aim/सहयोगात्मक रूप से, साथ मिलकर

Singlehandedly = on your own with nobody helping you/स्वयं से, बिना किसी help के।

- **Forcefully =** in a way that uses force/बलपूर्वक

Writer यह बताना चाहता है कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति और प्रशासन को साथ मिलकर women empowerment के aim पर काम करना चाहिए। अत: 'cooperatively' सही answer है।

3. (a) Reality

- **Reality =** the true situation that actually exists/वास्तविकता
- **Dream =** a state or situation in which things don't seem real/स्वप्न
- **Truth =** the true facts / statements about something/सत्य
- **Fiction =** a thing that is invented or untrue/काल्पनिक, मिथ्या बात

Writer बताता है यदि हम सब administration के साथ मिलकर काम करेंगे तो women को empower करने का लक्ष्य वास्तव में हासिल हो सकता है। अत: 'reality' सही answer है।

4. (a) Experienced

- **Ignorant =** not having much knowledge or information about something/अनभिज्ञ, अनजान
- **Arrogant =** behaving in a proud way/घमंड़ी
- **Experienced =** having a lot of experience/अनुभवी
- **Indifferent =** having or showing no interest in somebody/something/उदासीन

'And' दो same connotations और ideas के words को connect करता है।

Uneducated का अर्थ है- अशिक्षित। अत: 'ignorant' यहाँ suitable word है।

'Arrogant', 'Indifferent' & 'experienced' – out of context.

Ignorant यहाँ correct answer है, क्योंकि sentence कहता है कि girls' education जरूरी होनी चाहिए ताकि वे अज्ञान या अनभिज्ञ ना रहें।

5. (d) Sentence passive voice में दिया गया है।

- **Take =** to accept or have something/लेना
- **Accept =** to say yes to an offer or invitation/स्वीकार करना
- **Satisfy =** to please someone by giving them what they want or need/संतुष्ट करना
- **Accord =** to give or grant someone (power, status or recognition/सहमती देना

Sentence कहता है कि woman को भी equal rights और opportunities दी जानी चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में 'Accord' सही शब्द है। अत: 'accorded' यहाँ correct answer है।

SET-106

Conservation of water is not the (1)_____ of only the government. Common citizens can also make a significant (2)_____ in this field. To begin with, we must be conscious that water is life, that it is a precious natural resource and needs to be used (3)_____. Being conscious will help us to avoid (4)_____. There are a few simple things that all of us can do. We must not use (5)_____ water to clean our car or house.

SSC CHSL - 08/06/2022 SHIFT-II

1. (a) responsibility (b) facility
(c) complexity (d) opportunity

2. (a) summation (b) indication
(c) connection (d) contribution

3. (a) effectively (b) hopefully
(c) carelessly (d) judiciously

4. (a) extraction (b) greed
(c) wastage (d) storage

5. (a) sewage (b) stored
(c) cold (d) drinking

Answer Key

1. (a)	2. (d)	3. (d)	4. (c)	5. (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Responsibility

- **Responsibility =** a duty to take care of something/somebody or to do something/किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु का ध्यान रखने की जिम्मेदारी
- **Facility =** something (buildings, services, equipment) that is provided for a particular purpose/सुविधा
- **Complexity =** the state of being complex/जटिल स्थिति
- **Opportunity =** chance, a time when a particular situation makes it possible to do or achieve something/अवसर/मौका

Writer बताता है कि यहाँ water को conserve करना हम सबकी duty है। यह सिर्फ government की duty नहीं है।

'Facility', 'complexity' तथा 'opportunity' यहाँ suitable नहीं है। अत: 'responsibility' सही answer है।

2. (d) Contribution

- **Summation** = a summary of what has been done or said./जो कहा या किया गया हो उसका सारांश

  Ex- A fair summation of the discussion
- **Indication** = a remark or sign that shows that something is happening/संकेत

  Ex- Indication of something
- **Connection** = something that connects two facts/संपर्क/संबंध

  (Connection + between A and B or connection with something)
- **Contribution** = an action or a service that helps to cause or increase something/योगदान

  (Contribution + to/towards + something) (Make + a contribution)

  यहाँ दो hint हैं। पहला hint है – writer 'conservation of water' को प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की responsibility बताता है। यह सिर्फ government की duty नहीं है। सामान्य व्यक्तियों को भी इसमें योगदान करना चाहिए। इसलिए contribution सही answer है।

  दूसरी hint है- collocations. Verb 'Make' के साथ अनेक collocations है। 'To make a contribution' उनमें से एक है। इसलिए correct answer 'contribution' है।

3. (d) Judiciously

- **Effectively** = in a way that produces the intended result/प्रभावशाली तरीके से
- **Hopefully** = it is used to express what you hope will happen/आशा करते हुए
- **Carelessly** = in a way that shows no interest/लापरवाही से
- **Judiciously** = in a way that shows good judgement/अच्छा निर्णय लेते हुए, सविवेक

  Passage में यह clearly कहा गया है कि जल ही जीवन है [water is life]. जल का उपयोग हमें सावधानी पूर्वक करना चाहिए जिससे कि वह waste न हो। Carelessly, context के opposite है। 'Hopefully' और 'Effectively' context में suitable नहीं है। अत: 'judiciously' सही answer है।

4. (c) Wastage

- **Extraction** = the act of process of removing or obtaining something from something else/किसी एक चीज से दूसरी चीज प्राप्त करना।
- **Greed** = a strong desire for more wealth, power etc./लालच
- **Wastage** = the act of wasting something/बर्बाद करना
- **Storage** = the process of storing something/इकट्ठा करना।

  Writer बताता है कि यदि हमे natural resources को लंबे समय तक use करना है तो हमें इनकी wastage को रोकना होगा। अत: 'Wastage' context के हिसाब से सही है। बाकी options out of context हैं।

5. (d) Drinking

- **Sewage (noun)** = used water or waste substances that are produced by human bodies / use किया हुआ पानी, अपशिष्ट पदार्थ
- **Stored (adjective)** = conserved, not used or kept for use/संरक्षित
- **Cold (adjective)** = having a low temperature/ठंडा
- **Drinking water (compound noun)** = water that is suitable /safe for drinking/पीने का पानी।

  यदि हम पानी बर्बाद करना नहीं चाहते तो हमें वह पानी जो पीने योग्य है उसे घर की सफाई करने या car साफ करने में use नहीं करना चाहिए। अत: 'drinking' सही answer है।

SET-107

(1) _____ areas are also known as the 'countryside' or a 'village' in India. It has a very low population (2) _____. In rural areas, agriculture is the chief source of livelihood along with fishing, cottage (3) _____, pottery etc. The (4) _____ to discover the real rural India still continues in great earnest. Almost (5) _____ economic agency today has a definition of rural India.

SSC CHSL - 09/06/2022 SHIFT-III

1. (a) ruler (b) country (c) city (d) rural

2. (a) density (b) bulk (c) mass (d) thickness

3. (a) industrialist (b) industriousness (c) industrial (d) industries

4. (a) resistance (b) quest (c) flight (d) discovery

5. (a) every (b) none (c) both (d) all

Answer Key				
1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Rural

- **Ruler (noun) =** a person who rules or governs; a king/शासन करने वाला
- **Country (noun) =** an area of land that has its own government and laws/भूमि का एक area जहाँ खुद के नियम और government (सरकार) हो।
- **City (noun) =** a large and important town/शहर
- **Rural (adj.) =** connected with or like the countryside/ ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से जुड़ा हुआ।

(Rural + areas/population/economy/way/community)

इस sentence में 'areas' को describe करने के लिए adjective चाहिए। अत: 'rural' सही answer है, क्योंकि 'rural' areas को ही 'village' या 'countryside' के नाम से जाना जाता है।

2. (a) Density

- **Density =** the quality of being dense, the degree to which something is dense/सघनता
- **Bulk =** the main part of something/किसी चीज का मुख्य भाग।
- **Mass =** a large amount of something/किसी चीज की बड़ी मात्रा
- **Thickness =** the size of something between opposite surfaces or sides/opposite sides के बीच का आकार, मोटाई

Population density = the number of people living in each unit of area/जनसंख्या घनत्व

Population density एक technical term है, यह per unit area population की माप है। इसलिए 'density' सही answer है।

3. (d) Industries

- **Industrialist =** a person who owns or manages a large industrial company/उद्योगपति
- **Industriousness =** the fact of working hard/मेहनती होना। यह industrious की noun form है।
- **Industrial =** connected with industry
- **Industries =** the people and activities involved in producing something, providing a service./लोग तथा activities जो कुछ बनाने में/produce करने में या कोई service provide करने में शामिल हो।

(Fishing/food/film /music/steel/oil + industry)

अत: industries यहाँ context के हिसाब से सही है।

4. (b) Quest

- **Resistance =** Opposition to a plan, an idea, etc.; the act of refusing to obey/किसी plan या idea का विरोध
- **Quest =** a long search for something, especially for some quality such as happiness/किसी चीज की गहराई से खोज

The quest for happiness/truth/knowledge.

- **Flight =** a journey made by air, especially in a plane/हवाई यात्रा
- **Discovery =** the process of finding something that was not known before/ऐसा कुछ खोजना जिसके बारे में पहले पता न हों।

'Flight' और 'discovery' out of context हैं। 'Resistance' context के opposite है। अत: 'quest' सही answer हैं।

5. (a) Sentence में एक determiner चाहिए जो noun 'agency' को determine करे।

- **Every (determiner) =** इसका प्रयोग singular countable nouns के साथ होता है। यह group के सभी members को refer करता है।
- **None (pronoun) =** not any/कोई नहीं
- **Both (determiner) =** यह plural countable nouns के साथ 'दोनों' के sense में use होता है।
- **All (determiner) =** यह plural countable nouns के साथ use होता है। यह किसी चीज की पूरी संख्या (the whole number of something) को बताता है।

'None' एक pronoun है इसलिए यह use नहीं हो सकता। All तथा both, plural countable noun के साथ use होगें तो ये भी नहीं आयेगे। 'Agency' एक singular countable noun है। इसलिए 'every' सही answer है।

SET-108

The term 'health' refers to human beings' state of physical, psychological and (1)_____ well-being. Health and fitness are (2)_____ linked and we must concentrate on maintaining our health and (3)_____. If we need to be healthy, we must (4)_____ our wellness. We (5)_____ start taking care of ourselves because health is wealth.

SSC CHSL - 09/06/2022 SHIFT-I

1. (a) political (b) cultural
(c) social (d) economic

2. (a) diametrically (b) explicitly
(c) solely (d) inextricably

3. (a) fitness (b) flatness
(c) fineness (d) fatness

4. (a) perceive (b) consider
(c) prioritise (d) foresee

5. (a) may (b) must
(c) could (d) can

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Economic

- **Political** = connected with politics/ राजनीति से संबंधित, राजनीतिक
- **Cultural** = connected with the culture of a particular group/ संस्कृति से संबंधित, सांस्कृतिक
- **Social** = connected with activities in which people meet each other for pleasure/सामाजिक
- **Economic** = connected with economy/आर्थिक

➢ Health की definition के according यह human beings की physical, psychological तथा social स्थिति अच्छी होने के बारे में बताता है।

Social change हमारी psychological condition को प्रभावित करता है। यह question न तो grammar based है और न ही vocab based. यह common sense का question है। इसलिए correct answer है 'Social'.

2. (d) Inextricably

- **Diametrically** = completely/पूरी तरह से

(Diametrically + opposite/opposed/different)

- **Explicitly** = clearly or directly, so that the meaning is clear/सीधे तरीके से ताकि meaning स्पष्ट हो।
- **Solely** = only; not involving somebody/ something else/अकेले, किसी को involve न करते हुए।
- **Inextricably** = in a way that is unable to be separated/इस तरह से जिसमें अलग होना असम्भव हो।

Collocation $\frac{23}{11}$ (Inextricably + linked/bound up/mixed)

Writer बताता है कि health और fitness एक दूसरे से जुड़े है। इसलिए 'inextricably' सही answer है।

3. (a) **Fitness** = the state of being physically healthy/शारीरिक रूप से स्वस्थ होने की स्थिति।

- **Flatness** = the quality of being level and smooth/एक सा या समतल होना।
- **Fineness** = the quality of being fine./अच्छा होना
- **Fatness** = the state of being fat/मोटा होना

यहाँ Writer 'health' और 'fitness' के बारे में बात कर रहा है, जैसे passage में पहले बताया गया है। अत: fitness सही answer है।

4. (c) Prioritise

- **Perceive** = to understand or think of somebody/something/किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के बारे में सोचना या समझना
- **Consider** = to think about something carefully/किसी के बारे में ध्यानपूर्वक सोचना।
- **Prioritise** = to treat something as being more important than other things/किसी को बाकी चीजों से ज्यादा important मानना।
- **Foresee** = to predict or foretell something/ पहले से अनुमान लगाना।

यहाँ writer बताना चाहता है कि यदि हम healthy होना चाहते है तो हमें 'wellness' को priority देनी चाहिए। इसलिए 'prioritise' सही answer है।

5. (b) Must

- **May** = यह possibility और permission को denote करता है।
- **Must** = यह 'necessity' और 'deduction' show करता है।
- **Could** = यह can की past form है तथा polite request के sense में भी use होता है।
- **Can** = यह ability और 'permission' show करता है।

Writer कहता है कि यह बहुत आवश्यक (necessary) है कि हम खुद का ध्यान रखना शुरू करें क्योंकि 'Health is wealth'. इसलिए 'must' सही answer है।

SET-109

The Union Budget, 2018-19, has proposed to treat school education holistically without (1)_____ from pre-nursery to Class 12. Samagra Shiksha - an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class 12 has been, therefore, (2) _____ with the broader goal of improving school effectiveness measured in terms of equal opportunities (3) _____ schooling and equitable learning outcomes. The Goal SDG-4.1 states that, "By 2030, ensure that all boys and girls complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education (4) _____ to relevant and effective learning outcomes". Further the SDG 4.5 states that, "By 2030, eliminate gender (5)_____ in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations".

SSC CHSL - 09/06/2022 SHIFT-II

1. (a) attachment (b) segmentation
(c) accord (d) agreement
2. (a) prepared (b) prepares
(c) preparing (d) prepare
3. (a) for (b) to
(c) on (d) At
4. (a) to be leading (b) leading
(c) leads (d) Lead
5. (a) agreement (b) harmony
(c) similarity (d) disparities

Answer Key				
1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Segmentation

- **Attachment =** the act of joining one thing to another/जुड़ाव, लगाव

  Ex- Attachment of something to somebody
- **Segmentation** = the act of dividing something into different parts/किसी चीज को अलग-अलग टुकड़ों में बाँटना।
- **Accord** = a formal agreement between two organizations, countries etc./दो countries या organizations के बीच एक formal agreement.
- **Agreement** = a contract made with somebody/किसी व्यक्ति के साथ हुआ कोई contract.

यहाँ writer बताता है कि school की education को divide नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, इसलिए 'Segmentation' suitable word है।

2. (a) Prepared

- **Prepared =** यह verb की past, perfect और passive form है।
- **Prepares =** यह verb की present form है। singular number 3rd person form है। यह present indefinite tense मे use होती है।
- **Preparing =** यह verb की continuous form है।
- **Prepare =** यह verb की base form है।

यहाँ 'Samagra Shiksha - an overarching programme' doer (कर्ता) नहीं है। इसलिए verb passive form में आयेगी। इसलिए correct answer है 'prepared'.

3. (a) For

- **For =** यह intention/purpose या reason के लिए use होता है। यह beneficiary (लाभ पाने वाले) के लिए भी use होता है।
- **To =** यह destination (लक्ष्य) और recipient (पाने वाला) को denote करता है।
- **On =** यह surface, line या topic को denote करता है।
- **At =** यह proximity (निकटता), point और target को denote करता है।

यहाँ 'for' सही answer है क्योंकि हमें एक ऐसी preposition चाहिए जो 'intention' show करे। यहाँ writer 'opportunities' के बारे में बात करता है जिनका intention- schooling और equitable learning outcomes है।

4. (b) यहाँ subject तथा main verb दी हुई है इसलिए अगर अब किसी verb का use होगा तो वह non finite verb होगी (अर्थात् infinitive, gerund या participle)

इसलिए 'to be leading', 'leads' तथा 'lead' का use नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए 'leading' सही answer है। 'leading' present participle है।

5. (d) Disparities

- **Agreement =** a promise or a contract made by somebody/किसी के द्वारा किया गया वादा (promise) या contract.
- **Harmony** = A state of peaceful existence and agreement./एक शांतिपूर्ण और समन्वय की स्थिति।
- **Similarity =** the state of being similar to somebody/something./समानता
- **Disparity =** A difference, especially one connected with unfair treatment./असमानता

हमे जानना चाहिए कि gender disparity एक सामाजिक घटना है जिसमें आदमी तथा औरत को एक जैसा treat नहीं किया जाता है। अत: 'disparities' यहाँ context के हिसाब से सही है।

SET-110

Everything (1) _____us makes our environment. Living and non-living things form the (2) _____ of our surroundings. Plants, animals and microbes are parts of our environment. Humans have affected the environment in multiple (3) _____ like clearing of forests, building houses and farms, making roads, etc. This is the root (4) _____ of air, water and land pollution on the planet. Ecologists across the globe are making efforts to educate mankind about the (5) _____ of nature, the crisis we face and the methods of managing these crises.

SSC CHSL - 10/06/2022 SHIFT-III

1. (a) over (b) beyond
(c) across (d) around

2. (a) fractions (b) ingredients
(c) components (d) fragments
3. (a) plans (b) courses
(c) means (d) ways
4. (a) cause (b) source
(c) origin (d) motive
5. (a) surprise (b) wonders
(c) compassion (d) sensation

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Around

- **Over** = It denotes 'a position higher than something' and 'topic'./यह position और topic को denote करता है।
- **Beyond** = It means 'on the further side of something' and 'not within the limits of something'./के उस पार, limit (सीमा) से बाहर
- **Across** = It means 'from one side to the other side'./एक तरफ से दूसरी तरफ तक।
- **Around** = It means 'surrounding somebody/ something'./आस-पास या चारों ओर।

यह बताया गया है कि सब कुछ जो हमारे आप-पास या चारों ओर है उसी से पर्यायवरण बनता है। इसलिए around सही answer है।

2. (c) Component

- **Fraction** = a small part or amount of something/किसी चीज का छोटा हिस्सा।
- **Ingredient** = one of the things from which something is made, especially one of the foods/वह चीज जिससे कुछ बनता है, विशेषकर खाने सें संबंधित।
- **Component** = a part or element of a larger whole, especially a part of a machine./ बहुत सारे parts से मिलकर बनी किसी बड़ी वस्तु/मशीन का एक part.
- **Fragment** = a small part of something that has broken off or comes from something larger/किसी बड़ी चीज से अलग होने वाला उसका एक छोटा part

Passage में बताया गया है कि living और non-living हमारे पर्यायवरण के important parts हैं। इसलिए 'Components' सही answer है।

3. (d) Way

- **Plan** = something that you intend to do/योजना
- **Course** = a direction or a series of lessons on a particular subject/किसी particular subject पर lessons की एक series.
- **Means** = an action or a system by which a result is achieved/साधन
- **Way** = a method, style or manner of doing something/तरीका

संक्रामक बीमारियाँ बहुत सारे तरीकों (ways) से हो सकती है।

Passage को पढ़कर हम आसानी से बता सकते है कि 'ways' सही answer है।

4. (a) **Cause** = someone / something that makes something happen/कोई चीज या इंसान जिसकी वजह से कुछ हो। (Cause + of + poverty)

- **Source** = a place, person or thing that you get something from/स्रोत

(Source + of + information)

- **Origin** = the point from which something begins./ ऐसा point जहाँ से कुछ शुरू होता है

(Origin + of + life)

- **Motive** = a reason for doing something/किसी चीज को करने का कारण, उद्देश्य

(Motive + for + the murder)

Collocation:-

Root cause = the fundamental reason for something

यहाँ writer pollution के कारणों के बारे में बात कर रहा है।

इसलिए 'cause' grammatically सही answer हैं।

5. (b) Wonders

- **Surprise** = a sudden or unexpected event, news, etc./कोई घटना या news जो अचानक हो या unexpected हो।

Ex- What a pleasant surprise to see you!

- **Wonder** = the feeling of surprise or pleasure caused by something strange./ किसी अजीब चीज या कुछ अजीब होने के कारण आश्चर्य या खुशी की भावना।

Ex- It is a wonder that it took almost 10 years.

- **Compassion** = a strong feeling of sympathy for people or animals who are suffering/ किसी के लिए दया की भावना।
- **Sensation** = a feeling that you get when something affects your body/संवेदना

'Sensation' और 'compassion' context से एकदम अलग है। यहाँ writer किसी specific surprise की बात नहीं कर रहा है इसलिए 'surprise of nature' का कोई sense नहीं है। इसलिए 'wonders' सही answer है।

SET-111

First of all, planting trees should be given (1) _____ attention. Above all, tree is the (2) _____ of oxygen. Unfortunately, due to (3)_____ of buildings many trees have been cut down. This (4)_____ reduces the amount of oxygen in the environment. Growing trees means (5) _____ oxygen. Hence, growing more trees would mean better life quality.

SSC CHSL - 10/06/2022 SHIFT-I

1. (a) lesser (b) massive
(c) trivial (d) minor

2. (a) source (b) base
(c) foundation (d) tank

3. (a) planning (b) destruction
(c) construction (d) renovation

4. (a) certainly (b) doubtfully
(c) rarely (d) hardly

5. (a) no more (b) more and more
(c) less or more (d) more or less

Answer Key				
1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (a)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) हमें एक adjective की जरूरत है, noun 'Attention' से पहले जिससे ये पता चल सके की यहाँ किस तरह की attention (कम, ज्यादा) की बात हो रही है।

Meaning of the sentence- पेड़ लगाने पर बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान (attention) देना चाहिए, क्योंकि आगे passage में बताया गया है कि पेड़ों से हमें oxygen मिलती है।

इस संदर्भ में सिर्फ 'massive' adjective बिल्कुल सही है। बाकी के adjectives ('lesser', 'minor' and 'trivial') sentence का correct meaning provide नहीं करते।

- **Massive** = very large in size, amount or number/बहुत ज्यादा या बहुत बड़ा
- **Trivial** = having little value or imprortance/तुच्छ, नगण्य
- **Minor** = having little importance, effect influence/कम प्रभाव वाला
- **Lesser** = not so great or important/बहुत कम या छोटा

अत: 'massive' यहाँ correct answer है।

2. (a) **Source** = a place, person or thing that you get something from/कोई एक इंसान या वस्तु जिससे आप कुछ ले सकते है।

- **Base** = the main thing/एक main (महत्वपूर्ण) चीज।
- **Foundation** = a principle, an idea or a fact that something is based on and that it grows from./कोई principle (सिद्धांत), idea या fact (तथ्य) जो किसी का आधार हो।
- **Tank** = a large container for holding liquid/(liquid रखने वाला large container.)

'Tank', base और foundation, out of context हैं। अत: 'source' सही उत्तर है। हम सब जानते है कि हमें पेड़ों से आक्सीजन मिलती है, अत: source (स्रोत) यहाँ correct answer है।

3. (c) Construction

- **Planning** = an act or process of making plans for something /किसी चीज के लिए कोई plan बनाना। (Careful/Strategic + planning)
- **Destruction** = the act/process of destroying something/किसी काम या चीज को destroy (बर्बाद) करना।
- **Construction** = the process of building or making something, especially buildings, roads/building, road आदि का निर्माण
- **Renovation** = the act or process of repairing and painting an old building, piece of furniture etc./पुनरुद्धार

Writer describe करना है कि buildings बनाने के लिए बहुत सारे पेड़ काटे जाते है। अत: सही answer 'construction' है।

4. (a) **Certainly** = without doubt; definitely/निस्संदेह, निश्चित रूप से।

- **Doubtfully** = in a way that shows you are uncertain and feeling doubt/संदेह के साथ
- **Rarely** = not very often/ज्यादातर नहीं।
- **Hardly** = almost no/लगभग नहीं, मुश्किल से

'Hardly', 'doubtfully' तथा 'rarely' sentence को वास्तव में गलत बनाते है। Hence, the correct answer is 'certainly'.

Meaning of the sentence- पेड़ काटने से निश्चित रूप से environment में oxygen की कमी होती है, क्योंकि passage बताता है कि पेड़ों से ही oxygen मिलती है।

5. (b) Passage की last line 'growing more trees' का मतलब है 'better life quality' इसके base पर हम पाते है कि option (a), (c) तथा (d) illogical है।

लेखक बताना चाहता है कि ज्यादा पेड़ों को लगाने से ज्यादा ऑक्सीजन मिलती है अत: ज्यादा पेड़ों से life की quality (गुणवत्ता) अच्छी होती है। Hence, correct answer is option 'b'.

SSC CGL Mains 2020

SET-112

The child is the father of man. Childhood is a (1) _____ of what one is going to be when one (2) _____ maturity. The natural instincts of a man are (3) _____ in his childhoo(d) Time modifies them but cannot (4) _____ them. History contains numerous examples of great men who gave (5) _____ of their future when they were children. A child's mind is (6) _____ and flexible. The mould he receives before his clay (7) _____ becomes his permanent mark.The values and standards of (8) _____ which will determine his life as a man (9) _____ in childhood itself. There may be certain (10) _____ of course. A bright morning may end in a storm!

SSC CGL Main - 29/01/2022

1. (a) contract (b) promise
(c) bond (d) plight

2. (a) secures (b) completes
(c) scores (d) attains

3. (a) distributed (b) contributed
(c) disposed (d) determined

4. (a) finish (b) delete
(c) efface (d) cancel

5. (a) preparations (b) indications
(c) suggestions (d) estimations

6. (a) obstinate (b) rigid
(c) sensible (d) impressionable

7. (a) refines (b) precipitates
(c) contracts (d) hardens

8. (a) attitude (b) manipulation
(c) conduct (d) tactics

9. (a) are developed (b) is developing
(c) develops (d) has developed

10. (a) concessions (b) rejections
(c) exceptions (d) exemptions

Answer Key

1.	(b)	2.	(d)	3.	(d)	4.	(c)	5.	(b)
6.	(d)	7.	(d)	8.	(c)	9.	(a)	10.	(c)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Bond

- **Contract =** an official written agreement/अनुबंध *(Out of context)*
- **Bond =** something that forms a connection between people or groups, such as feeling of friendship/लोगों के बीच में गहरा संबंध जैसे दोस्ती *(Out of context)*
- **Plight =** a difficult and sad situation/एक मुश्किल और बुरी अवस्था *(Out of context)*
- **Promise =** it has two meanings

1. A statement that tell someone that you will definitely or not do something./एक statement जो किसी को बताएगी की तुम जरूर कुछ करोगे या नहीं।
2. A sign or reason for hope that something good may happen/एक इशारा या कारण जिससे कुछ अच्छा होने की उम्मीद हो।

दिए गए sentence में लेखक वर्णन करता है कि "childhood" जो कि जीवन का एक important phase (चरण) है, निश्चित रूप से उसके भविष्य के बारे में संकेत देता है।

इसलिए option (b) 'promise' correct answer है।

2. (d) Attains

- **Secure =** to obtain or achieve something. Especially using a lot of effort/बहुत प्रयास के बाद कुछ प्राप्त करना।

(Secure + a contract/deal/funding/ place/ victory)

- **Complete =** to finish making or doing something./कुछ करने/बनाने का काम finish करना।

(Complete + a course/project/task/mission/ education/training/degree/survey)

- **Score =** to win points, goals etc. in a game or competition/किसी खेल में अंक, लक्ष्य आदि प्राप्त करना।

(Score + a goal/victory/point/run/marks)

- **Attain =** It has two meanings -

1. To succeed in getting something after a lot of efforts/बहुत प्रयास करने के बाद कुछ पाने में सफल होना (Attain + degree/level/proficiency/grade)
2. To reach a particular age, level, or condition. /किसी विशेष आयु, स्तर या स्थिति पर पहुँचना (Attain + speed/maturity)

दिए गए sentence में किसी की life में maturity के level पर पहुँचने के context में बात हुई है।

इसलिए option (d) 'attains' correct answer है।

3. (d) Determine

- **Distribute =** to give things to a large number of people./बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को वस्तु देना (Distribute something among/between something/ somebody)

- **Contribute =** to give something, especially money or goods, to help achieve something./कुछ हासिल करने में मदद करने के लिए किसी को पैसा या सामान देना (Contribute something to somebody/ something)
- **Dispose =** to arrange things or people in a particular way or position./लोगों या वस्तुओं को एक विशेष तरीके से व्यवस्थित करना।
- **Determine =** to discover the facts about something./तथ्यों की खोज करना

  दिए गए sentence में यह किसी के childhood के दौरान किसी natural प्रवृत्ति की खोज या निर्माण के context में use हुआ है।

  इसलिए option (d) 'determined' correct answer है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS RELATED TO 'MONEY'

(Money से related confusing words)

Payment = An act of paying, An amount of money that you pay or expected to pay

(Pay करने का काम, पैसो की एक amount जो आपको pay करने हो या कोई आपकों pay करें।)

e.g. - They accept payment in cash/ by cheque.

Premium = An amount of money that you pay once or regularly for an insurance policy

(पैसो का एक amount जो आप एक बार या नियमित रूप से किसी Insurance policy के लिए pay करते हैं)

e.g. - A premium for express delivery

Contribution = 1. A sum of money that you pay regularly to your employer or the government in order to pay for benefits such as health insurance, a pension 2. A gift or payment that is made to a person or donation

(1. पैसे जो आप regular अपने employees को pay करते हो या government को pay करते हो health insurance या pension जैसे benefits के लिए, 2. donation देना।)

e.g. - To make a substantial contribution to charity

Subscription = An amount of money you pay in advance to receive a service

(किसी service के लिए advance में पैसे pay करना)

e.g. - An annual subscription to Netflix

Repayment = An amount of money that you pay regularly to a bank etc until you have returned all the money that you owe

(किसी Bank etc. को तब तक पैसे pay करना जब तक आप सारे पैसे न लौटा दें, जो आपने लिये थे)

e.g. - The repayments on the loan

Deposit = An amount of money that you pay as the first part of a larger payment

(किसी बड़े amount का पहला part जो आपने pay किया है)

e.g. - All deposits are non-refundable.

Instalment = One of a number of payments that you make regularly over a period of time until you have paid for something

(किसी बड़े amount को pay करने के लिए दी जाने वाले छोटे-छोटे amount, जब तक सारा amount pay न हो जाए)

e.g. - You can pay in three instalments.



4. (c) Cancel

- **Finish =** to stop doing something or making something because it is complete./कुछ करना या बनाना रुक जाना क्योंकि यह complete हो गया है।

  (Finish + a project/race/school/the chapter)
- **Delete =** to remove something that has been written or printed or that has been stored on a computer./किसी written या printed चीज को remove करना जो computer में store है।

  (Delete + files/a word/name/email)
- **Cancel =** to decide that something that has been arranged will not now take place./किसी ऐसी चीज को हटाने के लिए decide करना जो अब नहीं होगी।/जो अब निरर्थक (useless) है।

  (Cancel + a trip/flight/a show/an event/a meeting/plan)
- **Efface =** to make something disappear; to remove something./किसी चीज को मिटाना

  (Efface + memories/identities/distinctions/ characteristics)

  e.g. - Time will efface those unpleasant memories.

  दिए गए sentence में यह किसी के childhood में develop हुई natural instincts को remove करने के context में use हुआ है।

  इसलिए option (c) 'efface' correct answer होगा।

5. (b) Sentence की starting में writer childhood के promise or sign को describe करता है जब कोई maturity attains करने वाला हो।

- **Preparation =** the act or process of getting ready for something./प्राप्त करने की क्रिया *(Out of context)*
- **Suggestion =** an idea or a plan that you mention for someone else to think about./एक idea जिसके बारे में आप किसी को सोचने के लिए mention करते हैं। *(Out of context)*

- **Estimation =** judgement or opinion about the value or quality of someone/something./किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु के मूल्य या गुणवत्ता का आंकलन।

  (Out of context)

- **Indication =** sign that shows that something is going to happen./संकेत जो दर्शाता है कि कुछ होने वाला है।

  दिए गए sentence में यह किसी महान व्यक्ति के childhood में उसके bright future को indicate करने के context में use हुआ है।

  इसलिए option (b) 'indications' correct answer है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS RELATED TO 'SIGN'

Sign = An event, an action or a fact that shows that something exists.

(एक Event, action या fact जो कि किसी चीज का अस्तित्व {existence} दिखाता है)

Indication = A remark or sign that something shows that something is happening

(remark या sign जो यह show करता है कि कुछ होने वाला है)

('Indication' often comes in the form of something that somebody says.)

Symptom = A change in your body or mind that shows that you are not healthy

(Body या mind में कोई change जो यह show करें कि आप healthy नहीं हैं)

Symbol = A person, an object or an event that represents a more general quality or situation

(कोई व्यक्ति या वस्तु या घटना जो किसी general quality या situation को represent करें।)

Indicator = A sign that shows you what something is like or how a situation is changing (एक sign जो यह show करता है कि कुछ, क्या है यह कैसे situation इस प्रकार बदल रही है।)



6. (d) Impressionable

- **Obstinate =** refusing to change your opinions./अपनी राय बदलने से इंकार करना
- **Rigid =** very strict and difficult to change./बहुत सख्त और बदलने में मुश्किल
- **Sensible =** able to make go od judgements based on reason and experience rather than emotion/भावनाओं के बजाय, अनुभव आधारित अच्छे निर्णय लेने में सक्षम
- **Impressionable =** easily influenced or affected by someone/something.'/आसानी से किसी से प्रभावित होने वाला।

conjunction 'and' same ideas को connect करता है इसलिए हमें एक ऐसा word चाहिए जो flexible जैसा sense रखता हो।

Obstinate & Rigid → opposite to the context

Sensible → out of the context

Impressionable और flexible एक जैसा sense रखते है।

इसलिए option (d) 'impressionable' correct answer है, क्योंकि दिया गया sentence कहता है कि एक बच्चे का दिमाग Flexible और आसानी से प्रभावित होने वाला होता है।

7. (d) We must have some knowledge of the figurative and contextual use of words.

Mould → A hollow container used to give shape to molten or hot liquid material when it cools and hardens./किसी liquid को shape देने वाला (किसी रूप में ढालने वाला) container.

Clay → A type of heavy, sticky earth that becomes hard/एक प्रकार की चिपचिपी मिट्टी जो कठोर हो या कठोर हो जाती है।

- **Refine =** to make a substance pure by taking other substances out of it./किसी substance में से दूसरे substances निकालकर उसे pure बनाना।
- **Precipitate =** to force someone/something suddenly into a particular state./किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को अचानक किसी विशेष दशा में डाल देना।
- **Contract =** to become less or smaller./छोटा बनाना
- **Harden =** to become or make something become solid or stiff./मजबूत बनाना, कठोर बनाना।

दिए गए sentence में यह mention किया गया है कि things या impressions किसी child के mind में तब तक imprinted रहते हैं, जब mind मिट्टी की तरह soft होता है। एक बार जब mind कठोर हो जाता है तो वे imprints उसके mind में permanent हो जाते है।

इसलिए option (d) 'hardens' correct answer है।

8. (c) Passage का context negative नहीं है।

- **Attitude =** the way that you think and feel about someone/something./जिस तरह से आप किसी के बारे में सोचते या महसूस करते है।
- **Manipulation =** the behaviour that controls or influences someone/something./वह behaviour जो किसी को control करता है या किसी को प्रभावित करता है। (Negative connotation)
- **Tactics =** the particular method you use to achieve something. (Strong-arm tactics)/वह विशेष तरीका, जिसका उपयोग आप कुछ हासिल करने के लिए करते हैं। (मजबूत हाथ की राजनीति)

- **Conduct** = The manner in which a person behaves/व्यवहार (विशेषकर नैतिक)

  दिए गए sentence में किसी person की value और standard के बारे में कहा गया है जो तरह उसके जीवन को सही shape देने में help करते हैं।

  इसलिए option (c) 'conduct' correct answer है।

9. (a) इस question में Subject Verb Agreement का basic concept use किया गया है।

- Is developing = यह एक singular verb है, इसका use present continuous tense में होता है।

  (sentence का subject plural है। इसलिए यह correct answer नहीं हो सकता।)

- **Develops** = यह verb singular है, और first form में है।

  इसलिए यह भी answer नहीं हो सकता।

- **Has developed** = यह verb का perfect form है, और singular number है। इसलिए यह भी correct answer नहीं हो सकता।

- **Are developed** = यह verb का passive form है, इसका use simple present tense में है। (sentence का subject plural है।)

  Subject action verb का actual doer नहीं है। इसलिए हमें verb की passive form का use करेंगे।

  इसलिए option (a) 'are developed' correct answer है।

10. (c) Exemption

- **Concession** = something that you allow or do or allow someone to have, in order to end an argument or to make a situation less difficult./किसी तर्क को समाप्त करने या स्थिति को कम कठिन बनाने के लिए रियायतें देना (छूट देना)। (Make a concession)
- **Rejection** = the act of refusing to accept or consider something./किसी चीज को स्वीकार करने या विचार करने से इनकार करने की प्रक्रिया
- **Exemption** = official permission not to do something or pay something that you would normally have to do or pay. or

  Freedom from an obligation or liability imposed on others/कुछ न करने का आधिकारिक अनुमति (किसी चीज से छूट)

- **Exception** = a person or a thing that is not included in a general statement./अपवाद

  Passage में दिया गया है कि निश्चित रूप से कुछ अपवाद हो सकते है, एक bright morning का अंत एक storm में हो सकता है।

  इसलिए option (c) 'exceptions' correct answer है।

SET-113

In ancient times, Hieun Tsang, a Chinese traveller came to India during the (1)_____ of King Harsha. He praised the Indians (2)_____ 'people with pure moral principles'. In 2014, India (3)_____ 85th in the corruption perception index of the Transparency International. What (4)_____ downfall! Isn't it ironical that we Indians (5)_____ by the ideals of honesty and integrity, self-denial and (6)_____ but in practice willingly resort to the (7) _____ forms of corruption to promote our interests? The (8)_____ of corruption is eating into the (9) _____ of our society and we have become helpless (10)_____ of our own degradation.

SSC CGL Main - 29/01/2022

1. (a) authority (b) reign (c) command (d) vigour
2. (a) as (b) by (c) like (d) such
3. (a) ranked (b) piled (c) graded (d) stacked
4. (a) a (b) the (c) some (d) any
5. (a) declare (b) affirm (c) swear (d) assert
6. (a) prejudice (b) sacrifice (c) omission (d) erosion
7. (a) viler (b) vile (c) more vile (d) vilest
8. (a) melancholy (b) malaise (c) despair (d) deficiency
9. (a) threats (b) vitals (c) necessity (d) imperative
10. (a) onlookers (b) visionaries (c) sorcerers (d) performers

Answer Key

1.	(b)	2.	(a)	3.	(a)	4.	(a)	5.	(c)
6.	(b)	7.	(d)	8.	(b)	9.	(b)	10.	(a)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) दिए गए passage से हमें पता चलता है कि राजा Harsh के शासन समय Hieun Tsang भारत आया था।

"Authority" = the power to give orders to people./लोगों को आदेश देने की शक्ति

"Command" = an order given to a person or an animal./किसी व्यक्ति या जानवर को दिया गया आदेश

"Vigour" = energy, force or enthusiasm./ऊर्जा बल या उत्साह

"Reign" = the period during which a king, queen, emperor rules. (During the reign of someone)/वह काल जिसके दौरान एक राजा, रानी, सम्राट शासन करते हैं (किसी के शासनकाल के दौरान)

इसलिए, option B (Reign) सही है।

Toppers' Mantra

HOMOPHONES

(सामान आवाज वाले शब्द)

Rain (Noun) = Water that falls from the sky in separate drops

(पानी जो आसमान से बुदों के रूप में गिरता है)

Rain (Verb) = To fall (of water) from the sky in drops

(आसमान से बुदों के रूप में गिरना)

Reign (Noun)= The period during which a king, queen, emperor et(c) rules

(राजा या रानी द्वारा राज किया जाने वाला समय)

Reign (Verb) = To rule as king, queen or emperor (राजा, रानी या सम्राट की तरह शासन करना)



2. (a) "By" preposition का use कोई काम कैसे और किस तरह से हुआ है, उसे show करने के लिए होता है। (BY+ air/bus)

Like" preposition का use किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के साथ similarity दिखाने के लिए होता है। (He is like his father.)

"Such" as a determiner is used to emphasize the great degree of something./"Such" determiner का use किसी की degree को emphasize करने के लिए होता है। (Such a horrible dream)

"As" preposition का use किसी के fact को describe करने के लिए होता है।

She works as a courier. (It is her profession. She is a courier)/(यह उसका profession है।)

She works like a courier. (It is not her profession, her activities are similar to a courier. She is not a courier)/(यह उसका profession नहीं है, उसकी activities है, जो courier की तरह similar है।)

"As" का use Hieun Tsang द्वारा Indians को describe करने के लिए हुआ है।

3. (a) **Pile =** to put things one on top of another./चीजों को एक के ऊपर एक रखना (Pile on = to increase quickly)

Grade = to arrange people or things in groups according to their ability, quantity etc./लोगों या चीजों को उनकी क्षमता, मात्र आदि के अनुसार समूहों में व्यवस्थित करना

Stack = to arrange large numbers or piles of objects./बड़ी संख्या में वस्तुओं को एकत्रित करना

Rank = to give someone/something a particular position on a scale according to quality, importance etc./किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु को गुणवत्ता के अनुसार पैमाने पर विशेष स्थान देना

दिए गए sentence में "Ranked" का use India की Rank को mention करने के लिए हुआ है जो corruption perception index में 85th position है। यह index Transparency International द्वारा release किया जाता है।

इसलिए Option (a) (ranked) correct answer है।

4. (a) Writer, corruption perception index में India की गिरती Ranking के बारे में बताता है।

"The" definite article का use singular countable nouns, plural countable nouns और uncountable nouns से पहले होता है।

"Some" determiner का use uncountable nouns और plural countable nouns के साथ होता है। जिसका मतलब "an amount of" और "a number of" है जब amount नहीं दी गई है।

"Any" determiner का use uncountable और plural nouns में negative sentences और question वाले sentence के साथ होता है।

"A" एक definite article है, जिसका use पहले से mention नहीं किए हुए countable nouns से पहले होता है।

EXCLAMATION pattern

What + a + beautiful house

इसलिए option A (a) correct answer है।

5. (c) The writer describes that as Indians we vow to establish the ideals honesty and integrity./Writer describe करता है कि Indians के रूप में हम honesty और integrity की शपथ लेते हैं।

"Declare" = to say something officially or publicly. /आधारिक रूप से कुछ कहना।

"Affirm" = to state clearly or publicly that something is true./स्पष्ट रूप से बताना कि सच क्या है।

"Assert" = to state clearly and definitely that something is true./स्पष्ट और निश्चित रूप से यह बताना कि सच क्या है।

"Swear" = to make a serious promise to do something./गंभीर वादा करना, शपथ लेना, कसम खाना

केवल 'Swear' ही contextually रूप से fit है।

इसलिए option (c) 'Swear' correct answer है, क्योंकि sentence कहता है कि क्या यह ironical नहीं है कि हम Indians, ईमानदारी और सच्चाई जैसी चीजों के नाम पर कसम खाते हैं।

6. (b) हम जानते है कि 'honesty', 'integrity', और 'self-denial' nouns है और तीनों positive connotations हैं।

दिए गए blank को fill करने के लिए हमें positive connotation की जरूरत है।

"Prejudice" = an unreasonable dislike for a person, group et(c)/एक व्यक्ति या समूह के लिए एक अनुचित नापसंदगी (Negative connotation)

"Omission" = the act of not including someone/something or not doing something./किसी को शामिल न करने या कुछ न करने की प्रक्रिया (Negative connotation)

"Erosion" = the process by which the surface of something is gradually destroyed through the action of wind, rain et(c)/वह process जिसके द्वारा wind, rain आदि की क्रिया से कोई चीज धीरे-धीरे नष्ट हो जाती है। (Negative connotation)

"Sacrifice" = the fact of giving up something important valuable to you in order to get or do something that seems more important./कुछ पाने या करने के लिए अपने लिए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मूल्यावान छोड़ने का तथ्य अधिक महत्वपूर्ण होता है। (Positive connotation)

इसलिए, option (b) 'Sacrifice' correct answer है, क्योंकि यह sentence में दिये गए शब्दों (Honesty, Integrity, self-denied के similar भाव रखता है।

7. (d) Writer विरोधाभास को describe करता है। यद्यपि हम Indians honesty और integrity, self-denial और sacrifice की शपथ लेते है। हम अपने हितों को बढ़ाने के लिए corruption के सबसे घिनौने रूपों का use करते है।

"Viler" vile adjective की comparative degree है comparison करने के लिए होता है।

"Vile" adjective की positive degree है। इसका मतलब अत्यंत अप्रिय और बुरा है।

"More vile" vile adjective की comparative degree है।

हम जानते है कि definite article (THE) का use superlative degree के साथ होता है।

इसलिए option (d) (vilest) correct answer है।

8. (b) **"Melancholy" =** a feeling of being very sad that lasts for a long time and often cannot be explained/"Melancholy" = बहुत लंबे समय तक दुखी होने की भावना जिसे समझाया नहीं जा सकता

"Despair" = the feeling of having lost all hope./सभी आशाओं को खो देने की भावना

"Deficiency" = the state of not having, or not having enough of, something that is essential./कुछ आवश्यक चीज कम होने की अवस्था

(Deficiency of Vitamin B in the diet)

"Malaise" = a general feeling of being ill, unhappy or not satisfied, or that something is wrong in society, without being able to explain or identify what is wrong. (Malaise = Unease)/बीमार, दुखी या संतुष्ट नहीं होने की एक सामान्य भावना को खराब करना या समाज में कुछ गलत है, जो गलत है उसे समझो या कुछ गलत है, जो गलत है उसे समझने या पहचानने में सक्षम नहीं है।

(Economic/Financial/social + malaise)

Writer describe करता है कि corruption हमारी society की बैचेंनी का कारण है, जो हमारे समाज को बदतर बना रहा है।

इसलिए option (b) 'Malaise' correct answer है।

9. (b) **"Threat" =** a statement in which you tell someone that you will punish or harm them, especially if they do not do what you want./"Threats" = एक बयान जिसमें आप किसी को बताते हैं कि आप उन्हें punish करेंगे या नुकसान पहुँचाएंगे, खासकर यदि वे वह नहीं करते जो आप चाहते हैं। (Corruption cannot destroy threats, it is illogical.)

"Necessity" = the fact that something must happen or be done./तथ्य कि कुछ अवश्य होना चाहिए या किया जाना

"Imperative" = a thing that is very important and needs immediate attention or action./एक ऐसी चीज जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और तत्काल ध्यान या कारवाई की जरूरत है।

"Vitals" = necessary or essential aspects of something./किसी चीज के जरूरी पहलु

Passage में writer describe करता है कि corruption से उत्पन्न बेचैनी हमारी indian society के मूलभूत या आवश्यक पहलुओं को नष्ट कर रही है।

इसलिए option (b) 'Vitals' correct answer है।

10. (a) Passage में writer describe करता है कि हम Indian helpless हो गए हैं और हम स्वयं विनाश और भारतीय लोकचार के पतन की ओर देख रहें हैं। हम corruption को रोकने के लए कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं।

"Visionary" = a person who has the ability to think about or plan the future in a way that is intelligent and shows imagination./एक ऐसा व्यक्ति जो भविष्य के बारे में सोचने या भविष्य की योजना बनाने की क्षमता रखता है, जो बुद्धिमान और कल्पना दिखाता है। (Positive connotation)

"Sorcerer" = a man with magic powers, who is helped by evil spirits./जादू की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने वाला एक आदमी, जिसमें बुरी आत्माओं द्वारा मदद की जाती है।

"Performer" = a person who performs for an audience in a show, concert et(c)/एक व्यक्ति जो एक शो, संगीत कार्यक्रम आदि में दर्शकों के लिए प्रदर्शन करता है।

"Onlooker" = a person who watches something that is happening but is not involved in it./एक ऐसा व्यक्ति जो कुछ होते हुए देख रहा है , लेकिन उसमें शामिल नहीं है।

दिए गए blank में 'Onlookers' contextually fit है।

इसलिए option (a) 'Onlookers' correct answer है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS RELATED TO 'Witness'

(witness से related confusing words)

- **Witness** = A person who sees something happen and is able to describe it to other people
  (एक व्यक्ति जिसने कुछ होते हुए देखा और इसे दूसरे लोगों को describe कर सकता है)
- **Observer** = A person who sees something happen
  (एक व्यक्ति जिसने कुछ होते हुए देखा है)
- **Onlooker** = A person who watches something that is happening but is not looked in it.
  (एक ऐसा व्यक्ति जिसने देखा कुछ हो रहा है लेकिन उसमें शामिल नहीं है)
- **Passer-by** = A person who is going past somebody/something by chance, especially when something unexpected happens
  (राहगीर, चुप-चाप चीजों को देख कर अपने रास्ते चले जाने वाला)
- **Bystander** = A person who is near and can see what is happening when such as an accident or fight takes place
  (एक व्यक्ति जो पास में है और क्या हो रहा है देख सकता है जैसे accident या लड़ाई)
- **Eyewitness** = A person who has seen a crime or accident and can describe it afterward
  (एक व्यक्ति जिसने crime होते हुए देखा है और बाद में इसे describe कर सकता है)

SET-114

Nature has been suffering mutely for hundreds of years but the problem did not (1)_____ serious proportions so long as the damage was (2)_____ and not beyond self-repair. These limits were crossed with (3)_____ technological breakthroughs accomplished during the recent years. The developed nations (4)_____ benefitted most from these were the first to (5)_____ the environmental diseases bred by advanced technology.

SSC CGL Main - 29/01/2022

1. A. receive B. grasp C. become D. assume
2. A. countable B. containable C. credible D. attainable
3. A. paltry B. habitual C. commonplace D. spectacular
4. A. whose B. whom C. who D. which
5. A. interact B. encounter C. derive D. undergo

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (d)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) दिए गए passage में writer बताता है कि nature सैकड़ों वर्षों से मौन रूप से पीड़ित है। लेकिन nature ज्यादा time तक problems को accept नहीं करती है।

"Receive" = to get or accept something that is sent or given to you./भेजी गई वस्तु को प्राप्त करना या स्वीकार करना।

"Grasp" = to take a strong hold of someone/something./किसी को मजबूत पकड़ लेना (Grasp + a chance / opportunity)

"Become" = to start to be something./कुछ बनने के लिए शुरू करना

"Assume"= To take or adopt something./कुछ लेने या अपनाने के लिए

With the help of the context, We can easily deduce that 'Assume' is the correct answer.

(Context की help से हम कह सकते हैं कि 'Assume' correct answer है।)

इसलिए option (d) correct answer है।

2. (b) 'Beyond repair' means 'that cannot be repaired'. /'Beyond repair' का मतलब है जिसकी मरम्मत नहीं की जा सकती। (NEGATIVE CONNOTATION)

'Not beyond repair' means 'that can be repaired'. /'Not beyond repair' का मतलब है, जिसकी मरम्मत की जा सकती है। (POSITIVE CONNOTATION)

"Countable" = something that can be counted./कुछ ऐसा जिसे गिना जा सके। (Countable Noun)

"Credible" = something that can be believed or trusted./ऐसा कुछ जिस पर विश्वास किया जा सके। (A credible story)

"Attainable" = something that you can achieve./कुछ ऐसा जो आप प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। (Attainable goals/objectives/ targets)

"Containable" = able to control something to keep within limits./सीमा के भीतर रखने के लिए कुछ नियंत्रित करने में सक्षम

The writer mentions that damage done to the nature was able to be controlled and nature was repairing itself.

Hence, option (b) 'containable' is the correct answer.

3. (c) 'Breakthroughs' एक noun है जो positive connotation है। इसलिए दिए गए blank में positive connotation word का use होगा।

"Paltry" = too small to be considered as important or useful./बहुत छोटा जिसे महत्वपूर्ण या उपयोगी नहीं माना जा सकता। (Negative connotation)

"Habitual" = usual for or typical of someone/ something./किसी के लिए सामान्य या विशिष्ट

"Commonplace" = done very often, or existing in many places, and therefore not unusual./बहुत बार किया गया या जो बहुत जगहों पर मौजूद है इसलिए असामान्य नहीं है।

"Spectacular" = very impressive./बहुत प्रभावशाली (Positive connotation)

Writer करहता है कि technology में जो शानदार development हुए है पिछले कुछ सालों में, उनकी वजह से limits cross हुई हैं जिनसे nature को नुकसान हुआ है।

इसलिए option (d) 'Spectacular' correct answer है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

Take = It is a general term applicable to any manner of getting something into one's possession or control.

(यह एक general term है जोकि कुछ पाने का कोई तरीका किसी के control में पर applicable है।

E.g. Take your coat when you leave.

Seize = It implies a sudden and forcible movement in getting hold of something tangible.

(किसी अचानक और दबाव में होने वाला movement किसी छूने वाली चीज को पकड़ना)

E.g. She tried to seize the gun from him.

Grasp = It stresses a strong hold of something, esp. hand or wrist

(किसी चीज जैसे हाथ, कलाई etc जोर से पकड़ना।)

E.g. She grasped my hand and shook it warmly.

Clutch = It suggests avidity or anxiety in seizing or grasping and may imply less success in holding.

(चंगुल, कुछ पकड़ने में घबराना और कम सफलता पाना)

E.g. He felt himself slipping and clutched at a branch.

Snatch = It suggests more suddenness or quickness but less force than 'Seize'. It is similar to 'Steal'. (छीनना, अचानक और जल्दी से छीनना (पकड़ना) but seize में कम दबाव में। यह steal (चोरी) के समान है।)

E.g. Someone tried to snatch her purse.

4. (d) The developed nations _____ benefitted most from these were the first (Sub-1) (Relative pronoun (verb-2) (verb-1) + sub-2)

'Who' and 'Which' sentence में subject के रूप होते हैं। Whom object के रूप में और whose possessive determiner के रूप में use होते है।

Who (subject) = (A reference of 'somebody')

Which (subject) = (A reference of 'something')

Examples:-

(A) His best movie, ___(which)____ won several awards, was about the life of Gandhi.

(B) Mohit, ___(who)___ has a lot of experience, will be joining the school in September.

इसलिए option (d) 'which' correct answer है।

5. (b) दिए गए passage से writer बताता है कि environmental diseases technology में advancements से पैदा हुई हैं और developed nations इन बीमारियों को experience करने वाले first nations हैं।

"Interact"= to communicate with someone./ किसी के साथ communicate करने के लिए बातचीत (Interact + with + someone/ something)

"Derive" = to come or develop from something./किसी चीज से आने या विकसित होने के लिए (Derive + from + something)

"Undergo" = to experience something especially a change or something unpleasant./कुछ विशेष रूप से परिवर्तन या कुछ अप्रिय अनुभव करना (to go through) (Undergo + tests/ trials/repairs/surgery/transformation)

"Encounter" = to experience something especially something unpleasant or difficult unexpectedly while you are trying to do something else./जब आप कुछ और करने की कोशिश कर रहे हों तो अप्रत्याशित रूप से कुछ विशेष रूप से अप्रिय या कठिनाई अनुभव करना। (to meet)

इसलिए option (b) 'Encounter' correct answer हैं।

SET-115

Castles are home to a rich history. From blood feuds to tragic pasts, (1)_____ love affairs to alleged ghosts, no castle is ever (2)_____ a secret to unveil. Known locally as Chateaux Picomtal, Picomtal Castle (3) _____ came under new ownership. During renovation of the (4)_____, a surprising discovery was made. Messages (5) _____long ago were found on the floorboards of (6) _____ upper chambers. The messages were written (7) _____1880 and 1881 by Joachim Martin; the carpenter (8)_____ installed the flooring. His messages were a diary of 72 entries of his daily (9)_____, personal thoughts along with his emotions and feelings. Joachim's (10) _____ is indeed a very personal account of the history of those times. The discovery gives us an honest look at an average person's daily life over 135 years ago.

SSC CGL Main - 03/02/2022

1. A. since B. from C. till D. with
2. A. with B. including C. without D. excluding
3. A. momentarily B. presently C. recently D. justly
4. A. property B. land C. possessions D. commodity
5. A. wrote B. written C. to write D. writing
6. A. the B. this C. an D. a
7. A. between B. among C. across D. from
8. A. who B. that C. which D. what
9. A. time B. being C. life D. breath
10. A. message B. diary C. notebook D. copy

Answer Key

1.	(b)	2.	(c)	3.	(c)	4.	(a)	5.	(b)
6.	(a)	7.	(a)	8.	(a)	9.	(c)	10.	(b)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Till

- **Since** = It denotes 'point of time'./यह point of time denote करता है। (Since + Tuesday / 2 pm / 2006 / breakfast)
- **Till** = Up the point in the time./समय से बिंदु तक
- **With** = It denotes 'Togetherness'./ Togetherness को denote करता है।
- **From** = It denotes 'Source, Origin or Range'./ यह किसी चीज के 'Source, Origin या Range को denote करता है।

(From ---------- To) is a grammatical pair which is used to denote 'Range' of something./एक grammatical pair है, जिसका use किसी की Range को denote करने के लिए होता है।

"From blood feuds to tragic pasts" is mentioned here.

Hence, option (b) 'From' correct answer है।

2. (c) "With" preposition का use "in the company' और किसी की presence show करने के लिए होता है।

"Including" preposition का use किसी group या set का कोई part show करने के लिए होता है।

"Excluding" preposition का use कोई किसी का part नहीं है दिखाने के लिए होता है।

"Without" with का antonym है।

'Excluding' 'Including' का antonym है।

The writer describes that there is no castle that does not have any secret to unveil.

Passage में writer describe करता है कि ऐसा कोई castle नहीं है जिसका कोई secret ना हो।

इसलिए option (c) 'Without' correct answer है।

3. (c) Passage में writer describe करता है कि Picomtal Castle को नया owner मिला है।

- **"Momentarily" =** for a very short time/बहुत कम समय के लिए (Momentarily + blinded)
- **"Presently" =** to show that something happened after a short time./यह दिखाने के लिए की छोटे समय के बाद कुछ हुआ है।
- **"Justly" =** for a good reason./अच्छे कारण के लिए (To be treated justly)
- **"Recently" =** not long ago i.e. something that just happened./बहुत पहले नहीं

दिए गए context में 'Recently' suitable word है।

इसलिए option (c) 'Recently' correct answer हैं।

4. (a) **"Land"=** surface of earth./पृथ्वी की सतह

"Possessions"= belongings./सामान

"Commodity"= a product or a raw material that can be bought and sold./एक product जिसे खरीदा या बेचा जा सकता है।

"Property"= a thing or things that are owned by someone./ऐसी वस्तु जिस पर किसी का मालिकाना हक है।

Land, Possessions and Commodity are not renovated.

(Renovate a property) is a common collocation.

इसलिए option (a) 'Property' correct answer हैं।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Things** (informal) = Objects, clothing or tools that you own or that are used for a particular purpose
  (सामान, कपड़े या औजार जो किसी particular purpose के लिए use हों।)
- **Stuff** (Formal) = It is used to refer to a group of objects when the names are not important when the names are not important or when it is obvious what you are talking about
  (यह सामान के group को refer करता है जब आपकी उनके नाम न पता हो, जब नाम important न हो या यह पता हो कि आप किस बारे में बात कर रहे हों)
- **Property** (Formal) = A thing or things that are owned by somebody
  (सामान जो किसी का हो)
- **Possessions** = Things that you own, especially something that can be moved
  (खुद का सामान especially जिसे move किया जा सकता है)
- **Junk** = Things that are considered useless or of little value
  (बिना काम या बिना कीमत का सामान)
- **Belongings** = Possessions that can be moved, especially ones that you have a particular time Goods (Technical or rather formal) = Possessions that can be moved
  (possessions जिनहें move किया जा सकता है)
- **Valuables** = Things that are worth a lot of money, especially small personal things such as jewellery or cameras
  (ऐसी चीजें जो बहुत मंहगीं हो especially छोटी चीजें जैसे jewellery या cameras)



5. (b) "Wrote" is the second form of the verb./
"Wrote" verb की 2nd form है।
"To write" is the infinitive form of the verb./
"To write" verb की infinitive form है।
"Writing" is a continuous form of verb./
"Writing" verb की continuous form है।
"Written" is the past participle form of verb. It works as an adjective./"Written" verb की past participle form है, जो adjective के रूप में कार्य करती है।
दिए गए blank में verb की आवश्यकता नहीं है। क्योंकि subject की verb sentence में दी गई है।
Messages _____long ago were found on the floorboards (Subject) (Verb)
इसलिए option (b) 'Written' correct answer है, क्योंकि Sentence का meaning है - messages, को बहुत पहले लिखे गएथे, वो upper chambers के floorboards पर पाये गए थे।

6. (a) On the floorboards of _____ upper chambers.
'A', 'An' और 'This' का use singular countable nouns से होता है। इसलिए इनका use नहीं होगा।
Correct answer 'The' है। 'The' का use countable और uncountable nouns के साथ होता है।
"Chambers" plural noun है। इसलिए इससे पहले 'The' का use होगा, साथ ही इसे आसानी से समझा जा सकता है क्योंकि, "Picomtal Castle" के reference में पहले ही हुआ है।
इसलिए option (a) 'the' correct answer है।

7. (a) "Among" preposition का use "चीजों या लोगों के समूहों में शामिल होने" पर होता है।
"Across" preposition का use किसी वस्तु को एक side से दूसरे side तक show करने के लिए होता है।
"From" preposition का use when/where something starts दिखाने के लिए होता है।
"Between" preposition के साथ हमेशा "and" का use "दो दिनों, वर्षों, घटनाओं आदि को अलग करने वाले समय की अवधि में होता है।"
Between = when referring to one-to-one relationships/एक-से-एक का जिक्र करते समय के बीच के रिश्तें
Among = when referring to indistinct relationships/अस्पष्ट रिश्तों का जिक्र करते समय
इसलिए option (a) 'Between' correct answer है।

8. (a) "That" relative pronoun का use किसी specific noun का refer करने के लिए होता है। इसका use "the little", "the few", "the only", "the same" आदि words के साथ होता है।
"Which" relative pronoun का use things के साथ होता है।
"What" relative pronoun का use किसी से कुछ particular information पूछने के लिए होता है।
"Who" relative pronoun का use persons के साथ होता है।
यहाँ यह "Joachim Martin: the carpenter" के लिए use हुआ है।
इसलिए option (a) 'who' correct answer है।

9. (c) यह particular question एक common phrase पर आधारित है।
DAILY LIFE = Regular activities or events (Daily + time / being / breath) = illogical construction
इसलिए option (c) 'Life' correct answer है।

10. (b) "His messages were a diary of 72 entries of his daily life"/इस line में जो 'Diary' mention है, वह Joachim Martin से related है।

"Message" = a piece of information sent to someone./किसी के पास सूचना भेजना

"Notebook" = a small book of plain paper for writing notes./notes लिखने के लिए सादे कागज की एक छोटी किताब

"Copy" = a thing that is made to be the same as something else, especially a document./ किसी document की हू-ब-हू नकल करना।

"Diary"= a book in which you write down the experiences, your private thoughts etc. you have each day./एक ऐसी किताब जिसमें आप अपने अनुभव, निजि विचार आदि लिखते हैं।

दिए गए passage में Joachim की book का mention हुआ है, जिसमें वह अपने निजी accounts लिखता था। इसलिए option (b) 'Diary' correct answer है।

SET-116

The air has become very dirty in (1) _____ parts of the world. This is of course (2) _____ to your health. Experts say many people die (3) _____ it each year. There is a new study on (4) _____ pollution which comes from the experts of the World Health Organization (WHO) (5)_____ is an agency of the United Nations. If you (6) _____ unhealthy air for long periods of time, you could (7) _____ sick. Air pollution has been linked to many diseases (8)_____ stroke and cancer. The WHO says that seven million (9)_____ die each year as a result of the (10)_____ air.

SSC CGL Main - 03/02/2022

1. A. many B. much C. every D. any
2. A. harmful B. wasteful C. useful D. helpful
3. A. through B. by C. from D. with
4. A. land B. noise C. air D. water
5. A. what B. who C. which D. whom
6. A. draw B. gulp C. inhale D. gasp
7. A. became B. becoming C. becomes D. become
8. A. similar B. like C. such D. same
9. A. human B. individual C. people D. person
10. A. polluted B. grimy C. grubby D. muddy

Answer Key									
1.	(a)	2.	(a)	3.	(c)	4.	(c)	5.	(c)
6.	(c)	7.	(d)	8.	(b)	9.	(c)	10.	(a)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) इस passage का writer 'Air Pollution' के impact के बारे में बताता है।

'Many' का use plural countable nouns के साथ होता है जिसका use किसी person/thing की large quantity show करने के लिए होता है।

'Much' का use uncountable nouns के साथ कोई वस्तु की large amount को show करने के लिए होता है।

'Every' is used with singular nouns to refer to all the members of a group./'Every' का use singular nouns के साथ किसी group के सभी members को show करने के लिए होता है।

'Any' का use Interrogative और Negative sentences में uncountable और plural countable nouns के साथ होता है।

'Parts' एक plural noun है और given sentence न interrogative और न ही negative है।

इसलिए option (a) 'Many' correct answer है।

2. (a) Passage में writer describe करता है कि air बहुत dirty हो गई है। हम आसानी से कह सकते है कि dirty air हमारी health पर negative impact डालती है। इसलिए हमें negative connotation word चाहिए।

"Wasteful" = using more of something than is necessary./जरूरत से ज्यादा उपयोग करना (Negative connotation)

"Useful" = something that can help you to do or achieve what you want. Thus, option C is wrong./जो तुम्हें कुछ प्राप्त करने में help करें। (Positive connotation)

"Helpful" = able to improve a particular situation./किसी विशेष स्थिति को और अच्छा बनाना (Positive connotation)

"Harmful" = causing damage to someone./ किसी को हानि पहुँचाना (Negative connotation)

यद्यपि "Wasteful" negative connotation है जो context से बाहर है।

Writer describe करता है कि dirty air health को damage करती है।

इसलिए option (a) 'Harmful' correct answer है।

3. (c) Generally 'Of' और 'from' prepositions का use 'Die' verb के साथ होता है।

Hence, 'By', 'Through' and 'With' are ruled out.

"Through" का use किसी वस्तु के एक end से दूसरे end तक दिखाने के लिए होता है।

"By" का use कैसे ओर किस तरह से कुछ किया गया है, दिखाने के लिए होता है।

"With" का use किसी की company या presence को show करने के लिए होता है।

"From" is used to show the source of something./"From" का use किसी की company या presence को show करने के लिए होता है।

इसलिए option (c) 'From' correct answer है।

4. (c) In the very first line of the passage, (The air has become very dirty in many parts of the world.)

Writer describe करता है कि air बहुत dirty हो गई है। इसका मतलब वह 'Air pollution' के बारे में बता रहा है।

'Land', 'Noise' and 'Water' are out of context.

इसलिए, option (c) 'Air' correct answer है।

COLLOCATIONS BASED ON ENVIRONMENT?

1. Cause/contribute to climate change/global warming
2. Produce pollution/CO2/greenhouse (gas) emissions
3. Damage/destroy the environment/ a marine ecosystem/the ozone layer/coral reefs
4. Degrad ecosystems/habitats/the environment
5. Harm the environment/wildlife/marine life
6. Threaten natural habitats/coastal ecosystems/a species with extinction
7. Deplete natural resources/the ozone layer
8. Pollute rivers and lakes/waterways/the air/ the atmosphere/the environment/oceans
9. Contaminate groundwater/the soil/food/ crops
10. Long forests/rainforests/trees
11. Address/combat/ tackle the threat/effects/ impact of climate change
12. Fight/take action on/reduce/stop global warming
13. Limit/curb/control air/water/atmospheric/ environmental pollution
14. Cut/reduce pollution/greenhouse gas emissions
15. Offset carbon/CO2 emissions
16. Reduce (the size of) your carbon footprint
17. Achieve/promote sustainable development
18. Preserve/conserve biodiversity/natural resources
19. Protect endangered species/a coastal ecosystem
20. Prevent/stop soil erosion/overfishing/ massive deforestation/damage to ecosystems
21. Raise awareness of environmental issues
21. Save the planet/the rainforests/an endangered species

5. (c) World Health Organization 'WHO' _____ is an agency (Antecedent) (Subject) (Verb)

दिए गए blank में एक relative pronoun की need है।

"What" (as a relative pronoun) का use तब होता है जब sentence में antecedent नहीं दिया गया होता।

"Who" (relative pronoun) का use persons के लिए होता है। (A reference to somebody.)

"Whom" who pronoun का objective case है।

"Which" (relative pronoun) का use things, ideas आदि के साथ होता है।

इसलिए option (c) 'Which' correct answer है।

6. (c) Writer mention करता है कि अगर एक person unhealthy air में लम्बे समय तक साँस लेता है तो वह बीमार हो सकता है।

"Draw" = to make pictures. (Draw + a picture/map/diagram)

"Gulp" = to swallow large amounts of food or drink quickly./बड़ी मात्रा में या जल्दी भोजन निगलना।

"Gasp" = to take a quick deep breath with your mouth open./अपना मुँह खोलकर एक तेज गहरी सांस लेना E.g. (She gasped at the horrifying view.)

"Inhale" = to take air, smoke, gas etc. into your lungs as you breathe./अपने lungs में gas, air, smoke लेने के लिए breathe लेना। (Inhale = Breathe in)

इसलिए option (c) 'Inhale' correct answer है।

7. (d) "Became" verb की 2nd form है।

"Becoming" verb की continuous form है।

"Becomes" verb की singular form है।

"Become" verb की plural form और base form दोनों है।

दिए गए blank से पहले model verb है। हम modals के बाद verb की base form का use करते है।

इसलिए option (d) 'Become' correct answer है।

8. (b) Air pollution has been linked to many diseases _____ stroke and cancer.

यहाँ एक preposition की need है।

"Similar" एक adjective है। It means किसी की तरह कुछ लेकिन बिल्कुल समान नहीं।

"Such" एक determiner है। इसका use किसी की great degree को emphasize करने के लिए होता है।

"Same" एक adjective है। इसका अर्थ है ठीक वही है, जो mention किया गया है।

"Like" is a preposition. It means "for example".

यहाँ पर केवल एक option है 'Like' जो preposition है। इसका use disease के example show करने के लिए होता है।

इसलिए option (b) 'Like' correct answer है।

9. (c) 'Seven million' एक large amount को denote करता है हमें इसके बाद एक plural countable noun का use करना है।

"Human" = a person rather than an animal or a machine./animals और मशीन की बजाए एक आदमी (Human is a singular countable noun)

"Individual" = a person considered separately rather than as part of the group./किसी समूह से अलग एक आदमी (Individual is a singular countable noun)

"Person" = human as an individual./एक व्यक्ति के रूप में एक मानव (Person is a singular countable noun)

"People" एक plural noun है, जिसका meaning है मानव। एक numeral के बाद इसका use करते है।

केवल option 'People' है, जो plural countable noun है।

इसलिए option (c) 'People' correct answer है।

10. (a) इस passage का writer 'Air Pollution' के impact के बारे में बताता है।

"Grimy" = covered with dirt./गंदमी से ढ़का हुआ (Grimy + hands / windows / clothes)

"Grubby" = rather dirty, usually because it has not been washed or cleaned./बहुत गंदा क्योंकि इसे धोया या साफ नहीं किया गया है। (Grubby + hands / clothes)

"Muddy" = full of or covered in mud. Thus, option D is wrong./कीचड़ से भरा या ढ़का हुआ (Muddy + field/track/boots/water)

"Polluted" = made dirty by adding harmful substances to land, air, water etc./Land, air, water आदि में substance मिला कर गंदा करना

(Polluted + air/water/river/areas)

'Polluted' is contextually fit here./'Polluted' यहाँ contextually fit है।

इसलिए option A (polluted) correct answer है।

Toppers' Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS RELATED TO SOMETHING NOT CLEAN

(कुछ जो 'साफ' न हो सके उसमें related confusing words)

Dirty = not clean, covered with dust, soil mud, oil etc.

(गन्दा या धूल से भरा हुआ)

Dusty = Full of dust, covered with dust

(धूल से भरा हुआ या धूल से ढका हुआ)

Filthy = Very dirty and unpleasant

(बहुत गंदा या अप्रिय)

Muddy = Full of or covered in mud

('कीचड़' से भरा हुआ या दबा हुआ)

Soiled (Formal) = Dirty, especially with waste from the body

(गंदा especially body की गंदगी)

Grubby (Informal) = Rather dirty, usually because it is has not been washed

(गंदा जो धोया न गया हो)

Stained (Often in compound words) = Covered with stains,

(ऐसा गंदा जो दाग धब्बे से भरा हो)



SET-117

A new swarm of locusts entered Rajasthan's Jaisalmer on Sunday. This is the fifth swarm to (1)_____ the state in four days from (2)_____ western border with Pakistan. Since the first locust swarm (3)_____ the state's Sri Ganganagar district on April 11, as many as 25 swarms (4)_____ entered Rajasthan. Some swarms moved to Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, (5) _____ which agricultural departments issued advisories to farmers asking them to be on high alert.

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1. A. introduce B. come C. enter D. insert
2. A. its B. it C. his D. their
3. A. invaded B. invade C. was invading D. is invading
4. A. having B. have C. to have D. has
5. A. until B. before C. since D. after

Answer Key

1.	(c)	2.	(a)	3.	(a)	4.	(b)	5.	(d)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Passage में टिड्डियों के झुंड के आगमन के बारे में बताया गया है।

"Introduce" = to mention something for the first time in a piece of writing./"Introduce" = पहले से उल्लेखित चीज के बारे में परिचय कराना

"Come" = to move towards something./किसी चीज की तरफ आना (Come + preposition + place)

"Insert" = to put something into something else./किसी और चीज में कुछ डालने के लिए

"Enter" = to come or go into something./कहीं पर जाना

Enter + something = to come or go into something/किसी में आने या जाने के लिए

Enter into something = to become involved in something/किसी चीज में शामिल होना

He entered _____ an agreement. (Use 'into')

He entered _____ the room behind me. (No preposition)

इसलिए option (c) 'Enter' correct answer है, क्योंकि यहाँ sentence में बताया गया है कि यह locust का 5 वाँ दल (swarm) है जो state में घुसा है।

2. (a) दिए गए blank में हमें एक possessive adjective की जरूरत है। इसलिए 'it' का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह एक pronoun है।

'His' और 'their' persons के साथ use होते है, अत: ये भी यहाँ काम नहीं आएगे।

इसलिए, 'Its' correct answer है। यहाँ 'Its' का use "western border" को "Rajasthan" से connect करने के लिए हुआ है। इसलिए option (a) 'Its' correct answer है।

3. (a) कोई particular event 11 April को हुआ था। हम past indefinite का use किसी action के past में किसी point पर होने पर refer करते हैं।

(1) He went to Delhi yesterday. (Correct)

(2) He has gone to Delhi yesterday. (Incorrect)

इसलिए option (a) 'invaded' correct answer है क्योंकि sentence past tense में दिया गया है।

Toppers' Mantra

VOCABULARY RELATED TO 'INVASION'

(Invasion से related vocabulary)

Army = A group of soldiers (Soldier (सैनिकों) का एक group)

Artillery = Large, heavy guns which are often moved on wheels (बड़ी, भारी guns जो अक्सर पहियों पर move करती है)

Battalion = A large group of soldiers for a particular purpose (किसी particular purpose के लिए soldiers का एक बड़ा group)

Command = A part of an army, air force, etc. that is organized and controlled separately (एक army, airforce, etc. का एक हिस्सा जो अलग से व्यवस्थित और कंट्रोल किया जा सकता है)

Defend = To protect somebody/something from attack (किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के हमले से रक्षा करना)

Invade = To enter a country, town etc. using military force in order to take control of it (किसी country या town, etc. में जाना military force के साथ, उस पर कब्जा करने के लिए)

Regiment = A large group of soldiers that is commanded by a colonel (soldier का एक बड़ा group जिसे एक clone command करें)

Tactics = The particular methods you use to achieve something (कुछ पाने के लिए use किय गए particular methods.)

Arms = Weapons, especially as used by the army, navy, etc. (हथियार especially जो army, navy, etc. द्वारा use किए जाते है।)

Arsenal = A place where military weapons and explosives are made or stored (एक स्थान जहाँ military के हथियार और विस्फोटक पदार्थ बनाए और रखें जाते हैं।)

Casualty = A person who is killed or injured in war or in an accident (एक व्यक्ति जो किसी युद्ध (war) या accident में घायल हुआ हो या मारा जाए।)

Hostile = Aggressive or unfriendly and ready to argue or fight (आक्रमक या अमित्र (unfriendly) और लड़ने और Argue (बहस) करने को तैयार।

Bellicose = Having or showing a desire to argue or fight (लड़ने और Argue करने की इच्छा होना)



4. (b) दिए गए blank में हमें helping verb की need है।

"Swarms" एक plural subject है और subject verb agreement के अनुसार हमें plural helping verb "have" की जरूरत है।

इसलिए, option (b) 'Have' correct answer है।

5. (d) Writer describes करता है कि locusts के झुंड आने के बाद agricultural department ने दूसरे states जैसे Chhattisgarh और Madhya Pradesh में उनके झुँड की movement को follow करने की advisory जारी की है।

"Until" = up to the point in time or the event mentioned./समय या घटना के बिंदु तक

"Before" = earlier than someone/something./ किसी से पहले

"Since" = used to denote a point of time./ point of time को denote करने के लिए प्रयोग होता है।

"After" = "next to and following someone/ something"./किसी के आगे या बाद में

इसलिए, option (d) 'After' correct answer है।

Section - B

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE



Section Highlights

- **250+ Previous Year Questions**
- **100+ Expected Questions**
- **100+ Type-wise Questions**
- **30+ Reading Boosters**
- **Detailed Theory**

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01 CHAPTER

INTRODUCTION

Reading Comprehension सभी competitive examination में पूछा जाने वाला सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भाग है। Reading comprehension के question द्वारा परीक्षार्थियों की logical ability और language skills को एक साथ परखा जा सकता है।

- **Logical ability** = Ability to identify implication and draw inferences
- **Language skills** = Grammatical structures, reading skills and vocabulary knowledge

➢ 'Reading comprehension' एक process है जिसमें आप समझते हैं कि आप क्या पढ़ रहें हैं।

- Different types of areas/topics for reading comprehension

(1) **Social sciences** = History, anthropology, sociology, government, etc.

(2) **Natural sciences** = Biology, physics, chemistry, astronomy, etc.

(3) **Humanities** = Art, music, literature philosophy, etc.

(4) **Business** = Economics, Marketing, human resources, etc.

इतने प्रकार के topics दिए जाने का उद्देश्य यही जाँचना होता है कि दिया गया passage, परीक्षार्थी समझने में comfortable है भी, या नहीं।

☞ हमने इस Book के section A में पहले ही कुछ तरीके देख लिए हैं जिससे Reading Skills, Vocabulary और Gramatical Knowledge को improve कर सकते हैं।

हम Unseen Passage को solve करने के लिए उन्हीं तरीकों में से कुछ तरीके यहाँ Detail में पढ़ेंगे।

➢ **How to develop a good reading skill?**

Reading एक skill है। हमें यह बात समझनी चाहिए कि हम एक skill को कुछ विशेष तरीकों से improve कर सकते हैं।

निम्न कुछ बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए reading करें-

- Reading को enjoy करें। (Enjoy it)
- Reading बस एक examination crack करने का tool नहीं हैं। अगर हम इसे enjoy करेंगे तो अच्छे अंक जरूर पाएँगें।
- एक बार में एक शब्द कभी न पढ़े, हमेशा एक बार में एक phrase/clause पढ़ने की कोशिश करें। इस बात को एक बार नीचे लिखे बिना underline वाले passage तथा फिर underline वाले passage को पढ़कर समझें।

A tailor and a goldsmith were travelling together, and one evening when the sun had sunk behind the mountains, they heard the sound of distant music, which became more and more distinct. It sounded strange, but so pleasant that they forgot all their weariness and stepped quickly onwards. The moon had already arisen when they reached a hill on which they saw a crowd of little men and women, who had taken each other's hands, and were whirling round in the dance with the greatest pleasure and delight. They sang it most charmingly, and that was the music that the travellers had heard. In the midst of them sat an old man who was rather taller than the rest. He wore a party-coloured coat, and his hoary beard hung down over his chest. The two remained standing full of astonishment, and watched the dance.

A tailor and a goldsmith were travelling together, and one evening when the sun had sunk behind the mountains, they heard the sound of distant music, which became more and more distinct. It sounded strange, but so pleasant that they forgot all their weariness and stepped quickly onwards. The moon had already arisen when they reached a hill on which they saw a crowd of little men and women, who had taken each other's hands, and were whirling round in the dance with the greatest pleasure and delight. They sang it most charmingly, and that was the music that the travellers had heard. In the midst of them sat an old man who was rather taller than the rest. He wore a party-coloured coat, and his hoary beard hung down over his chest. The two remained standing full of astonishment, and watched the dance.

➢ **How to improve 'comprehension'?**

- हमें 'vocabulary' और 'word usage' का अच्छा ज्ञान होना चाहिए।
- 'Collocation', 'connotation' और 'technical vocabulary (jargons)' किसी भी passage को अच्छे से समझने में काफी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करते हैं।
- Passage को कभी भी केवल ऊपर-ऊपर से नही पढ़ना चाहिए। उसे critical तरीके से पढ़ें। Passage के 'main idea', 'tone' और 'passage' से निकलने वाले 'assumption', 'inference', 'conclusion' को भी जानने की कोशिश करें।
- हमें figurative language की भी अच्छी समझ होनी चाहिए।

Problems faced by students

- कठिन 'Grammatical structures' के प्रयोग के कारण passage को समझने में परेशानी होती है।
- जैसे-जैसे passage को पढ़ते हुए आगे बढ़ते हैं, वैसे-वैसे हम यह भूलने लगते हैं कि शुरू में क्या लिखा था।
- Questions का उत्तर हम बार-बार passage को पढ़कर और उसमें key words को खोज कर, देने की कोशिश करते हैं, इससे बहुत ज्यादा समय चला जाता है।
- Complete passage पढ़कर भी कुछ conclude नहीं करते हैं कि हमने क्या पढ़ा।

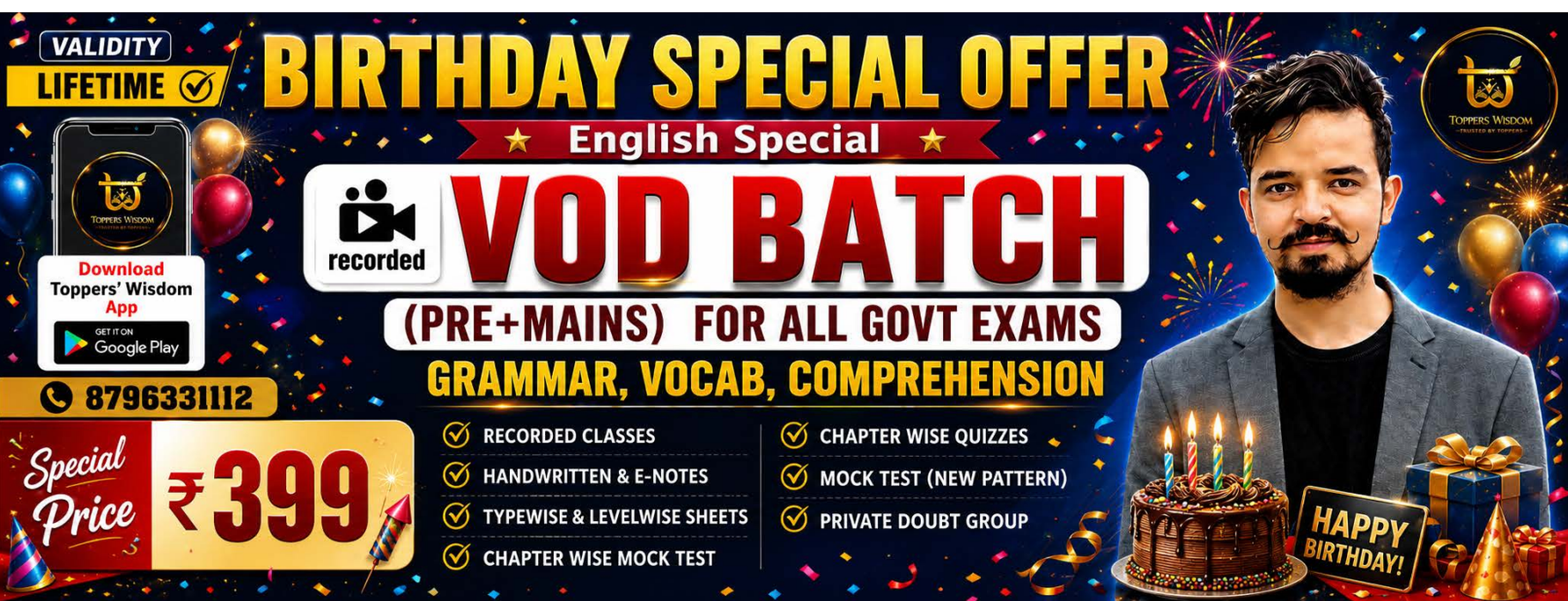
Types of Questions

Different Types of Questions

- Direct Question
  Level = Easy
  (Fact based question)
- Vocabulary based question
  Level = Moderate
  (word - usage)
- Indirect Question
  Level = Difficult
  - Main idea
  - Tone
  - Title
  - Inference
  - Conclusion
  - Summary
  - Assumption

- **Direction Question =** ऐसे प्रश्न जिनका उत्तर हम passage को पढ़कर आसानी से दे सकते हैं, उन्हें हम Direct question कहते हैं। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर passage में ही दिया होता है।
- **Vocabulary based question =** हमारे vocabulary knowledge को test करने के लिए हमें word पर आधारित प्रश्न दिए जाएंगे। इसमें मुख्यत: fill in the blanks, synonym, antonym, आदि की form में प्रश्न दिए जाते हैं।
- **Indirect question =** इस तरह के प्रश्न परीक्षार्थी के 'understanding' और 'intellect' को परखने के लिए बनाए जाते हैं। इनका उत्तर देना परीक्षार्थी के लिए थोड़ा मुश्किल होता है। इस तरह के प्रश्नों में निम्न प्रकार के प्रश्न आते हैं-
  1. Main idea of a passage
  2. Tone of a passage
  3. Suitable title of a passage
  4. Inference/conclusion based questions
  5. Summary of a passage
  6. Assumption based question

Space for self Notes:-



02 CHAPTER

APPROACHES

Skimming & Scanning

Passage को solve करने के लिए मुख्यत: दो approaches होती हैं।

A. **Skimming & Scanning** → यह Approach समय का अभाव होने पर prefer की जाती है।

B. **Hint formation** → यह approach ज्यादा ठीक समझी जाती है यदि आपके पास पर्याप्त समय है।

Reading skills को improve करने के लिए हम इन दोनों techniques (skimming & scanning) की सहायता लेते हैं। वास्तव में इन दोनों techniques का प्रयोग speed बढ़ाने के लिए किया जाता है। ये दोनों techniques हमें information जल्दी और आसानी से पाने में मदद करती हैं।

आइए इन Approaches के बारे में detail में जाने:-

- **Skimming =** यह एक high-speed reading है। इससे हम किसी passage का general sense/over view केवल कुछ selective words को पढ़ कर पा सकते हैं। यह reader का time और energy दोनों बचाता है।

  Skimming का प्रयोग सामान्यतया non-fictional (factual) books/articles को समझने के लिए किया जाता है।

- **Scanning =** Scanning का अर्थ किसी passage को कुछ specific information जैसे- figures/data/names पाने के लिए scan करना है।

  Scanning का प्रयोग हम reading comprehension के passage में दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर पाने के लिए करते हैं।

हमने पहले ही प्रश्नों का प्रकार समझ लिया है-

(1) Fact based question (Direct)
(2) Vocabulary based question (Direct/Indirect)
(3) Indirect questions (Tone/Theme/Inference/Conclusion/Main idea/Assumption, etc.)

ध्यान दें:- RC के एक set में लगभग 40% प्रश्न fact based ही पूछे जाते हैं।

- Skimming और scanning करके हमें केवल fact based questions को ही attempt करना है।

Approach : How to skim/scan

How to skim

- **Step-1:-** सबसे पहले किसी passage का 1st paragraph पढ़ें, इससे हमें subject matter के बारे में पता चल जाता है कि writer ने किस topic के बारे में लिखा है।
- **Step-2:-** Paragraph के सभी words को पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। बस हमें Important facts/data और verbs, nouns तथा adjectives पर focus करने की जरूरत है साथ ही उनके connotation पर भी ध्यान देना है। इससे हमें tone के बारे में पता चलता है।
- **Step-3:-** Last paragraph को थोड़ा ध्यान से पढ़ें इससे हमें conclusion/summary पता चलता है।

How to scan

- **Step-1:-** सबसे पहले हम Questions पढ़ेंगे और ऐसे प्रश्नों को mark कर लेगें जो कि fact-based है। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर directly passage में ही मिल जाता है।
- **Step-2:-** Question से हम कुछ key point/clue निकाल लेगें, फिर passage में केवल उसी key point को search करते हैं।
- **Step-3:-** जब हमें आवश्यक answer मिल जाता है तो उस sentence को एक बार carefully पढ़ेगें और अपने answer को recheck करेगें।

Hint Formation

Reading Comprehension को हमें exam hall में सबसे बाद में ही Attempt करना चाहिए।

- "पहले प्रश्न पढ़े या passage" इस प्रश्न का कोई सही जवाब हो ही नहीं सकता है क्योंकि different students के लिए different strategies संभव हैं।

अगर आप Beginner हैं तो आप पहले passage को पढ़ें। अगर आपने काफी ज्यादा practice कर रखी है तो आप एक बार में जल्दी से सभी प्रश्नों को देखकर भी passage पढ़ना शुरू कर सकते हैं।

- 'SSC' के सभी Examinations में पूछे जाने वाले reading comprehension के लिए सबसे अच्छी approach होगी कि हम सबसे पहले passage को पढ़ना शुरू करें और उसके बाद hint formation करते चलें। ऐसा करने से हमें बार-बार passage नहीं पढ़ना पड़ेगा और बनाए गए hints की सहायता से हम सभी प्रश्नों का उत्तर आसानी से दे सकते हैं।

- **Some important points related to 'Hint formation'.**
  1. पढ़े गए passage का hints बनाते समय हमें यह बात जरूर याद रखनी है कि हम hints केवल उन्हीं sentences का बनाएँगें जिन्हें हम याद न रख पाएँ।
  2. Hints हमें अपनी भाषा में बनानी है जरूरी नहीं है कि हम पूरा sentence लिखें। हम shortcuts का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं।
  3. Hints ऐसे होने चाहिए जिन्हें हम समझ सकें।
  4. Passage को कभी भी आधा अधूरा या जल्द बाजी में न पढ़े।

Hint formation में हमें पढ़ते-पढ़ते speed में passage के important points को note down कर लेना चाहिए इससे हमें concentrate करने में मदद मिलती है, हम attentive रहते हैं और हमें बाद में questions को करते समय उनके answers के लिए पूरे passage को बार-बार नही पढ़ना पड़ता।

Practice on Hint Formation

Let's learn through some examples:-

SET - 1

Space exploration helps us on earth in many ways as well as expand our knowledge of the universe. New technologies are created as well as medicines to and further cures to illnesses on earth. Jobs are created from this area and it inspires new generations to explore the sky above. Many innovations from space can even protect earth from extinction level events like meteors striking the planet. Much of the research obtained was from NASA's official site so the data is reliable. Some of it is recent projects that have occurred, some is from future projects that will occur, and the rest is from past projects that have been successful and helped us on earth.

Hint Formation

- Space exploration helps - many ways - expand knowledge - new technology creation - medicine/cures - job creation - inspires new generations to explore above sky.
- Many innovations protect earth from extinction level problems - such as meteors' striking the planet
- NASA research - reliable
- Some research (1) of recent projects (2) of future projects (3) past projects successful and helpful for earth.

SET - 2

Exploration into space benefits us on earth. Satellites in the atmosphere allow us to communicate with people across the globe and ask for help anywhere at any time. Satellites can also monitor weather and extreme weather events to help in the future to prevent more deaths and help more people. These satellites need international cooperation to create and maintain which brings mankind closer together. Jobs are created from the line of work which help people on earth, and it helps the countries' economies as well.

Hint Formation

- Exploration in space → Helpful on earth
- Satellites - helpful in (1) communication across the globe (2) monitoring the weather events → Death prevention
- Satellites - need international cooperation which brings mankind closer
- Job creation - helps economy

SET - 3

Satellites can also monitor asteroids to see if they will hit earth and if they do, they can divert it. SpaceX has thought of a satellite that might be able to protect earth from these large rocks. Exploring space can help us find alternative means of energy other than fossil fuels. The sun can be explored further so that we might be able to harness its solar energy more efficiently. Space exploration can give us a perspective on the earth and that we need to protect it. We can monitor greenhouse gases and try to reduce the effects of global warming. New technologies are created from the exploration of space and we can learn more about the earth and the universe around us. We could _____ the meaning of our existence.

Hint Formation

- Satellites monitor asteroids - divert asteroids before hitting earth
- Exploring space - helps - find alternative energy of source (other than fossil fuels)
- Exploring the sun - we can use solar energy efficiently
- Space exploration - reminds of earth protection - monitoring green house -reducing the effects of global warming

SET - 4

An example of way space innovation can help protect earth is to redirect asteroids from crashing into earth and causing devastating effects. DART, the double asteroid redirection test, will be the first ever method of trying to redirect an asteroid that is on its way to crash into earth. DART will launch in 2021 and crash into asteroid 65803 Didymos' small moon in 2022. This will change the orbital period of the moon by 4.2 minutes which means we will be able to measure and record the effects on earth through telescopes. If this works, it will tell us that a dangerous asteroid comes close to earth, we will be able to redirect by a small collision.

Hint Formation

- Space innovation - protects earth - (to redirect asteroids from crashing into earth and causing devastating effects)
- DART - The double asteroid redirection test - the first ever method - tried to redirect
- DART- (Launch in -2021) & (Crash into asteroid 65803 Didymos' small moon in 2022). It changes - orbital period of moon by 4.2 minutes

SET - 5

To find out why people have died, today's medical examiners perform autopsies. They cut open the body and study its parts. Ancient Egyptians also performed autopsies to help understand causes of death. In addition, autopsies helped ancient Egyptians study the human body. By comparing the hearts of people who were different ages, for example, Egyptians could determine what a young, healthy heart was supposed to look like. The Egyptians not only studied the human body, but they also kept detailed records of what they discovered. They wrote and drew their observations on papyrus, a form of paper. The papyrus records became the medical textbooks of that time. Their observations allowed Egyptian doctors to share their knowledge, including how to treat various diseases.

Hint Formation

- Both 'Today's medical examiners' and 'Ancient Egyptians' → 'Autopsy' by cutting open the body → to understand the cause of death and study human body
- Age determination by heart comparison in Egypt
- Ancient Egyptians studied human body - make a written record on 'Papyrus' paper → became a medical textbook → to share knowledge

SET - 6

In 1862, an American named Edwin Smith purchased a medical papyrus in Luxor, Egypt. Smith was not a medical expert, but he knew a lot about old documents. He knew that what he had found was valuable. The papyrus turned out to be an ancient textbook on surgery. The papyrus was probably written around 1600 BC, but it was based on information from a thousand years before that. The papyrus presents the information as case studies, including an analysis of how patients survived or died.

Hint Formation

- An American, Edwin (Not a medical expert) - purchased a medical papyrus in Luxor, He knew its value.
- The papyrus (written probably in 1600 BC) - a textbook on surgery- based on information 1000 years before → Information as case studies.

03 CHAPTER

FINDING MAIN IDEA/THEME & SUITABLE TITLE

Finding 'Main Idea' / 'Theme'

➢ किसी passage का main idea वह central thought है जो writer अपने readers को बताना चाहता है।

➢ **Ways in which Questions are asked**

1. What is the passage mainly about?
2. What is the *main idea* or *central idea* of the passage?
3. What is the *main theme* or *central theme* of the passage?
4. What is the *main thought* or *central thought* of the passage?

प्रत्येक passage का एक main idea होता है, और उस main idea को support करने के लिए passage में बहुत सारे details दिए होते हैं। Passage का 'main idea' find करना reader के लिए काफी helpful होता है क्योंकि पूरा passage इसी के इर्द-गिर्द घूमता है।

➢ **How to find 'Main Idea'**

- किसी passage का main idea जानने के लिए कोई निश्चित rule नहीं होता है।
- किसी भी Passage का main idea निकालने में students अक्सर पहले या अंतिम paragraph से influence हो जाते हैं, लेकिन ध्यान रहे कि Passage का main idea पूरे Passage को cover करे ना कि सिर्फ एक paragraph को।
- कई बार writer हमें examples/ illustrations के through या कुछ छोटी-छोटी बातों के through एक main point या एक बड़े topic की तरफ लाना चाहता है, ऐसे में हमारा main idea वो बड़ा topic ही होगा, examples/ illustrations *main idea* नहीं हो सकते हैं।
- कभी-कभी Passage का main idea *obvious* (clear) ना होके implied (hidden) भी हो सकता है, ऐसे में हमें writer की intention और attitude को समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।
- Passage को पढ़ते समय दो बातें समझने की कोशिश करें कि Passage किसके द्वारा और क्यों लिखा गया है।
- गलत options को eliminate करके ही सही option तक पहुँचे।

Finding 'Suitable Title'

➢ **Ways in which Questions are asked**

1. Select the most suitable/appropriate title for the passage.
2. The most suitable/appropriate title for the passage is:

➢ **Types of Title of Passage**

Title दो प्रकार का हो सकता है:

1. Explicit – इस प्रकार का Title Passage में बार-बार प्रयोग हुए किसी शब्द से बनाया जाता है या Passage में लिखे Facts से inspired होता है।

2. Implicit – इस प्रकार का Title ढूंढना सामान्यत: थोड़ा Difficult होता है, ये Passage में repeated words से नहीं ढूंढ़ा जा सकता है। इस प्रकार का title सामान्यत: Metaphors या Idioms के from में implied (hidden) होता है।

➢ **How to find 'Suitable Title'.**

- दिये गए passage को हमें ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए।
- Title ऐसा हो कि Title को देखकर main idea समझ सकें।
- हमें एक से ज्यादा options सही लग सकते हैं। हमें हमेशा most appropriate title को चुनना चाहिए।
- Title short होना चाहिए Descriptive नहीं।
- Title एक phrase के form में होता है clause/ sentence की form में नहीं।
- Title का और passage का scope समान होना चाहिए यानि Title ऐसा न हो जिसके अंदर उस passage जैसे बहुत passage समा जाए और ऐसा भी न हो कि बस passage के कुछ points को cover करें।

  जैसे- मान लिजिए एक passage में word war II के दौरान Atom Bombs के use की बात कही और उससे हुए Destruction को बताया गया है, तो उस passage का title "Science and its destructive power" नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि इसका scope बहुत ज्यादा है।

मान लीजिए एक Passage के First paragraph में Atom Bomb से हुए destruction की बात कही जाए, second paragraph में Bio weapons से destruction की बात कही जाए और third paragraph में Physical weapons से destruction की बात कही जाए तो Passage का title सिर्फ Atomic weapons या सिर्फ Bio weapons या सिर्फ physical weapons से related नहीं हो सकता क्यूंकि इसका scope बहुत कम रह जाऐगा। ऐसे में title या तो Destruction से related होगा या overall weapons से related होगा।

- कई बार हम conclusion को title समझ बैठते हैं ये ऐसी गलती है जो बहुत सारे students से होती है। ध्यान रहे title कभी conclusion नहीं होता है title कुछ conclude नहीं करता है, ये कोई inference नहीं है, ये Passage के ideas की summary and writer की tone को express करता है।

Note:- यें points हमने आगे examples के through समझायें हैं, इन सभी examples को ध्यान से पढ़ें।

Exercise

SET - 1

Whether you can accomplish a specific goal or meet a specific deadline depends first on how much time you need to get the job done. What should you do when the demands of the job exceed the time you have available? The best approach is to divide the project into smaller pieces. Different goals will have to be divided in different ways, but one seemingly unrealistic goal can often be accomplished by working on several smaller, more reasonable goals.

1. Select the option that best expresses the main idea of the passage.

(a) Jobs often remain only partially completed because of lack of time.

(b) The best way to complete projects is to make sure your goals are achievable.

(c) The best way to tackle a large project is to separate it into smaller parts.

(d) The best approach to a demanding job is to delegate responsibility.

2. Select the most appropriate title of the passage.

(a) How to tackle impossible tasks

(b) Unrealistic goals

(c) The best way to complete a task

(d) None of these

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Passage में बताया गया है कि यदि हम अपने goal को छोटे-छोटे parts में divide करें तो हम अपने goal को आसानी से achieve कर सकते हैं।

2. (c) Passage में बताया गया है कि यदि हम अपने goal को छोटे-छोटे हिस्सों में बाँट ले तो कार्य बहुत ही आसानी से हो जायेगा। अत: passage में किसी task को complete करने का तरीका बताया गया है - option (c) suitable title है।

- Option (a) wrong है क्योंकि passage में task को करने का एक way बताया गया है तथा mention किया गया है कि इससे seemingly unrealistic goal भी complete किये जा सकते हैं। Only unrealistic goal को tackle करने का नहीं, बल्कि सभी प्रकार के goals को tackle करने का तरीका बताया गया है।

SET - 2

Health clubs have undergone a major transformation that can be described in three words: mind, body, and spirit. Loud, fast, heart-thumping aerobics has been replaced by the hushed tones of yoga and the controlled movements of Pilates. The clubs are responding to the needs of their customers who are increasingly looking for a retreat from their hectic lifestyles and a way to find a healthy balance in their lives by nurturing their whole selves.

1. Select the option that best expresses the theme of the passage.

(a) Exercise is less important now than it once was.

(b) Health clubs are much less popular now than they were ten years ago.

(c) Many health clubs will go out of business because of the decline in traditional exercise.

(d) People's desire to nurture all aspects of themselves has contributed to big changes for health clubs.

2. Select the most appropriate title of the passage.

(a) Importance of exercise

(b) Causes of major transformation of health clubs

(c) Hectic lifestyle of people

(d) None of the above

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Passage में बताया गया है कि लोग अपनी hectic lifestyle में change करने तथा life में healthy balance बनाने के लिये health club में जाते हैं अत: option (d) सही है।

2. (b) Passage के according आजकल की hectic lifestyle के कारण लोग health clubs में relax होने के लिये आते हैं। यही कारण है कि जहाँ पहले health clubs में fast, loud, heart-thumping aerobics का use किया जाता था उनकी जगह अब clubs में एक major transformation हुआ है।

इसलिए option (b) suitable title है।

- Heart thumping = दिल दहला देने वाला
- Hushed tone = शांत स्वर

SET - 3

For most judges, sentencing a person who has been convicted of a crime is a difficult decision. In the majority of jurisdictions throughout the country, judges have few sentencing options from which to choose. Generally, their options are confined to a fine, probation, or incarceration. Crimes, however, cover a wide spectrum of criminal behavior and motivation, and a wide variety of sanctions should be available.

1. Select the option that best expresses the main idea of the passage.

(a) There should be laws that dictate which sentence a judge should hand down.
(b) Someone other than a judge should be allowed to sentence a criminal.
(c) Judges should be given more sentencing options from which to choose.
(d) More money should be spent on the criminal justice system.

2. Select the most appropriate title of the passage.

(a) A wide spectrum of criminal behaviour
(b) Lack of selecting options for a judge: A difficulty in making decision
(c) How to punish criminals?
(d) Fine, Probation or incarceration

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Passage में बताया गया है कि किसी को सजा सुनाना एक difficult decision है क्योंकि सजा के बहुत ही limited options हैं जबकि अपराध भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के होते हैं। अत: सजा देने की भी wide varieties होनी चाहिये।

इस प्रकार option (c) correct है।

2. (b) Passage में बताया गया है कि judges के लिये अपराधी को सजा सुनाना एक difficult task है। इसका कारण यह है कि उनके पास sentencing के options बहुत कम है, जबकि crimes का spectrum बहुत ही wide है।

इसलिए option (b) suitable title है।

SET - 4

Before you begin to compose a business letter, sit down and think about your purpose in writing the letter. Do you want to request information, order a product, register a complaint, or apply for something? Do some brainstorming and gather information before you begin writing. Always keep your objective in mind.

1. Select the option that best expresses the main idea of the passage.

(a) Planning is an important part of writing a business letter.
(b) Business letters are frequently complaint letters.
(c) Brainstorming and writing take approximately equal amounts of time.
(d) Many people fail to plan ahead when they are writing a business letter.

2. Select the most appropriate title of the passage.

(a) How to register a complaint
(b) Objective of writing a business letter
(c) Importance of planning in writing a business letter
(d) Preplanning: good or bad

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Passage के according हमें business letter लिखने से पहले letter के purpose के बारे में सोचना चाहिए, उससे related information collect करनी चाहिए। अत: हम कह सकते हैं कि हमें letter लिखने से पहले planning करनी चाहिए, जो कि option (a) में given है।

Note:- Options में words नहीं meaning पर ध्यान दें। जैसे passage में कहीं पर भी 'planning' शब्द का use नहीं किया गया है, किंतु 'complaint and brainstorming' word का use किया गया है, जो कि option (b) and (c) में भी given है but meaning के according ये wrong options हैं।

2. (c) Passage के according कोई भी business letter लिखने से पहले उसके बारे में विचार कर लेना चाहिए तथा complete planning के बाद लिखना चाहिए।

इसलिए option (c) suitable title है।

- Option (a) and (b) planning का एक हिस्सा cover कर रहे हैं अत: यह संपूर्ण passage का title नहीं हो सकते।

SET - 5

Keeping busy at important tasks is much more motivating than having too little to do. Today's employees are not afraid of responsibility. Most people are willing to take on extra responsibility in order to have more variety in their positions. In addition, along with that responsibility should come more authority to independently carry out some important tasks.

1. Select the option that best expresses the theme of the passage.

(a) Variety and independence on the job increase employee motivation.
(b) To avoid boredom, many people do more work than their jobs require of them.
(c) Today's employees are demanding more independence than ever before.
(d) Office jobs in the past have carried less responsibility.

2. Select the most appropriate title of the passage.

(a) Motivation : The most important things to accomplish a task
(b) Fear in taking big responsibilities
(c) Variety and Independence : An incentive for employees
(d) Keeping busy : A source of motivation

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Passage के according अगर job में variety and independence हो तो यह employee के motivation को increase करता है। इसलिए option (a) correct है।

Option (c) के according आजकल के employees पहले के employees की तुलना में ज्यादा independence चाहते हैं, जो कि passage में mention नहीं है।

2. (c) Variety and Independence: An incentive for employees

Passage के according, variety of work and Independence, employees के लिये motivation and incentive का काम करते हैं। आजकल employees ऐसे कार्य को करना ज्यादा पसंद करते हैं जिनमें उन्हें extra responsibility मिलती है। वो भी independence के साथ। इस प्रकार option (c) suitable title है।

- एक काम को complete करने के लिये motivation जरूरी है किंतु passage के according वह motivation है - variety and independence अत: (a) की तुलना में (c) better option है।

SET - 6

Managing job and family is not simple. Both commitments make strong demands on people and are sometimes in direct opposition to each other. Saying yes to one means saying no to the other, and stress can often result. Being realistic and creating a balance in life can help set priorities.

1. Select the option that best expresses the main idea of the passage.

(a) Most family responsibilities cause stress at home and at work.
(b) Because it pays the bills, a job must take priority over other commitments.
(c) It is important to have a balance between job and family responsibilities.
(d) Because they are so important, family duties must take priority over the job.

2. Select the most appropriate title of the passage.

(a) Job and family management
(b) The results of stress
(c) Importance of creating balance in life
(d) How to help set priorities

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Passage में job तथा family responsibilities के बीच balance बनाने की बात बताई गई है और बताया है कि किस तरह से हम job और family के बीच balance बना सकते हैं। इसलिए option (c) सही answer होगा।

2. (c) Main idea को देखकर हम असानी से कह सकते हैं कि passage में balance की importance को बताया गया है।

SET - 7

Use of electronic mail (e-mail) has been widespread for more than a decade. Email Simplifies the flow of ideas, connects people from distant offices, eliminates the need for meetings, and often boosts productivity. However, e-mail should be carefully managed to avoid unclear and inappropriate communication. E-mail messages should be concise and limited to one topic. When complex issues need to be addressed, phone calls are still best.

1. Select the option that best expresses the main idea of the passage.

(a) E-mail is not always the easiest way to connect people from distant offices.
(b) E-mail has changed considerably since it first began a decade ago.
(c) E-mail causes people to be unproductive when it is used incorrectly.
(d) E-mail is effective for certain kinds of messages but only if managed wisely.

2. Select the most appropriate title of the passage.

(a) Email : The easiest way to connect people

(b) Email : A great invention

(c) Importance of Email and the effective way to use it

(d) Why is Email limited?

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Passage में बताया गया है कि E-mail विभिन्न प्रकार के messages के लिये effective है, लेकिन इनका use wisely करना चाहिये। Passage के according Email एक topic पर होना चाहिये तथा इनमें unclear and inappropriate communication नहीं होनी चाहिये।

जो कि option (d) में given है।

2. (c) Importance of Email and the effective way to use it.

क्योंकि passage में phone calls को best बताया गया है, जब more than one topic की बात हो।

अत: option A wrong है।

- Passage में e-mail को great invention तो बताया गया है किन्तु साथ ही साथ इसे use करने का तरीका भी बताया गया है इसलिए option (b) की तुलना में option (c) better है।

SET - 8

Native American art often incorporates a language of abstract visual symbols. The artist gives a poetic message to the viewer, communicating the beauty of an idea, either by using religious symbols or a design from nature such as rain on leaves or sunshine on water. The idea communicated may even be purely whimsical, in which case the artist might start out with symbols developed from a bird's tracks or a child's toy.

1. Select the option that best expresses the main idea of the passage.

(a) Native American art is purely poetic and dreamlike.

(b) Native American art is usually abstract, although it can also be poetic and beautiful.

(c) Native American art communicates the beauty of ideas through the use of symbols.

(d) Native American art is sometimes purely whimsical.

2. Select the most appropriate title of the passage.

(a) A child's toy

(b) Symbol : A means to show the beauty of ideas used by American

(c) A bird's tracks

(d) Religious symbols or a design from nature

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Passage में बताया गया है कि native American art, ideas की सुंदरता को symbols के माध्यम से communicate करते हैं। इस प्रकार option (c) correct answer है।

- Option (a) में art को dreamlike बताया गया है, जबकि passage में नहीं।
- Option (d) में art को whimsical बताया गया है जबकि passage में idea whimsical हो सकता है, ऐसा कहा गया है।

2. (b) Passage में Americans के beauty of ideas की बात हो रही है तथा पूरे passage में symbols की ही बात की गयी है इसलिए option (b) correct answer है।

SET - 9

In criminal cases, the availability of readable fingerprints is often critical in establishing evidence of a major crime. It is necessary, therefore, to follow proper procedures when taking fingerprints. In major cases, prints should be obtained from all persons who may have touched areas associated with a crime scene, for elimination purposes.

1. Select the option that best expresses the theme of the passage.

(a) Because fingerprints are so important in many cases, it is important to follow the correct course in taking them.

(b) All fingerprints found at a crime scene should be taken and thoroughly investigated.

(c) If the incorrect procedure is followed in gathering fingerprints, the ones taken may be useless.

(d) The first step in investigating fingerprints is to eliminate those of non-suspects.

2. Select the most appropriate title of the passage.

(a) Importance of fingerprints

(b) Importance of fingerprints in criminal cases

(c) Proper procedures to take fingerprints

(d) All are correct

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Passage के according, Criminal cases में fingerprints बहुत important role निभाते हैं अत: आवश्यक है, कि fingerprints लेते समय proper procedures को follow किया जाये। इस प्रकार option (a) passage का theme है।

- Option (b) passage की supporting statement हो सकती है but theme नहीं।

2. (b) Passage में बताया गया है कि fingerprints लेने का proper procedure follow करना चाहिये किंतु procedure क्या होना चाहिये, यह नहीं बताया गया ∴ option (c) and (d) wrong हैं।

- यदि हम option (a) को देखे तो उसमें fingerprints की importance सभी cases में बताई गयी हैं जबकि passage में criminal cases को specify किया गया है इसलिए option (b) correct है।

SET - 10

Aristocratic government ruins itself by limiting too narrowly the circle within which power is confined; oligarchic government ruins itself by the incautious scramble for immediate wealth. But even democracy ruins itself by excess of democracy. Its basic principle is the equal right of all to hold office and determine public policy. This is, at first glance, a delightful arrangement; it becomes disastrous because the people are not properly equipped by education to select the best rulers and the wisest courses. The people have no understanding and only repeat what their rulers are pleased to tell them. Such a democracy is tyranny or autocracy. – Plato

1. Select the option that best expresses the main idea of the passage.

(a) Human societies experiment with different forms of governments.

(b) Any form of government tends to deteriorate by excess of its basic principle.

(c) Education of all citizens ensures a perfect, functional and sustainable democracy.

(d) Having a government is a necessary evil because tyranny is inherent in any form of government.

2. Select the most appropriate title of the passage.

(a) Deterioration of a government by excess of basic principles

(b) Aristocracy, democracy and oligarchy

(c) Democracy: a tyranny or autocracy

(d) Side effect of autocracy and aristocracy

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Passage का main idea है कि किसी भी government में उनके basic principle की अधिकता हो तो government ruin हो जाती है। Option (b) में भी यही बताया गया है अत: option (b) correct answer है।

- Option (c) supporting statement है।
- Aristocracy = Govt. of the highest social class
  Oligarchy = A small group of people having control of a country or organization
  Democracy = Govt. by the people

2. (a) Passage में किसी एक specific government की बात नहीं की गई है बल्कि सभी govt. के deterioration के बारे में बताया गया है। अत: option (a) correct है।

- Deterioration = (ह्रास) the action or process of becoming impaired or inferior in quality, functioning or condition

SET - 11

India faces a challenging immediate future in energy and climate policy-making. The problems are multiple: sputtering fossil fuel production capability; limited access to electricity and modern cooking fuel for the poorest; rising fuel imports in an unstable global energy context; continued electricity pricing and governance challenges leading to its costly deficits or surplus supply; and not least, growing environmental contestation around land, water and air. But all is not bleak: growing energy efficiency programmes; integrated urbanisation and transport policy discussions; inroads to enhancing energy access and security; and bold renewable energy initiatives, even if not fully conceptualized, suggest the promise of transformation.

1. Select the option that best expresses the main idea of the passage.

(a) India's energy decision-making process is ever more complex and interconnected.

(b) India's energy and climate policy is heavily tuned to sustainable development goals.

(c) India's energy and climate actions are not compatible with its broader social, economic and environmental goals.

(d) India's energy decision-making process is straightforward supply-oriented and ignores the demand side.

2. Select the most appropriate title of the passage.

(a) Costly deficits or surplus supply

(b) Integrated urbanization and transport policy discussion of India

(c) All the challenges faced by India

(d) A more complex and interconnected energy decision-making process of India

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Passage के according, energy and climate policy में India, challenge face कर रहा है। इसमें problems हैं, तथा यह process complex and interconnected है।

अत: option (d) correct है।

2. (d) Passage में India की energy and climate policy की बात की गयी है तथा इन्हें challenging बताया गया है। अत: option (d) suitable title है।

SET - 12

There are reports that some of the antibiotics sold in the market are fed to poultry and other livestock as growth promoters. Overusing these substances can create superbugs, pathogens that are resistant to multiple drugs and could be passed along humans. Mindful of that, some farming companies have stopped using the drugs to make chickens gain weight faster. Since Denmark banned antibiotic growth promoters in the 1990s, the major pork exporters say it is producing more pigs – and the animals get fewer diseases.

1. Select the option that best expresses the main idea of the passage.

(a) People should avoid consuming the products of animal farming.
(b) Foods of animal origin should be replaced with foods of plant origin.
(c) Using antibiotics on animals should be banned.
(d) Antibiotics should only be used to treat diseases.

2. Select the most appropriate title of the passage.

(a) Avoidance of products of animal farming
(b) Foods of animal
(c) Use and overuse of antibiotics
(d) None of the above

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Passage में बताया गया है कि कुछ antibiotics का use growth promoters के रूप में किया जाता है जिसके अनेक दुष्परिणाम सामने आये हैं, जिसके कारण कुछ कंपनियों ने इनका use बंद कर दिया है।

इससे स्पष्ट होता है antibiotics का use, only diseases के उपचार में करना चाहिये न कि growth promoters के रूप में।

- Option (c) wrong है क्योंकि passage में दिया गया है कि कुछ antibiotics जिनका use, as a growth promoters किया जाता है उन्हें बंद करना चाहिये। इसका अर्थ यह नहीं कि सभी antibiotics को ban कर दिया जाये।

2. (c) Passage में antibiotics के use and overuse की बात की गयी है। option (c) suitable title है।

SET - 13

A study conducted on the impacts of climate change over the Cauvery basin of Tamil Nadu using regional climate models showed an increasing trend for maximum and minimum temperatures, and a decrease in the number of rainy days. These climatic shifts will have an impact on the hydrological cycles in the region, lead to more run-off and less recharge, and affect the groundwater tables. Further, there has been an increase in the frequency of droughts in the State. This has driven farmers to increase dependency on groundwater resources to secure their crops.

1. Select the option that best expresses the main idea of the passage.

(a) Development of regional climate models helps in choosing climate-smart agricultural practices.
(b) Heavy dependence on groundwater resources can be reduced by adopting dry-land cropping systems.
(c) Climate changes increase the criticality of water resources while simultaneously threatening it.
(d) Climate changes cause the farmers to adopt unsustainable livelihoods and risky coping strategies.

2. Select the most appropriate title of the passage.

(a) Impacts of climate change
(b) Developments of regional climate models
(c) Dependency on ground water resources
(d) Increase in frequency of droughts

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Passage के according, climate change के कारण rainy days कम हो गये हैं, temperatures पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप water resources कम हो गये है। अत: option (c) correct answer है।

2. (a) Impacts of climate change.

Passage का title ऐसा होना चाहिये जो पूरे passage को cover करे।

इसलिए option (b), (c), (d) climate change का ही result है तथा ये केवल 1-1 line को cover कर रहे न कि passage को।

- Passage में impacts of climate change की बात की गई है अत: option (a) suitable title है।

SET - 14

Medieval merchants risked the hazards of the Silk Road to reach the markets of China; Portuguese caravels in the 15th century sailed beyond the bounds of the known world, searching less for knowledge than for gold and spices. Historically, the driver for opening frontiers has always been the search for resources. Science and curiosity are weaker drivers. The only way to open up space, whether the space of solar system or interstellar space is to create an economic engine and that engine is resource extraction.

1. Select the option that best expresses the main idea of the passage.

(a) Wealth generation is the primary motive for any human endeavour.

(b) Space, whether space in solar system or interstellar space, will govern our future economy.

(c) Human beings are motivated to explore new frontiers principally by economic considerations.

(d) Wealth generation is based on the risk-taking behaviour of some men.

2. Select the most appropriate title of the passage.

(a) The hazard of the Silk Road for Medieval merchants

(b) Science and curiosity

(c) Solar system or interstellar space

(d) Economic considerations : A motivation for human beings to explore new things

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Passage में बताया गया है कि medieval merchants ने चीन के market में पहुँचने के लिये 'सिल्क मार्ग' की बाधाओं का सामना किया।

Portuguese ships ने gold और spices की खोज के लिये known world की सीमाओं को भी पार कर दिया। यह बताकर लेखक कहना चाहते हैं कि मनुष्य resources की खोज के लिये हमेशा motivated रहता है।

Option (c) में भी यही बताया गया है, अत: option (c) correct answer है।

2. (d) Passage में बताया गया है कि economic engine मानव के लिये motivation का कार्य करता है नई वस्तुओं को खोजने के लिये।

इस प्रकार इसलिए option (d) passage का suitable title है।

SET - 15

In our schools, we teach our children all that is there to know about Physics, mathematics and history and what-have you. But do we teach them about the bitter caste divide that plagues the country, about the spectre of famine that stalks large part of our land, about gender sensitivity, about the possibility of atheism as a choice, etc.? Equally important, do we teach them to ask question, or do we teach them only to passively receive our wisdom? From the cocooned world of school, suddenly, the adolescent finds himself/herself in the unfettered world of university. Here he/she is swept up in turmoil of ideas and influences and ideologies. For someone who has been discouraged from asking questions and forming an opinion, this transition can be painful.

1. Select the option that best expresses the main idea of the passage.

(a) School curriculum is not compatible with the expectations of children and parents.

(b) Emphasis on academic achievements does give time for development of personality and skills.

(c) Preparing the children to be better citizens should be the responsibility of the education system.

(d) To be a better citizen, the present world order demands societal and life-coping skills in addition to academic content.

2. Select the most appropriate title of the passage.

(a) The importance of societal and life coping skills along with academic knowledge

(b) The importance of academic education in our life

(c) The responsibility of the education system

(d) Skill and personality development

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Passage में बताया गया है कि हमारे schools में education system इस तरह से है कि academic content पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाता है। ऐसे में दैनिक जीवन में जरूरी कुछ skills छूट जाते हैं। Passage में कहा गया है कि हमें अच्छा नागरिक बनने के लिए हमें life coping skills और societal skills की भी जरूरत पड़ती है।

2. (a) Passage में बताया गया है कि हमारे schools में academic education तो दी जाती है किंतु उसके साथ societal and life coping skills भी important हैं। इस प्रकार option (a) correct है।

- Option (b) में academic education की importance बताई गई है जबकि passage के अनुसार academic के साथ societal knowledge भी important है।
- Option (c) wrong है क्योंकि passage के according हमारे schools में only academic education दी जाती है तथा इसका life पर क्या effect पड़ता है, इस बारे में बताया गया है। Responsibility की कोई बात नहीं की गई।

04 CHAPTER FINDING 'TONE OF PASSAGE'

Tone:- एक writer जब कुछ लिखता है तो जिस चीज के बारे में वो लिख रहा होता है उसके प्रति उसका एक certain mood या attitude होता है जैसे कोई किसी topic पे facts की बात करता है (Factual Tone), कोई किसी चीज में faults (कमियां) निकालता है (critical tone), कोई किसी topic के हर aspect को बताता है (analytical tone) कोई अपनी feelings *express* करता है, जैसे sadness, happiness, love, hate, etc., (sentimental/ emotional/ sad/ happy/ romantic tone) ये अलग-अलग तरीके या attitude ही tone कहलाते हैं।

➢ **Forms of Questions asked**

1. What is the tone of the passage?
2. What is the type of the passage?
3. What is the context of the passage?
4. What is the mood of the passage?

Note: Tone, Type, Context और Mood थोड़े-थोड़े अलग होते हैं, मगर हमारे exams में इनके difference पर ध्यान न देते हुए इनको एक ही तरह से पूछ लिया जाता है।

➢ **Important Points**

- Passage को अच्छे से पढ़कर हमें writer का उस topic के प्रति 'attitude' पता लगाना होगा।
- बहुत बार हम passage में प्रयुक्त words के connotation की मद्द से थोड़ी सहायता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।
- ध्यान दे, एक passage का एक से अधिक tone हो सकता है, इसलिए हमें options को ध्यान में रखते हुए गलत options को Eliminate करके सही option को select करना है।

➢ **How to find tone of the Passage**

Step 1 - सबसे पहले हमें Passage का Nature देखना चाहिए।

Passage मुख्यत: दो Nature के हो सकते है:

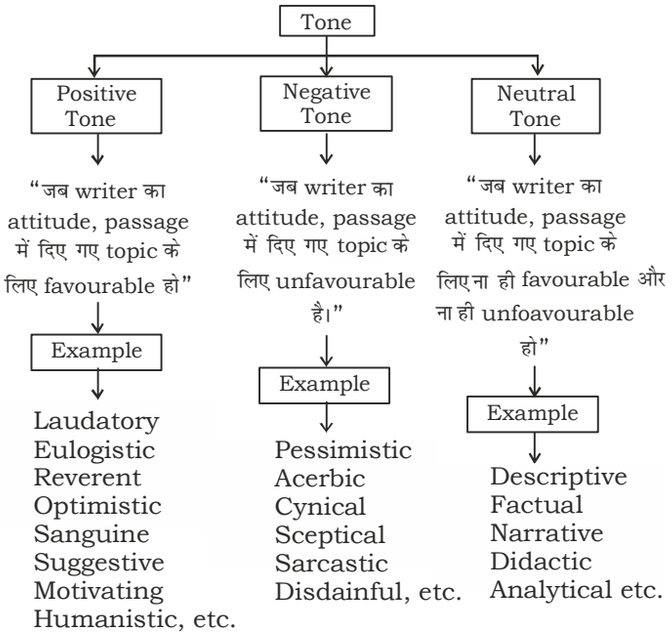
(i) Fact Based

(ii) Opinion Based

Passage का nature देखकर ऐसे options जो passage के nature से अलग nature के होते हैं उनको हटा देना चाहिए।

Do it yourself: जो tones हमने दिए हैं उनको एक बार इन दो nature के हिसाब से classify करके देखें।

Step 2 - Passage का Sentiment देखना चाहिए और उसके according options को eliminate करना चाहिए। Passage का sentiment मुख्यत: तीन प्रकार का हो सकता है जो हमने नीचे समझाया है।



Step 3 - Passage में प्रयोग हुए adjectives और adverbs को दिमाग में जरूर रखें, Tone निकालने में उनका योगदान अतुल्यनीय है।

Step 4 - Idioms-phrases और metaphors की अच्छी समझ Tone निकालने में बहुत मददगार रहती है।

Important Tones

1. **Romantic** = जब लेखक passage में strong feelings, imagination (कल्पना) और love (प्रेम) को mention करे तो यहाँ romantic tone होती है।
2. **Argumentative** = जब लेखक passage में कोई argument करने की tendency (मानसिकता) को दर्शाता है तो argumentative tone होती है।
3. **Historical** = जब history से related बातों का/तथ्यों का वर्णन किया जाये तो वहाँ historical tone होता है।
4. **Provocative** = जब passage में ऐसी बातों का जिक्र होता है जिनसे लोगों को गुस्सा आये या वे upset हैं तो वहाँ provocative/ incendiary tone होती है।
5. **Grandiose** = जब लेखक किसी बात को बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर/प्रभावशाली तरीके/शानदार तरीके से कहता है तो वहाँ grandiose tone होती है। Grandiose शब्द grandeur से related है जिसका अर्थ होता है शान (splendour).

6. **Prejudiced** = जब speaker किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के प्रति biased (अर्थात् पूर्वाग्रह से ग्रसित) होता है तो वह उस व्यक्ति/वस्तु के बारे में पहले से ही सही/गलत होने की धारणा रखता है। उस case में prejudiced tone का use किया जाता है।

7. **Speculative =** जब लेखक ऐसी बातों का वर्णन करता है जो अनुमान लगाकर कही गई हों या काल्पनिक हों तो वहाँ speculative tone का प्रयोग होता है।

8. **Dogmatic** = जब speaker इस बात पर जोर देता है कि जो कुछ वह कह रहा है वह एकदम सही है और दूसरों को भी उसको मान लेना चाहिये तब वह इस tone का प्रयोग कर करता है।

9. **Pedestrian** = जब लेखक कुछ ऐसा वर्णन करे जिसमें कोई excitement न हो, जो boring हो तब वहाँ pedestrian tone होती है = (Hint → pedestrian - पदमाकी/पैदल चलने वाला, और पैदल चलने में तो सब boring feel करते हैं।)

10. **Introspective** = जब वर्णन करते समय ऐसा लगे कि लेखक अपने ही विचारों में खोया हुआ है तो वहाँ introspective tone होती है।

11. **Apologetic** = इस tone का use तब होता है जब speaker कुछ करके शर्मिंदा है या अपने आपको किसी problem का कारण मानकर दु:खी है।

12. **Euphemistic** = अगर लेखक ऐसे words का use करे जो लोगों को असहज (embarrassed or unpleasant) महसूस कराये तब वहाँ इस tone का use होता है।

13. **Taunting** = जब speaker किसी की असफलता पर उसकी हँसी उड़ाते हुए या कुछ अप्रिय words use करके उसको upset करता है, या गुस्सा दिलाता है तो वहाँ taunting tone का use होता है।

14. **Contemplative** = जब शांतिपूर्वक व गंभीरता से सोचने का वर्णन हो तो लेखक contemplative tone का प्रयोग करता है।

15. **Analytical** = जब लेखक logical तरीके से सोचते हुए किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचता है तो वहाँ analytical tone का use होता है।

16. **Cautions** = जब किसी गलती से या खतरे से सावधान रहने का या nervous होने का वर्णन हो तो cautious tone का use होता है।

17. **Didactic** = जब passage में लोगों को कुछ नैतिक बाते सिखाने का भाव हो या उपदेश का भाव हो तो didactic tone का use किया जाता है।

18. **Narrative/descriptive** = जब लेखक किसी घटना का या किसी story का वर्णन करे तो narrative tone होती है।

19. **Patronizing/Condescending/sardonic** = जब speaker सोचे कि वह बाकी सभी से श्रेष्ठ व बुद्धिमान है या superiority का भाव हो तो इस tone का प्रयोग होता है।

20. **Emotional** = जब passage में emotions/intense feeling का वर्णन हो तो इस tone का प्रयोग होता है।

21. **Informative** = इस tone के माध्यम से लेखक useful information देता है।

22. **Factual** = अगर fact पर आधारित बात कहनी है तो लेखक इस tone का use करता है।

23. **Ironical** = इस tone का use ऐसे वर्णन के लिए किया जाता है। जो कि आशा या अनुमान के बिल्कुल विपरीत हो

24. **Paradoxical** = जब opposite ideas (विपरीत विचारों) का वर्णन हो तो इस tone का use किया जाता है।

25. **Pejorative** = किसी बात से disapproval (असहमति) दिखाने के लिए इस tone का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

26. **Disdainful** = यह दर्शाने के लिए कि कोई व्यक्ति/वस्तु respect के लायक नहीं है, इस tone का use होता है।

27. **Contemptuous** = जब लेखक किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के प्रति तिरस्कार का भाव प्रकट करे तो इस tone का use होता है।

28. **Sarcastic** = व्यंग्यपूर्ण तरीके से या indirectly किसी की बुराई करने के भाव से कुछ कहा जाए तो इस tone का use होता है।

29. **Satirical =** हास्यपूर्ण तरीके से किसी को criticise करना।

30. **Sceptical =** किसी बात या दावे की सत्यता पर शक (doubt) प्रकट करने के लिये इस tone का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

31. **Cynical =** यदि लेखक ये दर्शाना चाहे कि अब कुछ भी अच्छा नहीं होगा तो वह cynical tone का प्रयोग करता है।

32. **Candid =** यदि किसी बात को सीधे तरीके से कहा जाए, बिना इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि सामने वाले को बुरा लगेगा, तो इस tone का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

33. **Pessimistic** = जब केवल निराशा की बाते ही सोची जायें, हर बात में केवल negativity ही नजर आये तो इस tone का use किया जाता है।

34. **Optimistic** = जब केवल आशा की बातें ही सोची जायें, हर बात में केवल positivity ही नजर आये तो इस tone का use किया जाता है।

35. **Ethical** = जब लेखक ऐसी बातों का वर्णन करें जो नैतिक रूप से सही हों व स्वीकार करने योग्य हों तो इस tone का use किया जाता है।

36. **Humanistic** = जब लेखक मानव कल्याण की बातों का वर्णन करे तो वह इस tone का use करता है।

37. **Motivating** = जब लेखक का उद्देश्य (purpose) लोगों को motivate करना हो तो वह इस tone का use करता है।

38. **Suggestive** = इस tone के माध्यम से लेखक पाठकों को कुछ सुझाव/सलाह देता है।

39. Nostalgic = अगर लेखक past time के बारें में सोचता है जो कि present से better था तो उस feeling को वह इस tone के द्वारा express करता है।

40. Sanguine = लेखक यदि future को लेकर बहुत ही happy व confident है तो वह इस tone का use करता है।

41. Compassionate = अगर किसी के प्रति sympathy (सहानुभूति) की भावना को दर्शाना हो तो इस tone का use किया जाता है।

42. Humorous = Sense of humour (विनोदी स्वभाव) को दर्शाने के लिए लेखक इस tone का use करता है।

43. Reverent = यदि लेखक किसी के प्रति deep respect का भाव express करता है तो वह इस tone का use करता है।

44. Poignant = जब लेखक कुछ ऐसा वर्णन करता है जो किसी के दिल को गहराई से दु:खी (अर्थात् मार्मिक) कर दे तो वह इस tone को use करता है।

45. Eulogistic/Laudatory = यदि लेखक किसी की ज्यादा प्रशंसा करना चाहता है तो वह इस tone का use करता है।

46. Moralistic = जब लेखक किसी के बारे में fixed idea रखता है कि कौन सा behaviour सही है और कौन सा गलत तो वह इस tone का use करता है।

47. Judgemental = यदि लेखक लोगों को judge करता है या criticise करता है तो वह इस tone का use करता है।

48. Rhetorical = जब लेखक लोगों को प्रभावित करना चाहता है तो वह इस tone का use करता है।

49. Critical = जब लेखक किसी में कमी या दोष निकालने का इरादा रखता है तो वह इस tone का use करता है।

50. Evocative = इस tone के माध्यम से लेखक किसी की भावनाओं को उकसाता है या कुछ पुरानी bad feeling को ताजा करता है।

51. Populist = इस tone का use लेखक तब करता है जब कोई political person आम लोगों के मत या भावना को represent करता है।

52. Accusatory = किसी पर आरोप लगाने के इरादे से लेखक इस tone का use करता है।

53. Acerbic = इस tone का use तब किया जाता है जब लेखक किसी की cruel way में बुराई करना चाहता है।

54. Angry/Irascible/Indignant = जब लेखक किसी बात को लेकर अपना गुस्सा जाहिर करे तो वहाँ यह tone काम आती है।

55. Agitated = इस प्रकार की tone, लेखक की 'anxiety', 'distress' और 'nervousness' दिखाती है।

56. Apathetic = लेखक को passage में अगर कोई interest या enthusiasm न महसूस हो तो apathetic tone माना जाता है।

57. Anecdotal = इस tone का प्रयोग लेखक कही-सुनी बातों को व्यक्त करने के लिए करता है। यह tone उस passage के लिए प्रयोग होता है, जो hard facts या evidence पर आधारित न हो।

58. Commiserating = इस tone का प्रयोग लेखक sympathy (संवेदना) व्यक्त करने के लिए करता है।

59. Derisive = इस tone का प्रयोग लेखक उपहास करने के लिए करता है।

60. Zealous = इस tone का प्रयोग लेखक great energy या enthusiasm दिखाने के लिए करता है।

61. Gloomy = यह tone दर्शाता है कि लेखक किसी बात को लेकर sad और hopeless है।

62. Pensive = इस tone का प्रयोग यह दर्शाता है कि लेखक किसी चीज के प्रति बहुत ज्यादा सोच रहा है या फिर deeply चिंतन कर रहा है।

63. Psychotic = इस tone का प्रयोग reader के दिमाग को इस प्रकार affect करता है कि reader reality के साथ contact खो देता है।

64. Serene = जब लेखक calmness (शांति) का भाव रखे या nature (प्रकृति) से लगाव व्यक्त करें तो वहाँ इस tone का इस्तेमाल होता है।

65. Subjective = Subjective tone वह होती है जिसमें passage में दिए गए topic के प्रति author के opinions, feelings, biases (पूर्वाग्रह) आदि स्पष्ट होते हैं।

Subjective tone में use की गई language अक्सर emotive (भावनात्मक) होती है और author उन phrases (वाक्यांशों) का प्रयोग करता है जो topic के प्रति author के personal beliefs या attitudes को दर्शाते हैं।

Subjective tone, persuasive (यकीन दिलाने वाली या प्रतीत कराने वाली) हो सकती है, क्योंकि author अपनी emotions या feelings को appealing (आकर्षक) बनाकर reader को influence (प्रभावत) करने की कोशिश करता है।

66. Objective = Objective वह होती है जिसमें author किसी topic को निष्पक्ष, तटस्थ तरीके से facts और information के आधार पर प्रस्तुत करता है। Author, उस topic के प्रति netural रहता है तथा स्वयं की उस topic से attached (जुड़ा हुआ) feel नहीं करता है।

Objective tone में use की गई language, factual (तथ्यात्मक), precise (सटीक) और भवनात्मक या व्यक्तिगत राय से रहित होती है।

Objective tone सामान्यत: academic writing, news reporting या scientific papers में प्रयोग की जाती है, जहाँ निष्पक्ष रहना और बिना किसी व्यक्तिगत व्याख्या या पूर्वाग्रह की जानकारी प्रस्तुत करना महत्वपूर्ण होता है।

Exercise

1. The recent decision of the Rajasthan government to implement an M- sand policy is bound to usher in many changes. The effects of illegal mining lead to serious environmental problems in both marine habitats and river courses. Those of us in Rajasthan know the importance of Bajri in construction. Other States need to emulate the Rajasthan example.

What is the tone of the given passage?

(a) acerbic (b) biased
(c) patronising (d) analytical

2. In order to reduce pollution, the suggestion to levy a tax on old vehicles can be modified. In many cases, these are vehicles owned by retired and senior citizens, and sparingly used. It will not be fair to tax them based on the vehicle age. The levy of tax can be based on the actual usage, in kilometres.

What is the tone of the given passage?

(a) pensive (b) biased
(c) psychotic (d) suggestive

3. I did expect the farmers' rally to end in a clash with the authorities - tensions on both sides were palpable. The ruling dispensation would undoubtedly use these events to discredit the legitimate grievances of farmers. It is thus incumbent upon the media to sift through the facts and present a clear picture.

What is the tone of the author given passage?

(a) gloomy (b) zealous
(c) optimistic (d) speculative

4. Every citizen remembered the soldiers who made supreme sacrifice for their nation. "Today, I want to bow with reverence at the feet of corona warriors as well who worked for others while putting their own lives at risk.

What is the tone of the author in the given passage?

(a) grandiose (b) condescending
(c) derisive (d) commiserating

5. The possibility of improving the quality of leadership is the redeeming feature of democracy. Declining standards in political probity, the unrepresentative character of the elected legislatures, corrupt practices like electoral bonds are major concerns and call for reform of the electoral system.

What is the tone of the given passage?

(a) biased (b) dogmatic
(c) pedestrian (d) informative

6. Touching the baby crocodile at Madras Crocodile Park, was a very heart-touching moment. "We don't have to keep touching it again," Prof Daniel kept saying nervously until Bharath, the most daring of our blind friends, expressed his desire to put his finger into the baby's mouth and feel the tip of its teeth.

What is the tone of the given passage?

(a) jovial (b) apologetic
(c) nostalgic (d) euphemistic

7. Our world is based on natural laws. One such law can be referred to as the 'Give and Take Principle'. When you cannot change the law of nature, there is no option other than to meet the challenge. Any other method in this regard only means wasting time and resources. These protests only produce vicious cycle of negative thinking, which is an obstacle to their own progress as well as that of the nation, Moreover, honest protests also lose their value due to this.

What is the tone of the given passage?

(a) analytical (b) emotional
(c) jocular (d) ethical

8. At the receiving end in India, before the explosion of cell phones, fondly referred to as mobiles, landlines were still in the 'luxury' category. My parents were forced to go over to a friendly neighbour's house, or even to the infamous STD booth. Fast forward to the age of social media, replete with Facebook, WhatsApp and the like. Families like mine are no longer just 'keeping in touch'. They are overwhelming one another with multi-media exchanges. My mom who used to wait for hours near a neighbour's phone for a five-minute call from my family, now gives us a narrow window of twenty minutes.

What is the tone of the given passage?

(a) nostalgic (b) romantic
(c) laudatory (d) ironical

9. It is a national shame that the Republic Day celebrations this year also witnessed violence. While the Delhi Police appreciably displayed maximum restraint despite extreme provocations, the acts by the farmers say it all. Such destruction points to a larger conspiracy which calls for holding a time-bound judicial inquiry.

What is the tone of the given passage?

(a) euphemistic (b) biased
(c) patronising (d) indignant

10. According to the Indian tiger census of 2011, the population of the tiger is at 1411. The population is not comparable to the previous census as the new findings are based on statistical methods while the earlier were formulated on pug mark counts. Since most Tigers traversed the same route, pug mark counts were not accurate. Statistical methods by definition make the count range-bound, with the lower limit of the tiger population at 1165 and the upper limit at 1657.

What is the tone of the passage?

(a) anecdotal (b) apathetic

(c) acerbic (d) analytical

Answer Key				
1. (d)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (d)
6. (c)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (d)	**10.**(d)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Analytical

Tone के प्रश्नों को हम सबसे पहले positive, negative और neutral tones में देखने की कोशिश करेगें। दिए गए passage में writer का attitude एकदम Neutral है। वह बस Rajasthan Government द्वारा लिए गए फैसले का Analysis कर रहा है।

Acerbic, Biased और Patronising हमेशा negative tone के अंतर्गत आते हैं। यहाँ सही उत्तर 'Analytical' है।

2. (d) Suggestive

दिए गए passage में writer, प्रदूषण कम करने के लिए suggestion दे रहा है, इसलिए यहाँ Suggestive tone है।

3. (d) Speculative

दिए गए passage में writer द्वारा किए गए Guess का बोध हो रहा है जो कि unreal है इसलिए यहाँ Speculative tone है।

4. (d) Commiserating

दिए गए passage में writer, soldiers और corona warriors के प्रति अपनी संवेदना व्यक्त कर रहा है अत: यहाँ Commiserating tone होगा।

5. (d) Informative

दिए गए passage में writer, leadership की quality से related information हम लोगों तक share कर रहा है।

इसलिए यहाँ Informative tone है।

6. (c) Nostalgic

दिए गए passage में writer अपने past का एक सुखद अनुभव share कर रहा है। इसी लिए यहाँ Nostalgic tone है।

7. (d) Ethical

दिए गए passage में writer सही या गलत होने के नियमों (Laws) और सिद्धांतों (Principles) की बात कर रहा है। इसलिए यहाँ Ethical tone है।

8. (a) Nostalgic

दिए गए passage में writer, cellphones के प्रचलन के पहले past में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले landlines की बात कर रहा है इसलिए यहाँ Nostalgic tone हैं।

9. (d) Indignant

दिए गए passage में writer अपना गुस्सा जाहिर कर रहा है। लेखक बता रहा है कि Republic day के अवसर पर भी इस साल violence देखने को मिला। इसलिए यहाँ Indignant tone है।

10. (d) Analytical

दिए गए passage में writer, Indian tiger census का analysis कर रहा है। अत: यहाँ Analytical tone है।

Space for self Notes:-

05 CHAPTER

SOURCE OF THE PASSAGE

Reading comprehension में **source** से related निम्न questions पूछे जाते हैं-

1. Where is the passage taken from?
2. What is the source of the passage according to you?

Types of a source -

- Biography
- Autobiography
- Essay
- Journal
- Blog post
- Memoir
- Bulletin
- Textbook
- Speech
- Research paper
- Magazine
- Newspaper article

Definitions

- **Biography (जीवनी)**

जब writer किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के जीवन के बारे में जानकारी देता है तो उसे 'Biography' कहते हैं।

'Biography' किसी व्यक्ति के जीवन की सत्य घटनाओं पर आधारित होती है। वह व्यक्ति जीवित अथवा मृत हो सकता है।

Biography में व्यक्ति के जन्म से मृत्यु तक की important events को cover किया जाता है। Writer usually व्यक्ति के childhood, coming of age events, relationships, failures, successes आदि subject को क्रमबद्ध रूप से describe करता है।

Examples of biography -

- Alexander Hamilton by Ron Chernow
- Dayanand Digvijay (Ist biography of Hindi language)

- **Autobiography (आत्मकथा)**

किसी writer के द्वारा अपने ही जीवन का वर्णन करने वाली story को autobiography कहते हैं।

Autobiography में व्यक्ति स्वयं के जीवन के बारे में अपने शब्दों में लिखता है अथवा किसी अन्य व्यक्ति से लिखवाता है, किंतु शब्द एवं विचार स्वयं व्यक्ति के ही होते हैं।

Autobiography को पढ़ना biography से अधिक interesting होता है क्योंकि इसमें हमें उस व्यक्ति के विचार जानने को मिलते हैं।

e.g. The story of my experiments with truth (Mahatma Gandhi).

- **Essay (निंबध)**

'Essay' किसी एक particular theme या subject पर लिखा गया short literary composition (लघु साहित्यिक रचना) होता है।

यह generally analytic, speculative, or interpretive हो सकता है। Essay सामान्यत: "criticism, political manifestos, learned arguments, observations of daily life, recollections and reflections of author" के लिये लिखा जाता है।

- **Journal (पत्रिका)**

'Journal' की दो meanings होती है-

1. Journal एक magazine अथवा कोई newspaper हो सकता है जो daily किसी एक particular subject पर लिखा जाये।
2. Journal का use daily diary की तरह भी किया जा सकता है जिसमें हम daily के events, thoughts, feelings etc. लिखते हैं।

- **Blog post**

किसी blog में लिखे गये article को blog post कहते हैं। Blog post में generally article के साथ images, links, etc. भी होते हैं।

- **Memoir (संस्मरण/वृतांत)**

Memoir में author अपनी यादों को narrative way में लिखता है।

Memoir में किसी एक घटना का वर्णन हो सकता है जो author के लिये एक memory हो।

➢ **Bulletin (विज्ञप्ति पत्रक)**

Bulletin एक short news report होती है। इसमें किसी news को विस्तार से नहीं बताया जाता।

➢ **Text book (पाढ़य पुस्तक)**

Text book एक ऐसी book होती है जिसमें किसी एक particular subject के बारे में facts लिखे जाते हैं।

Schools में use होने वाली books भी text book होती हैं।

➢ **Speech (भाषण)**

Speech में किसी thought को spoken words में express किया जाता है।

➢ **Research paper (शोधपत्र)**

"Research paper" का use technical and social topics पर की गयी research को लिखने में किया जाता है।

इसमें किसी research के result या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा की गयी research का evaluation होता है।

➢ **Magazine (पत्रिका)**

Magazine, text (essays, articles, stories, poems) का collection होता है जो regular intervals पर produced किया जाता है।

- Magazine के अंतर्गत newspaper नहीं आते हैं।
- Magazine printed or digitally published हो सकती है।

➢ **Thesis (शोध प्रबंध)**

'Thesis' personal research के आधार पर एक particular subject पर लिखा गया लेख होता है।

- यह एक long passage होता है।
- यह किसी एक subject का complete analysis होता है।

➢ **Newspaper Article**

"Newspaper articles" readers को current affairs और events की जानकारी देने के लिये लिखे जाते हैं। इनमें देश-विदेश की महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं का विवरण होता है तथा कुछ महत्वपूर्ण जानकारियाँ दी गयी होती हैं।

कुछ source अक्सर students को confuse करते हैं। उनमें से कुछ निम्नलिखित हैं-

➢ **Biography Vs Autobiography**

- Biography में writer किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के जीवन के बारे में लिखता है जबकि autobiography में writer स्वयं के जीवन के बारे में लिखता है।
- Autobiography में generally Ist person (I, We) का use होता हैं अत: इन्हें देख कर भी हम source of passage को समझ सकते हैं।

➢ **Autobiography Vs Memoir Vs Journal**

- Autobiography में व्यक्ति के जन्म से मृत्यु तक की घटनाओं का विवरण क्रमबद्ध तरीके से दिया जाता है।
- Memoir में कुछ घटनाओं का ही विवरण होता है जो कि क्रमबद्ध हो यह आवश्यक नहीं है।
- Journal में पुरानी घटनाओं का वर्णन नहीं होता। इसमें daily life के events, thoughts, feelings, etc. लिखी जाती हैं।

Exercise

1. "Governor" is neither a decorative emblem nor a glorified cipher. His powers are limited but he has an important constitutional role to play in the governance of the state and in strengthening federalism. He is the head of the state and all chief ministers, including the Tamil Nadu chief minister, must remember it. All governors too must remain true to their oath of "preserving, protecting and defending the Constitution". What happened in Chennai on Monday was shocking and demonstrates the trust deficit between the governor and the chief minister. But what Governor R N Ravi, an appointee of the BJP government at the Centre, did was neither new nor surprising: Governors appointed by Congress governments in the past had behaved similarly. But Governor Ravi should have ideally respected the national anthem.

What is the source of the given passage?

(a) Essay (b) Memoir
(c) Newspaper article (d) Blog Post

2. It all happened one summer day in 1995 when I was ten years old. At that time, I was living in Valley Center, California with my parents and my brother. Our house was out in the country and there were many wild plants and animals, and I loved to go on walks with my father through the wilderness. On that day, my father, my younger brother, and I were taking a walk in the bushes outside my house. I wanted to lead, so I walked in front, my brother followed me, and my father was in the back. It was a beautiful day when we started walking; the deep blue sky was above us, the sun shined on us from over our heads, and all around you could hear the buzz of insects and the rustle of the wind on the leaves of the beautiful green bushes. I could smell the lovely smell of the summer flowers all around me.

What is the source of the passage?

(a) Biography (b) Autobiography
(c) Journal (d) Bulletin

3. **Perhaps the most talked about and high-profile infrastructure project in the State in recent times, the Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway continues to be in the news even after being thrown open to the public. While last year, the expressway hit national headlines after underpasses were flooded following unprecedented rain in Ramanagara, over the past few days, the project has been in the news after the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) started collecting the toll for vehicles using the stretch between Bengaluru and Nidaghatta with effect from March 14.**

What is the source of the passage?

(a) Biography (b) Autobiography
(c) Essay (d) Newspaper Article

4. **In a small village in India, there lived a Brahmin named Mitra. Once he went to a nearby village to visit a devotee. The devotee gave him a goat. The Brahmin decided to offer the goat as a sacrifice to the gods. The Brahmin started his journey homewards. He carried the goat on his shoulders. Three crooks saw him. They made a plan to get the goat from the Brahmin. The first crook stood in the Brahmin's path. He said to him, "Ho Brahmin, why on earth are you carrying a profane dog on your shoulder?" The Brahmin got angry. He said, "Are you blind ? Can't you see that it's a goat?" The crook had played his part, and replied, "You may have it anyway you want."**

What is the source of the passage?

(a) Newspaper Article
(b) Story
(c) Research paper
(d) Thesis

5. **At the military school in Paris Napoleon had the first of the 'hate at first sight' experiences that were to dog him through life. His enemy was Le Picard de Phelipeaux, who just pipped him into forty-first place in the artillery examination, became an emigre after the Revolution, and fought with the British against Napoleon at Acre in 1798. But Napoleon had the gift for rubbing up the wrong way against young females as well as male rivals. In 1785 he sometimes visited Madame Permon, a Corsican and an old friend of Carlo; she had married a rich French commissary officer and had two daughters, Cecile and Laure. There seems to have been an instant antagonism between Napoleon and Laure who, seeing his long legs in officers' boots, laughed at him and called him 'Puss in Boots'. Although Napoleon tried to turn the whole thing into a joke, it was clear he was deeply affronted. He would not have liked Laure anyway: she had been dressed as a boy until the age of eight and was as assertive as only men were supposed to be in that era. Later she married Napoleon's friend Junot and was a persistent thorn in the Bonaparte side. A kind of female Bourrienne, like him she would do anything for money and in that capacity later brought out eighteen volumes of memoirs which rival Bourrienne's for their unreliability.**

What is the source of the passage?

(a) Autobiography (b) Newspaper article
(c) Blog post (d) Biography

6. **I must have been about seven when my father left Porbandar for Rajkot to become a member of the Rajasthanik Court. There I was put into a primary school, and I can well recollect those days, including the names and other particulars of the teachers who taught me. As at Porbandar, so here, there is hardly anything to note about my studies. I could only have been a mediocre student. From this school I went to the suburban school and thence to the high school, having already reached my twelfth year. I do not remember having ever told a lie, during this short period, either to my teachers or to my schoolmates. I used to be very shy and avoided all company. My books and my lessons were my sole companions. To be at school at the stroke of the hour and to run back home as soon as the school closed–that was my daily habit. I literally ran back, because I could not bear to talk to anybody. I was even afraid lest anyone should poke fun at me.**

What is the source of the passage?

(a) Biography (b) Autobiography
(c) Research paper (d) Thesis

7. **Education means considerably more than just teaching a student to read, write, and manipulate numbers. Computers, the Internet, and advanced electronic devices are becoming essential in everyday life and have changed the way information is gathered. How this new technology is utilized in the curriculum and managed by teachers will have an important role to play in widening the resource and knowledge base for all students. Technology affects the way teachers teach and students learn. To make the best use of information technology (IT), schools need a workable plan to fully integrate it into all aspects of the curriculum so students are taught how, why, and when to use technology to further enhance their learning.**

What is the source of the passage?

(a) Newspaper Article
(b) Biography
(c) Essay
(d) Memoir

8. The Japanese view on the Indo-Pacific and on expanding ties with India will be revealed when PM Kishida delivers a lecture on bilateral relations at the Sushma Swaraj Institute on March 20. Japan will host the G-7 summit in Kishida's constituency Hiroshima on May 19-21, which will be attended by PM Modi with the QUAD summit in Sydney taking place the same month.

While the Chinese belligerents in the Indo-Pacific with Beijing having military friction with Tokyo over Senkaku Islands and in East Ladakh with India on top of the agenda, PM Modi and PM Kishida will have a discussion on the G-7, QUAD and G-20 summits later this year. Key to these discussions will be how the two leaders are able to harmonize their positions over the Ukraine war as the impact of G-7 and QUAD summit communique will be felt on the G-20 summit being hosted by India in September this year. Japan is with the Anglo- Saxon powers over Ukraine and wants to punish Russia, India on its part wants the war to end without taking an anti-Russia stand.

What is the source of the passage?

(a) Story
(b) Essay
(c) Newspaper Article
(d) Biography

9. Autumn is like eating a hot fudge sundae. It smells good, looks good, and tastes even better. Sue, my roommate, and I had invited a couple friends over for dinner before our weekly Wednesday get-together in town. The meal was peaceful enough but then my sweet tooth called, "S'mores!" I could envision a lovely marshmallow, roasted to perfection, melting together with a chunk of chocolate between two graham crackers. "Let's build a campfire and roast marshmallows," I said. The girls agreed. It was a perfect fall evening; the clouds were cottony and the breeze was chilly enough for a sweatshirt. I could hardly wait to get started. "Sorry," Sue replied. "I passed Smoky the Bear today in town and he said that the chance of forest fires is HIGH." I, however, was not discouraged. If we couldn't cook outside, we could always come up with an alternative inside. Our gas stove would make a marvelous substitute for a campfire. Out came the marshmallows, Hershey's chocolate bars, and graham crackers. I thought it might be going just a bit far to break out the three-foot metal roasting sticks, so I settled for a fork. I shish-kebabbed a marshmallow and carefully placed it over the wavering flames. It took a few tries before I could lightly brown the marshmallow instead of turning it into a fiery inferno; I hate burnt S'mores.

What is the source of the passage?

(a) Memoir
(b) Research paper
(c) Newspaper Article
(d) Bulletin

10. During the evenings when not working at the hospital, Mother Teresa discussed her plans with the many members of the Medical Mission Sisters. She welcomed ideas, practical suggestions, and criticism from the others about how she should best implement her plans. One thing that did become clear: if Mother Teresa's proposed order wanted to work with the poor, they would have to commit themselves to working only for the poor.

Out of these discussions came the foundation for Mother Teresa's congregation as well as many of the rules and routines that the group would follow. Perhaps the most valuable lesson was the rule of balance as practiced by the founding mother of the Medical Mission Sisters, Mother Anna Dengel. Like Mother Teresa, Dengal also had to obtain special permission from the Vatican in order to establish an order of nuns who were also practicing surgeons and midwives. Among Mother Dengel's tenets was that heavy tasks, physical or emotional, could not be carried out for long without rest and renewal. Therefore, it was imperative for her nuns to take regular rests when needed and retreats to recharge their bodies and minds.

What is the source of the passage?

(a) Biography
(b) Newspaper Article
(c) Blog Post
(d) Bulletin

Answer Key				
1. (c)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (d)
6. (b)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Newspaper article

- Passage में Tamilnadu Govt. के बारे में लिखा गया है तथा "on Monday" से पता चलता है कि passage, recent घटना पर लिखा गया है। अत: option (c) correct answer है।

2. (b) Autobiography

- Passage में लेखक ने स्वयं के बारे में लिखा है तथा '1995' को देखते हुए हम यह कह सकते हैं कि यह journal नहीं है। इस प्रकार option (b) correct answer है।

3. (d) दिया गए Passage में Current Topics का वर्णन है। अत: इस passage का source 'Newspaper Article' है।

4. (b) दिए गए passage में 'mitra' नामक एक Brahmin का वर्णन है, अत: हम कह सकते हैं कि passage का source एक story है।

5. (d) दिए गए passage में 'Napoleon' के जीवन की घटनाओं का वर्णन है अत: हम कह सकते हैं कि दिए गए Passage का source 'Biography' है।

6. (b) दिए गए passage, में Writer की खुद की life की घटनाओं का वर्णन है अत: हम कह सकते है कि इस passage का source एक Autobiography है।

7. (c) दिया गया passage, 'Education and Technology' पर लिखे गए Essay का एक खंड है अत: हम कह सकते है, कि इस passage का source एक 'Essay' है।

8. (c) दिए गए passage में Current Events का वर्णन है अत: हम कह सकते हैं कि दिए गए passage का source एक 'Newspaper Article' है।

9. (a) दिए गए passage में Writer ने अपने past time के अच्छे Experiences का Description किया है अत: इस passage का Source 'memoir' है।

10. (a) दिए गए passage में 'Mother Teresa' के जीवन में घटित घटनाओं का उल्लेख है अत: हम कह सकते है कि इस Passage का Source 'Biography' है।

Space for self Notes:-



06 CHAPTER

FINDING INFERENCE & CONCLUSION

Inference* और *conclusion के प्रश्न SSC के सभी Examinations में reading comprehension के questions में पूछे जाते हैं।

सामान्यत: ऐसे प्रश्नों में हमें inference और conclusion के बीच का difference समझने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। लेकिन फिर भी हम पहले inference और conclusion में difference अच्छे से समझेंगे।

- **Inference:-** किसी Text/passage को पढ़ने के बाद जब reader उस text या passage के details और अपने खुद के knowledge को combine करके कोई guess करता है तो उसे inference कहा जाता है।
- **Conclusion:-** किसी text/passage को पढ़कर reader द्वारा किया जाने वाला ऐसा judgement जो पूरी तरह से text के facts और details पर निर्भर हो, conclusion कहलाता है। इसमें reader का personal knowledge प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

Inference →	Guess →	(details from a text + personal knowledge of reader)
Conclusion →	Judgement →	(facts/details from a text)

Conclusion v/s Inference

Conclusion:-

1. यह एक judgement है जो किसी text के facts या details से deduce किया जाता है।
2. इसमें reader का personal knowledge प्रयोग में नहीं आता है।
3. यही किसी passage में दिए गए information का logical output है। इसलिए यह हमेशा passage के सन्दर्भ में accurate और logical होता है।
4. यह specific statement होता है।

Inference:-

1. यह एक guess है जो किसी text के details और reader के personal knowledge के combination से प्राप्त होता है।
2. इसमें reader का personal knowledge प्रयोग में आता है।
3. यह reader के knowledge और passage के details का combination है, इसलिए यह accurate, inaccurate, justified और injustified भी हो सकता है।
4. सामान्यत: यह general statement होता है।

Note-1:- SSC के सभी examination में inference या conclusion पर आधारित जो प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं उनमें इन दोनों शब्दों के बीच का difference पूरी तरह से neglect होता है।

Note-2:- Critical reading में जितने भी प्रकार के प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं, उन सबको tackle करने के लिए कोई rule हमेशा प्रयोग में नहीं लाया जा सकता है।

Approach : How to draw inference/conclusion

Step-1:- Passage/text को अच्छे से पढ़ें।

Step-2:- Passage/text में लिखे गए बातों/तथ्यों को अपने भाषा में एक बार summarize करें।

Step-3:- अपनी reasoning ability का प्रयोग करके तथ्यों के आधार पर options को eliminate करते हुए सही विकल्प का चुनाव करें।

Real life examples of Inference & Conclusion

- अगर हम किसी road पर बहुत सारे लोगों को दूर से इकट्ठा होते हुए देखकर यह समझ जाएं कि यहाँ कोई accident हुआ है तो यह inference माना जाएगा।
  केवल भीड़ देखकर यह बताना कि क्या हुआ है क्या नहीं, यह speaker के personal knowledge को इंगित करता है कि जब भी हम road पर भीड़ देखते है तो सामान्यत: वो accident के कारण ही होता है।
- अगर हम किसी road पर दो टूटी हुई गाड़ियाँ और जख्मी लोग देखे तो यह conclude कर सकते है कि यहाँ accident हुआ है। यह एक conclusion समझा जाएगा।

Exercise

1. **When an electric company runs a coal-run power plant, the greenhouse gases it releases cause harm - but the company isn't paying for the damage. Instead, the costs show up in the billions of tax dollars spent each year to deal with the effects of climate change, such as fighting wildfires and protecting communities from floods, and in rising insurance costs. This damage is what economists call a "negative externality." It is a cost to society, including to future generations, that is not covered by the price people pay for fossil fuels and other activities that emit greenhouse gases, like agriculture.**

(a) Electric companies, running a coal-based power plant, are equally responsible for the harm/damage done to the environment.

(b) Under the current policies, electric companies are exempted from monetary compensation for the damage caused owing to coal-fired power plants.

(c) The cost incurred for the damage is charged preemptively.

(d) Negative externality is always qualitative in nature.

(e) Charging a carbon tax from such electric companies will definitely address negative externality.

2. The more a person is willing to tell embarrassing incidents that he has encountered or his experiences, the more confident he is of himself. Such people also are confident enough when others playfully poke fun at them.

(a) An under confident person would not like to tell embarrassing incidents about himself.

(b) Those who have high confidence do not tell embarrassing stories about others.

(c) People tell embarrassing stories about themselves to display their confidence.

(d) Confident people do not like to listen to embarrassing stories about other people.

(e) If someone does not tell embarrassing stories, it is only because he or she is not confident.

3. The papers of Richard Goodwin, a speechwriter to John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, and his wife Doris Kearns Goodwin, a presidential historian, shed light on decision making at crucial moments in American history.

(a) Secrets of American history are revealed in the papers of Richard Goodwin.

(b) The papers of Richard Goodwin contain important information.

(c) Not only American history is covered in the papers of Richard Goodwin.

(d) Richard Goodwin is a fan of American history.

(e) The papers of Richard Goodwin are essential for better decision-making.

4. As a society, we have no excuse for the prevalence of chronic dehydration. The remedy is simply too obvious and accessible. Those who suffer from the condition seek doctors' opinions and medications, suffer from unexplained dizziness and other symptoms, and are susceptible to sickness. To solve these problems and to increase energy and focus, these people need only to drink more water—either by itself or as a primary ingredient in other beverages.

(a) Doctors do not advise chronically dehydrated patients to drink more water even though that would be the best remedy.

(b) Those who suffer from chronic dehydration could increase their energy and focus by drinking more water.

(c) Most people in the society at issue suffer from chronic dehydration.

(d) Those who suffer from dizziness can adequately address the problem by drinking more water.

5. Some of the college athletes playing football are also playing rugby, but none of them are playing soccer. Yet some of the soccer players are also playing rugby. For this reason, many coaches refer to rugby as the catch-all sport.

(a) Most football players play only football and no other sport.

(b) There are some rugby players who play neither soccer nor football.

(c) Some of the soccer players playing rugby also play football.

(d) Most rugby players also play either soccer or football.

(e) There are some rugby players who play soccer but not football.

6. It appears that warm temperatures tend to improve both productivity and attitudes. Empirical evidence supports the general assumption that outdoor temperatures affect the way people feel and, perhaps as a result, the amount they get done. These conclusions are drawn from a recent study which found that when temperatures increase at the beginning of spring people are more likely to smile, make more money than in the winter, greet strangers, and report that they are content with their lives.

(a) People are more likely to smile at the beginning of spring than at other times.

(b) When it is 80 degrees outside, people are more likely to smile than when it is 30 degrees.

(c) Those who smile often are likely to make more money than those who do not.

(d) Those who greet strangers are likely to make more money and smile more often than those who do not.

(e) Warm temperatures increase happiness and earnings.

7. If a ruling party both reduces the unemployment rate and prevents major acts of terrorism, then the party's rule will maintain power. A ruling party can still maintain power even if it does not maintain high levels of government spending. The current ruling party has not maintained high levels of government spending but has prevented major acts of terrorism.

(a) If the present administration reduces the unemployment rate, then it will maintain power.

(b) In order to maintain power, the ruling party must prevent minor acts of terrorism.

(c) The current ruling party has reduced the unemployment rate.

(d) If the ruling party keeps inflation low, then it will maintain power.

(e) The current ruling party will not maintain power.

8. If an artist is fully motivated to succeed, he or she will create inspirational works of art. However, a work of art cannot be inspirational unless it comes from the depths of the artist's soul. When art is based upon the chief passions or desires of the artist, then – and only then – it comes from the depths of the artist's soul.

(a) If a work of art comes from the depths of the artist's soul, it is inspirational unless the artist is not fully motivated to succeed.

(b) If an artist creates no art based upon his or her chief passions or desires, he or she is not fully motivated to succeed.

(c) If an artist does not create inspirational works of art which come from the depths of the artist's soul, the artist cannot be successful.

(d) Any art that is based upon an artist's chief passions or desires is inspirational.

(e) A work of art will likely be inspirational unless it is not based upon the chief passions or desires of the artist.

9. Most fast food restaurants are inexpensive restaurants, and most fast food restaurants serve unhealthy food. Additionally, all restaurants that serve unhealthy food provide poor service. Most restaurants that provide poor service are disliked by the general public.

(a) Most fast food restaurants are disliked by the general public.

(b) Some restaurants that provide good service are liked by the general public.

(c) Some restaurants are both inexpensive and provide poor service.

(d) All fast food restaurants that serve unhealthy food are disliked by the general public.

(e) Most restaurants that are disliked by the general public are inexpensive restaurants.

10. A football player cannot be an All-American without both superior athletic talent and an unusual work ethic. Most football players have an unusual work ethic. However, most people with superior athletic talent do not play football, but rather other sports such as basketball. Most basketball players with superior athletic talent do not have an unusual work ethic.

(a) Most basketball players with superior athletic talent, if they played football, could not be All-Americans.

(b) Most football players with superior athletic talent could be All-Americans.

(c) Most football players could not be All-Americans.

(d) At least some basketball players with an unusual work ethic could be All-Americans if they played football.

(e) At least some All-American football players also play basketball.

Answer Key

1.	(d)	**2.**	(e)	**3.**	(a)	**4.**	(a)	**5.**	(b)
6.	(d)	**7.**	(a)	**8.**	(e)	**9.**	(c)	**10.**	(a)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) दिए गए passage में electric companies, जो कि coal run power plants चलाती हैं, द्वारा किए जाने वाले damage की बात की गई है। जिसकी कीमत society और आने वाली generations को चुकानी पड़ेगी। यह कीमत fossil fules को खरीदने के लिए चुकाए जाने वाले पैसे से नहीं चुकाई जा सकती है।

हम conclude कर सकते हैं कि मौजूदा नीतियों के हिसाब से electric companies द्वारा किए जाने वाले damage के लिए वो कोई भी हर्जाना नहीं चुका रही है अत: विकल्प (b) सही है।

2. (a) अगर कोई व्यक्ति अपने embarrassing incidents बताने में नहीं हिचकिचाता है इसका मतलब वह बहुत confident है। इससे हम केवल यही Infer कर सकते हैं कि under confident person अपने embarrassing incidents नहीं बताना चाहेगा। अत: विकल्प (a) सही है।

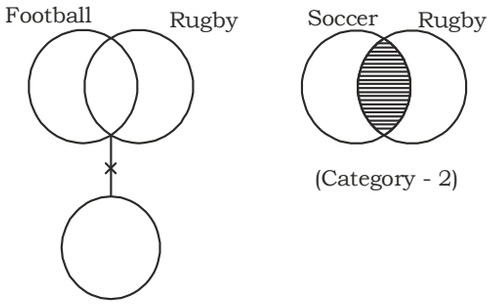
3. (b) इसको समझने के लिए phrase 'shed light on' का अर्थ पता होना चाहिए।

- Shed light on somebody/something = to provide information about something (जानकारी प्रदान करना)

Richard goodwin के papers अगर decision making के बारे में information देते थे तो हम यह infer कर सकते है कि उसमें important information रही होगी। अत: विकल्प (b) सही होगा।

4. (b) दिए गए passage में Chronic Dehydration के लक्षण और उसके उपचार के बारे में बताया गया है। Passage पढ़कर आसानी से infer किया जा सकता है, कि Chronic Dehydration से परेशान व्यक्ति ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी पीकर अपनी energy बढ़ा सकता है। अत: सही उत्तर (b) है।

5. (e) इस प्रश्न को हम 'categorical syllogism' द्वारा समझ सकते है।



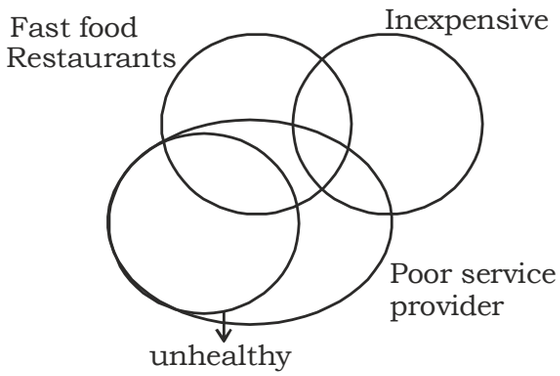
Passage में सभी Rugby खेलने वाले Athletes की बात नहीं की गई है। Diagram से clear है कि कुछ ऐसे Rugby players हैं जो soccer तो खेलते हैं पर फुटबॉल नहीं। अत: option (e) सही है।

6. (a) Passage के last sentence में यह clearly mention है कि spring के शुरूआत में जब Temperature बढ़ता है, तो उस समय लोग और दूसरे season के सापेक्ष में ज्यादा Smile करते हैं। अत: option (a) सही है।

7. (a) Passage के first sentence में ही mention है कि यदि कोई ruling party, unemployment rate को कम करे और terrorism को रोक ले तो यह शक्ति को बनाए रख पाएगी। अगर यह बात सही है तो हम deduce कर सकते हैं कि यह present administration के लिए भी लागू होगी। अत: सही उत्तर (a) है।

8. (b) Passage को पूरा पढ़ने से हम आसानी से यह Infer कर सकते हैं कि अगर एक Artist अपने desires के हिसाब से अपनी कला का विकास नहीं करता है तो वह सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए fully motivated नहीं है। अत: (b) सही है।

9. (c) इस प्रश्न को अच्छे से समझने के लिए categorical Syllogism का प्रयोग उपयुक्त होगा।



हम diagram में देख सकते हैं कि कुछ ऐसे Restaurants हैं जो inexpensive भी हैं और poor service भी provide कर रहे हैं। सही उत्तर (c) है।

10. (a) Passage को पढ़कर हम आसानी से infer कर सकते है कि ज्यादातर basketball players जिनके पास बहुत अच्छा athletic talent है अगर वो football खेलें तो जरूरी नहीं है कि वो सभी Americans ही हों। अत: option (a) सही है।

Space for self Notes:-

07 CHAPTER

READING BOOSTERS

7.1 Critical Thinking

Critical thinking के प्रश्न ज्यादातर banking के exams में पूछें जाते रहे हैं हालांकि SSC में भी इनके पूछे जाने की संभावना है।

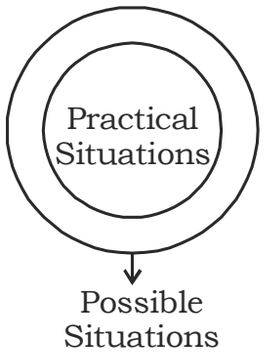
Some important points:-

1. हमें यह बात सबसे पहले समझ लेनी चाहिए कि इन प्रश्नों को समझने और उत्तर देने के लिए किसी भी प्रकार के कोई Rule की मदद नहीं ली जा सकती है।
2. ऐसे प्रश्न हमारी 'understanding' और 'ability to deduce logically' को परखने के लिए दिए जाते हैं।
3. ऐसे प्रश्नों को solve करने के लिए हमारे पास देश-दुनिया की practical knowledge (Basic knowledge) होनी चाहिए।
4. हमें जिस passage के आधार पर प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना है, उस passage में दिए गए सभी facts को सत्य मानकर प्रश्नों की तरफ बढ़ना है। चाहे वह सभी facts, तथ्यात्मक रूप से गलत ही क्यों न हों।
5. हमारे पास Critical Reasoning की ability होनी चाहिए।

   For Example:-

   (a) P, Q का father है। हम इससे conclude कर सकते हैं कि Q, P का बेटा/बेटी है। केवल बेटा या केवल बेटी कह देना सही नहीं है।

   (b) P, Q का father नहीं है। इससे हम कुछ conclude नहीं कर सकते हैं, यहाँ बहुत सारे possible relations बन सकते हैं।
6. प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते समय sentimental नहीं होना चाहिए, नहीं तो हम सही उत्तर का चयन नहीं कर सकते हैं।
7. हम केवल ऐसे ही situations को मानकर चलेगें जो कि Practical हों। Possible situations हमेशा Practical situations नहीं हो सकती हैं।



जितनी भी Possible situations हैं, वे Practical भी हो ऐसा जरूरी नहीं है।

हमारा सोचने का दायरा Practical situations या Highly probable situations तक ही है।

8. ऐसे प्रश्नों का objectively कोई एक answer नहीं हो सकता है अत: हमें options को Eliminate करते हुए सबसे suitable answer को ही चुनना है।

Exercise

1. **Your cousin is upset since he's getting no job satisfaction. He thinks his salary is also rather low, so he's going to resign immediately. You feel he's behaving foolishly. You advise him, caution and say:**

   (a) You'd better be cautious and resign right away.

   (b) This idea doesn't sound very sensible to me. But if you want it, do it.

   (c) I wish I could help you find a job, but I can't.

   (d) I suggest you hang on to this job while you look around for something better, or you may be landed with something worse.

   (e) Why don't we set up our own company?

2. **On your way home, somebody asks you where a certain post office is. You only know vaguely where it is. On the other hand, you want to be as helpful as possible. So you say:**

   (a) Go ahead the street. Then turn left and you'll see it on the right.

   (b) You'd better not ask everybody such difficult questions.

   (c) I'm sorry but I can't help you since I'm really very busy at the moment.

   (d) It's very near here. You can see it when you take the first turning on the right.

   (e) I'm not sure but I don't think it's anywhere near here. In fact, it may be in downtown.

3. You've planned a trip up to the mountains with your wife for Sunday. On Saturday night, you watch the weather report and see that heavy rain is predicted. You get disappointed and you at once talk to your wife and say:

(a) It seems as if we may have to postpone our trip to another day.
(b) If I were you, I'd prepare an umbrella.
(c) Being together is important, then who cares about the rain?
(d) Did you put the jumpers in the suitcase?
(e) Darling, I've changed my mind. Under such favourable weather conditions, why don't we go for a picnic

4. Last weekend you went to a recital given by a very famous pianist with high expectations, but you were very disappointed after seeing his performance. Today at school when asked if you enjoyed it, you answer:

(a) It certainly didn't come up to my expectations.
(b) It was marvellous. I'm going once more this weekend.
(c) It was awful as you didn't come with me.
(d) The pianist was, in every respect, superb.
(e) I didn't like it at all since it was too crowded.

5. You're now working in a scientist's team and doing fieldwork in the mountains. Nevertheless, your work has often been hindered by inconvenient weather conditions. You're now apprehensive that it may not be finished on time. Since this cannot be permitted, you say to your friends:

(a) In my opinion, it doesn't seem to be rational to carry on with our work.
(b) I'm afraid we're behind the schedule owing to the adverse weather conditions: therefore we must make a much greater effort.
(c) In spite of the bad weather, the work goes ahead as planned beforehand.
(d) The unfavourable weather conditions have affected our work very little.
(e) Despite the rainy weather, we've done too much so far.

6. You want to go to the cinema with one of your friends. But he has a project to finish and so doesn't have time for the cinema. You insist and persuade him in the end. When you watch the film, you realize that the story is meaningless and the acting is bad. You feel you should apologize and say:

(a) I know the film is not good but still, it's better to be here than be at home, isn't it?
(b) I seldom go to the cinema so don't put the blame on me.
(c) I think the story is perfectly good whereas the actors are rather amateur.
(d) I'm really sorry but believe me, if I had known the film was such a nonsense, I wouldn't have dragged you here.
(e) I can't understand why you've liked this film so much.

7. You've been waiting for long in a queue in front of the bank on a rainy day. A large woman pushes you and walks before you in the queue. You really get very furious and you approach the woman and say to her in the loudest and angriest voice that you can manage:

(a) Where on earth did you learn such kind of behaviour?
(b) Is this the right queue for the bills?
(c) Excuse me, but would you mind giving your turn to me?
(d) That really wasn't a very nice thing you did back there, you know.
(e) It's really nice to see you again after all these years!

8. Your boss has invited you to his house for a barbecue party which you expect to be extremely boring. You decide to talk to your boss about this. You approach him and say very frankly:

(a) Can I bring my wife too? You know she's fond of barbecue.
(b) Will you be coming with me or shall I endure all the torture by myself?
(c) I want to apologize to you since on that marvellous day I'll be out of town.
(d) It was great last time you invited us, why don't we call the people from other offices?
(e) I know how important this special organization is for you. But it'll be extremely boring for me.

9. You lost your mobile phone in the university dormitory very recently. You don't care for the phone itself but what's important for you is the list of telephone numbers that you'll be needing. Therefore, you hang a paper on the notice wall, saying:

(a) I've lost my mobile phone. Please inform me about it.
(b) I've found a mobile phone on my way home. Please, consult me if you want to take it back.
(c) I've lost my mobile phone and I'm desperately in need of the numbers in it. Whoever finds it will be awarded generously if they bring the numbers to room 325.
(d) I've just lost a very expensive mobile phone. It has a spiritual value for me, too since it was a gift. Please, bring it to room 215.
(e) If you've found a colourful mobile phone, don't try to operate it; as soon as you work it, it'll explode in five seconds!

10. While you're walking to work one day, you see a blind woman standing at the traffic lights. She obviously wants to walk across the street but she seems to get confused about the car horns and crowd. And nobody helps her. Hoping to help her, you approach and ask in a polite manner:

(a) Excuse me, madam, but I was wondering whether I could be of any assistance.

(b) Why are you still waiting? Don't you see the cars have just stopped?

(c) The lights are red now, why don't you stop and wait, you old woman?

(d) You're too passive. Be active and jump into the street!

(e) You look so miserable! Is it because you're blind?

11. You're preparing for the university entrance exams and decided that you want to study foreign languages. But your parents are of the idea that foreign languages don't promise a wealthy future. Namely, it's not a good career planning. Nevertheless, you've t-already decided and you're so determined. You tell them forcefully by saying:

(a) Why are you insisting on science? I prefer engineering.

(b) It's not yet certain I'll pass the exams, so it's no use talking about these.

(c) I haven't decided yet; if you were in my position, what would you do?

(d) I'm just determined and I'm going to study what I want to study and this is my final decision.

(e) I think you speak too early. We'll wait and see.

12. One of your friends has asked you to take care of her pet while she's abroad. Unfortunately, her dog is a spoiled and noisy one. You actually don't want to accept but on the other hand, you don't want to hurt your friend by refusing her. Trying to conceal your reluctance, you say:

(a) I'm afraid I'm not that patient to look after it.

(b) You know I have a husky at home, and it may give harm to yours.

(c) Sorry, but why are you always giving such responsibilities to me? Do I look stupid?

(d) I want to help out you so much but do you have any suggestions for keeping him silent?

(e) You know how busy I am. Can't we postpone your travel for a while?

13. Your cousin has his second English exam for this term tomorrow. You feel that this exam is very important for him. But he's been suffering from a headache since the morning and very upset about this. You want to soothe his apprehensive feelings and remind him that he'll have many other chances during the lessons other than exams. Trying to encourage him, you say:

(a) Your headache seems far from getting well. I'm so sorry for you.

(b) I'm sure you'll recover from your headache soon and show yourself in class.

(c) What a pity! You've studied day and night for this one, now you won't pass.

(d) You'd better see a doctor otherwise you can never succeed in the exams.

(e) You must take a lesson from this; if you had looked after yourself, you wouldn't be sick now.

14. You've just arranged a job interview with the manager of a well-established firm. When you arrive there, you approach the officer at the reception and tell her politely the reason for your presence:

(a) Excuse me, I can't find the interview room.

(b) Do you know where the other applicants are?

(c) Good morning. I'd like to ask you if I'm in the right place for the is!

(d) I'm sorry but wouldn't it be better to set up a better organization for the interviews?

(e) Good afternoon. I'm Prashant Solanki and I'm here for a job interview with Mr. Sharma.

15. You're going to the theatre with some friends who are regarded as the most popular students at school. You have an extra invitation and you want to give it to a newcomer girl who is shy and rather introverted. But your friends are against this. So as to persuade your friends, you say:

(a) This new girl is really weird! And I don't want to waste my time with her.

(b) Why don't we give her a chance? Perhaps she can accommodate to the atmosphere.

(c) Do you think we should invite this new girl, too?

(d) What's your problem? Why do you always object to whatever I say?

(e) Let's give my ticket to the new girl; I don't want to come at all.

16. You are a university student and you're staying in a dormitory room with your best friend. One day, in the middle of the night you suddenly wake up because of a nightmare. And since you're afraid, you ask your roommate to switch on the lights. You say:

(a) Do you mind if I switch on the lights? You seem to be horrified.

(b) I don't know what my problem is. I'm always like this nowadays.

(c) Would you mind turning the lights on as I'm a bit scared?

(d) Why are you looking at me like that? I just had a bad dream.

(e) If I turn on the television, I'll feel better. Don't worry about me.

17. Your English literature teacher has given you term homework about Shakespeare. You don't know much about him, but you have an aunt who is also a literature teacher, so you go to see her and hopefully you try to learn whether she can recommend any resources. You say:

(a) Have you got any supplementary materials on background reading for Shakespeare?

(b) The teacher has given me a really boring study. What do you think?

(c) Have you heard of anybody called Shakespeare, because I haven't?

(d) Would you mind writing an essay for me about Shakespeare? I'd be grateful.

(e) My new assignment is Shakespeare's life, isn't it interesting?

18. You have an assignment on a pretty new subject matter. You need some original resources. Therefore, you go to the library but discover that the books you're looking for have been taken out. As you can't finish your assignment without those books, you say to the library officer:

(a) I can't find the book I've been looking for some time. You have to find and bring it to me.

(b) Why did you give my books to a stranger? What will I do now?

(c) I'd better change the subject of my assignment. What do you think?

(d) Excuse me. I'd like to reserve some books for when they're returned.

(e) You could have found the books I'm looking for if you had wanted.

19. Last year, more copies of accounting software programs were sold than in any previous year. For the first time ever, most of the copies sold were not sold to accountants but rather to individuals doing their own taxes or planning their own family budgets. However, the most-purchased copy of accounting software was a program designed for accountants performing corporate audits.

Which of the following is most strongly supported by the information above?

(a) Last year more accounting software was sold to corporations than in any previous year.

(b) More non-accountants purchased accounting software last year than in any previous year.

(c) Last year there were more copies of accounting software sold to non-accountants than in any previous year.

(d) Last year fewer copies of accounting software were purchased by accountants than in the previous year.

(e) At least some non-accountants purchased the most-purchased copy of software last year.

20. Your best friend, Nisha has bought a new purse. She's showed it to you and you like it very much. Moreover, you've learned that she paid next to nothing for it. You want to buy the same purse as hers. You say to her:

(a) Where can I get the same purse for free?

(b) You know my financial situation. Could you help me a little?

(c) Although it's inexpensive, I didn't like its colour.

(d) You must have got a bargain. I want a purse as cheap as yours. Where did you buy it?

(e) I'd like to have one but they are very expensive.

21. One of your colleagues is giving a party today. And you'll go to that party. Your mother is wondering if your girlfriend, Malaika, is coming, too. You are cross with Malaika but you have a hunch that she will be at the party tonight. You tell your mother:

(a) I know she'll come to the party and we'll have a wonderful time

(b) I wonder about it, too. But it's a weak possibility for me to see her there.

(c) Why do you ask it? Don't you know I broke up with her?

(d) I don't care at all and most probably she won't come.

(e) Mom, I think she'll be there. After all, she loves me.

22. Since your elder son is so much looking forward to owning a pet animal, you decide to buy him one. You go to a pet shop and choose a Siamese cat for him. After a moment's consideration, you change your mind about buying a cat, and tell the saleswoman politely:

(a) Well, I really love cats especially beautiful ones, but I have to look for a less expensive one.

(b) Don't you have the Iranian ones? They're much prettier than this one.

(c) It may not be a good idea after all. I think he'll get tired of it in a few weeks.

(d) Is there another pet shop near here where I can find different ones?

(e) I don't know what I'm doing here. I must be stupid. I can get infected in this little shop.

Answer Key

1.	(d)	**2.**	(e)	**3.**	(a)	**4.**	(a)	**5.**	(b)	**6.**	(d)	**7.**	(a)	**8.**	(e)
9.	(c)	**10.**	(a)	**11.**	(d)	**12.**	(b)	**13.**	(b)	**14.**	(e)	**15.**	(b)	**16.**	(c)
17.	(a)	**18.**	(d)	**19.**	(c)	**20.**	(d)	**21.**	(e)	**22.**	(c)				

EXPLANATION

1. (d) इस स्थिति में, जब हमारा cousin काफी upset हो और अपने job से satisfied न हो, सबसे उपयुक्त यही होगा कि हम उसे समझाएं कि तुम इससे अच्छे job की तलाश करते रहो जब तक तुम्हें एक better job न मिल जाए, क्योंकि ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि मिलने वाला नया job इससे भी ज्यादा खराब हो।

इसलिए option (d) सही है।

2. (e) अगर हमें किसी post office के बारे में vaguely ही पता है तो यही कहना सबसे उपयुक्त होगा कि "मुझे एकदम अच्छे से पता नहीं है पर यहाँ आस-पास तो नही है हो सकता है कि post office इस शहर के central part में हो" इसलिए सही option (e) है।

3. (a) अगर आपने Sunday को mountains के बीच कोई Trip plan कर रखी है और Saturday night को weather report और rain prediction देखकर दुखी हैं तो अपनी wife से यह कहना सबसे उपयुक्त होगा कि ऐसा लग रहा है कि हमें अपने Trip को किसी और दिन के लिए स्थगित करना पड़ सकता है इसलिए option (a) सही है।

4. (a) किसी बहुत प्रसिद्ध pianist की performance जब हम बहुत ज्यादा Expectations के साथ देखकर अगर हम निराश हो जाएँ और हमसे कोई पूछे की क्या आपने enjoy किया तो हम यही कहेगें कि यह मेरे Expectations जैसा नहीं था। इसलिए option (a) सही उत्तर है।

5. (b) अगर खराब मौसम के कारण काम नहीं हो पा रहा है और हम चिंतित हैं कि काम समय पर finished नहीं हो पाएगा, और हमें जब काम निर्धारित समय पर ही करना है तो हम अपने friends से यही कहेंगे कि खराब मौसम के कारण हमारा काम बहुत पीछे है इसीलिए हमें और ज्यादा मेहनत करना है। अत: सही उत्तर (b) है।

6. (d) अगर हम अपने उस दोस्त को Cinema के लिए ले जाएँ जिसको project पूरा करना है और उसके पास Time नहीं है। Movie की कहानी meaningless या फिर acting खराब होने पर अगर हमें पछतावा हो तो दिए गए options में से यही कहना तर्कपूर्ण होगा कि I am sorry अगर मुझे पता होता कि movie इतनी बकवास है तो मैं तुम्हें ले जाने की जिद न करता। सही उत्तर (d) है

7. (a) औरत के खराब व्यवहार पर अत्यधिक गुस्सा होकर हम उससे दिए गए options में से यही बोलेगें कि तुमने दुनिया में ऐसा व्यवहार कहाँ सीखा? बाकी सभी options में anger दिखाने का कोई भाव नहीं है। अत: सही उत्तर (a) होगा।

8. (e) Boss द्वारा arrange की गई party को अत्यधिक boring जानकर उनसे यह frankly कहना सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त होगा कि मैं जानता हूँ कि यह organization आपके लिए काफी special है परंतु यह मेरे लिए काफी ज्यादा boring है अत: उचित उत्तर (e) होगा।

9. (c) Mobile phone खो जाने पर उसमें save किए गए Telephone numbers की आवश्यकता में दीवार पर लगाए गए notice में यह लिखना उपयुक्त होगा कि "मेरा मोबाइल फोन खो गया है और मुझे उसमें जो telephone number थे, उनकी अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है। जो कोई भी phone इस room (325) में लायेगा उसे इनाम दिया जाएगा। अत: सही उत्तर (c) है।

10. (a) अंधी औरत को Road cross करने में मदद करने के उद्देश्य से उसके पास पहुँचकर हम politely यही कहेंगे: Excuse me, Madam! क्या मैं आपकी मदद कर सकता हूँ? अत: सही उत्तर (a) है।

11. (d) University Entrance Exam की preparation करते हुए foreign languages पढ़ने का निश्चय कर लेना यह जानते हुए भी कि foreign language एक सही career प्रदान नही करते है, हमें parents को forcefully बताते हुए यह कहना उचित है कि मैने निश्चय कर लिया है कि मैं वही पढ़ूँगा जो मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ यही मेरा final decision है। अत: सही उत्तर (d) है। अत: सही उत्तर (d) है।

12. (b) दोस्त के spoiled और noisy pet की देखरेख न करने की इच्छा को छिपाते हुए हमें बहाना बनाकर ही बचना है और "मेरे पास एक husky है जो कि तुम्हारे dog को नुकसान पहुँचा सकता है" यही सर्वाधिक उचित बहाना है अत: सही उत्तर (b) है।

13. (b) Cousin के headache के कारण उसकी apprehensive feelings को कम करते हुए तथा उसे यह बताते हुए कि उसके पास Exams के अलावा कई और मौके हैं, हमें उसे motivate करना चाहिए। दिए गए options में से केवल (b) ही motivational statement माना जा सकता है। अत: सही उत्तर (b) है।

14. (e) Receptionist को politely हमें अगर अपनी उपस्थिति का reason बताना है तो हम उससे प्रश्न नहीं पूछ रहे हैं अत: options (b), (c), (d) गलत है। Option (a) उपस्थिति का कारण नहीं बता रहा है अत: सही उत्तर options (e) है।

15. (b) School के सबसे ज्यादा popular students जो कि हमारे दोस्त हैं, के साथ अगर हम theatre जा रहे हैं और अगर मुझे लगता है कि Extra Invitation किसी newcomer girl को मिले जो कि shy हो और Introvert हो, तो मैं दोस्तों को मनाने के लिए दिए गए options में से यही कहूँगा कि हमें उस लड़की को एक मौका देना चाहिए शायद वो नए atmosphere में ढल सके। अत: सही उत्तर option (b) है।

16. (c) Dormitory room में सोते हुए nightmare के कारण अचानक डर कर उठ जाने पर हमें Room-mate से यही कहना चाहिए कि मै थोड़ा सा डरा हुआ हूँ, अगर मैं Light जलाता हूँ तो तुम्हें बुरा तो नहीं लगेगा। अत: सही उत्तर options (c) है।

17. (a) Literature teacher द्वारा Shakespeare की रचनाओं पर homework मिलने पर मैं अपनी Aunt, जो कि एक Literature teacher है, से मदद की उम्मीद में यह जाकर कहूँगा कि क्या आपके पास Shakespeare पर कुछ reading material है। अत: सही उत्तर (a) है।

18. (d) Assignment को पूरा करने के लिए जरूरी books, library में माँगने जाने पर यह कहना उपयुक्त होगा कि हमें कुछ books की आवश्यकता है जब वो books लौट कर आपके पास आएं तो मैं उन्हें कुछ दिन अपने पास रखना चाहूँगा। अत: सही उत्तर (d) है।

19. (c) Passage में Clearly mention किया गया है कि पिछले साल बेची गई Accounting software programs की संख्या उससे पहले बेचे जाने वाले programs की संख्या से अधिक है और Accounting software programs की ज्यादातर कापियाँ उन लोगों को बेची गई जो कि accountants नहीं थे। अत: सही उत्तर (c) है।

20. (d) Friend के purse के कीमत से प्रभावित होकर हम उससे यही कहेंगे कि तुमने जरूर bargaining की होगी मैं भी तुम्हारे जितने कम कीमत में purse चाहता हूँ, तुमने इसे कहाँ से खरीदा? सही उत्तर (d) है।

21. (e) अगर आपको ऐसा लग रहा है कि आपकी प्रेमिका वहाँ party में आएगी तो आप अपनी माँ को यही कहेंगे कि mom मुझे लगता है कि वह आएगी, आखिरकार वो मुझसे प्यार करती है। सही उत्तर (e) है।

22. (c) Cat खरीदने के विचार को बदलने पर आप Saleswoman से यही कहेंगे कि मेरे बेटे के लिए pet खरीदना सही नहीं है मुझे लगता है वह जल्दी ही इससे bore होने लगेगा। सही उत्तर (c) है।

Space for self Notes:-



07 CHAPTER READING BOOSTERS

7.2 How to Read Newpaper Effectively

Newspaper पढ़ना क्यों जरूरी है?

Newspaper पढ़ने के बहुत सारे फायदे हैं उनमें से जो हमारे लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं वो निम्नलिखित हैं-

- Newspaper को पढ़ने से हमें समसामयिक घटनाओं (current affairs) के बारे में जानकारी मिलती है।
- Newspaper पढ़ने से हमारी English language पर पकड़ मजबूत होती है।
- हमें grammatical usage के applications, और नए words भी सीखने को मिलते हैं। साथ ही साथ हमारी reading skill और अच्छी हो जाती है।
- Newspaper पढ़ने से हमारी reading speed बढ़ती है। अगर हमारी reading speed अच्छी हो तो न सिर्फ English के section में बल्कि exam के दूसरे sections में भी समय बचा पाएंगे।

Newspaper में क्या पढ़ें?

- **News Articles:** News articles को पढ़ने से हमारी reading skills, vocabulary और grammar improve होती है, तथा हम latest news और current affairs से भी updated रहते हैं जो आजकल सभी exams के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। News Articles पढ़ना beginners के लिए बहुत फायदेमंद होता है।
- **Editorial/Opinion pieces:** Editorials हमारी critical thinking skills को improve करने का एक शानदार तरीका है क्योंकि editorials अक्सर arguments और counterarguments प्रस्तुत करते हैं। Opinion pieces से हम यह सीख सकते हैं कि हमें हमारे opinion और agruments को English में कैसे व्यक्त करना है। Editorials पढ़ना beginners के लिए उतना फायदेमंद नहीं रहता क्योंकि इसमें उनको समय ज्यादा लगता है और समझ कम आता है। Editorials advanced learners के लिए और UPSC aspirants के लिए जरूरी होता है।
- **Business and Finance Section:** इस section को पढ़ने से आपको business और finance से संबंधित technical vocabulary का ज्ञान होता है। यह section भी beginners को avoid करना चाहिए।
- **Sports Section:** Sports section को पढ़ने से हमारी descriptive language की समझ बढ़ती है और sports से संबंधित idioms and expressions का भी ज्ञान होता है। इस section को beginners अपने interest के हिसाब से पढ़ सकते हैं।

Newspaper को अच्छे ढ़ंग से कैसे पढ़ें?

- Newspaper को अच्छे से समझने के लिए हमें basic grammar usage और vocabulary usage का अच्छा ज्ञान होना चाहिए, क्योंकि newspaper में प्रयोग की जाने वाली language आसान नहीं होती है।
- Beginners को newspaper पढ़ने से पहले कुछ समय तक story books, essays पढ़कर देखना चाहिए, अगर वो newspaper को पढ़ने की कोशिश करें।
- Beginners सबसे पहले newspaper के उस Topic को पढ़े जो उनको interesting लगे।
- Passage को paragraphs में, paragraphs को sentences में, sentences को clauses में, clauses को phrases में, तथा pharases को words में तोड़कर ही समझने की कोशिश करें।

  हमें साथ ही साथ 'parsing' करना आना चाहिए।
- Newspaper पढ़ते समय हमारे पास Pen और Paper जरूर होना चाहिए जिससे हम difficult words/phrases को note down कर सकें।
- Newspaper में किसी भी Topic को पढ़ने से पहले उस Topic से related important vocabulary को एक बार पढ़ लें। इन्हें 'Technical Vocabulary' कहते हैं। जैसे अगर हम economy से related कोई passage पढ़ने जा रहे हैं तो हम पहले economy में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले terms जैसे GDP, inflation, monetary policy, fiscal policy, deflation, repo rate, bank rate, reverse repo rate, etc. अच्छे से समझ लें, उसके बाद ही हम passage को अच्छे से समझ पाएँगे।
- **ध्यान दें,** passage में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले words की Dictionary meaning ही हमेशा प्रयोग में नहीं लाई गई होती है, हमें उनकी contextuel meaning भी समझनी चाहिए। जैसे-

  (1) She is always <u>boasting</u> about how wonderful her children are.

  (2) The hotel also <u>boasts</u> two swimming pools and a golf course.

  'Boast' का पहले sentence में अर्थ 'शेखी बघारना' जबकि 2nd sentence में अर्थ 'सम्पन्न होना या रखना' है।
- किसी भी article को पढ़ने के बाद उसको summarise करने का प्रयत्न करें।

07 CHAPTER READING BOOSTERS

7.3 Short Stories to Improve Reading

Story - 01:- A wise owl

There was an old owl who lived in an oak tree. Every day, he observed incidents that occurred around him. Yesterday, he watched as a young boy helped an old man carry a heavy basket. Today, he saw a young girl shouting at her mother. The more he saw, the less he spoke.

As the days went on, he spoke less but heard more. The old owl heard people talking and telling stories. He heard a woman saying an elephant jumped over a fence. He heard a man saying that he had never made a mistake. The old owl had seen and heard what happened to people. There were some who became better, some who became worse. But the old owl in the tree had become wiser, each and every day.

For the following statements, write True (T), False (F) or Cannot say (CNS).

1. The old owl lived in an oak tree. [ ]
2. Today, the old owl saw a boy shouting at his mother. [ ]
3. He heard a man saying that he had never made a mistake. [ ]
4. He heard a man saying an elephant jumped over a fence. [ ]
5. The old owl underestimated the woman. [ ]

Answer Key				
1. (T)	2. (F)	3. (T)	4. (F)	5. (CNS)

Story-02:- A rose and a cactus

Once upon a time, in a desert far away, there was a rose who was so proud of her beautiful looks. Her only complaint was growing next to an ugly cactus. Every day, the beautiful rose would insult and mock the cactus on his looks, all while the cactus remained quiet. All the other plants nearby tried to make the rose see sense, but she was too swayed by her own looks. One scorching summer, the desert became dry, and there was no water left for the plants. The rose quickly began to wilt. Her beautiful petals dried up, losing their lush color. Looking to the cactus, she saw a sparrow dip his beak into the cactus to drink some water. Though ashamed, the rose asked the cactus if she could have some water. The kind cactus readily agreed, helping them both through the tough summer, as friends.

For the following statements, write True (T), False (F) or Cannot say (CNS).

1. The rose was so proud of her beautiful looks. [ ]
2. Finally, both the rose and the cactus became friends. [ ]
3. In the end, the cactus wanted to mock the rose. [ ]
4. The beautiful rose would insult and mock the cactus on his looks. [ ]
5. In the last, the cactus showed his kindness. [ ]

Answer Key				
1. (T)	2. (T)	3. (F)	4. (T)	5. (T)

Story-03:- Akbar-Birbal 01

One day, a farmer was looking for a water source for his farm, when he bought a well from his neighbor. The neighbor, however, was cunning. The next day, as the farmer came to draw water from his well, the neighbor refused to let him take any water. When the farmer asked why, the neighbor replied, “I sold you the well, not the water,” and walked away. Distraught, the farmer went to the emperor to ask for justice. He explained what had happened. The emperor called on Birbal, one of his nine, and wisest, courtiers. Birbal proceeded to question the neighbor, “Why don’t you let the farmer take water from the well? You did sell the well to the farmer?” The neighbor replied, “Birbal, I did sell the well to the farmer but not the water within it. He has no right to draw water from the well.” Birbal said, “Look, since you sold the well, you have no right to keep the water in the farmer’s well. Either you pay rent to the farmer, or take it out immediately.” Realizing that his scheme had failed, the neighbor apologized and went home.

For the following statements, write True (T), False (F) or Cannot say (CNS).

1. The farmer who bought the well was too cunning. [ ]
2. The farmer went to Birbal to ask for justice. [ ]
3. Finally the neighbor apologized realizing the failure of his plans. [ ]
4. Generally, a person has right to hold water in others’ well. [ ]
5. Birbal was one of the nine courtiers of the emperor. [ ]

Answer Key				
1. (F)	2. (F)	3. (T)	4. (CNS)	5. (T)

Story-04*:- *The Goose with golden eggs

Once upon a time, a farmer had a goose that laid one golden egg every day. The egg provided enough money for the farmer and his wife to support their daily needs. The farmer and his wife continued to be happy for a long time. But, one day, the farmer thought to himself, "Why should we take just one egg a day? Why can't we take them all at once and make a lot of money?" The farmer told his wife his idea, and she foolishly agreed. Then, the next day, as the goose laid its golden egg, the farmer was quick with a sharp knife. He killed the goose and cut its stomach open, in the hopes of finding all its golden eggs. But, as he opened the stomach, the only thing he found was guts and blood. The farmer quickly realized his foolish mistake and proceeded to cry over his lost resource. As the days went on, the farmer and his wife became poorer and poorer. How jinxed and how foolish they were.

For the following statements, write True (T), False (F) or Cannot say (CNS).

1. The farmer cut its stomach out with a sharp axe. [ ]
2. After killing the goose, the farmer became poorer and poorer. [ ]
3. The egg provided ample money for the farmer and his wife to support their daily needs. [ ]
4. The farmer wanted to make a lot of money for the better future of his children. [ ]

Answer Key				
1. (F)	2. (T)	3. (T)	4. (CNS)	

Story-05*:- *Akbar-Birbal 02

On one fine sunny day, Akbar and Birbal were taking a leisurely walk in the palace gardens. Suddenly, Akbar thought of testing Birbal's wits by asking him a tricky question.

Emperor asked Birbal, "How many crows are there in our kingdom?" Birbal could sense the amusement in the king's voice, and within a few minutes Birbal replied, "My king, there are eighty thousand nine hundred and seventy-one crows in our kingdom". Surprised and amazed, Akbar further tested Birbal, "What if we have more crows?" Birbal replied, "Oh, then the crows from the other kingdoms must be visiting us". " What if there are lesser crows?" asked Akbar. "Well, then some of our crows must be visiting other kingdoms", replied Birbal with a grin on his face. Akbar smiled at Birbal's great sense of humour and wit.

For the following statements, write True (T) , False (F) or Cannot say (CNS).

1. Akbar and Birbal were walking in the palace gardens when Birbal asked Akbar the tricky question. [ ]
2. Akbar was also the teacher of Birbal. [ ]
3. Finally, Akbar smiled at Birbal's great sense of humour and wit. [ ]
4. The inference of this passage is that there is always a solution if one thinks with ease. [ ]

Answer Key			
1. (F)	2. (CNS)	3. (T)	4. (T)

Story - 06*:- *Akbar-Birbal 03

Once upon a time, a rich merchant was robbed in King Akbar's kingdom. The grief-stricken merchant went to the court and asked for help. Akbar asked Birbal to help the merchant find the robber. The merchant told Birbal that he was suspicious of one of his servants. On getting the hint from the merchant, Birbal summoned all the servants and told them to stand in a straight line. When asked about the robbery, everyone denied doing it, as expected. Birbal then handed over one stick of the same length, to each one of them. While dispersing, Birbal said, "By tomorrow, the robber's stick will increase by two inches". The next day when Birbal summoned everyone and inspected their sticks, one servant's stick was shorter by two inches. On being asked by the merchant about the mystery of finding the real thief, Birbal said, "It was simple: the thief had cut his stick by two inches, fearing that it would increase in size".

For the following statements, write True (T), False (F) or Cannot say (CNS).

1. When asked about the robbery, every servant of the merchant refused to do it. [ ]
2. Akbar asked Birbal to help the merchant find the robber. [ ]
3. Birbal summoned all the servants and told them to stand in a circular line. [ ]
4. The stick of the servant who robbed the merchant became shorter by two inches the next day. [ ]

Answer Key				
1. (F)	2. (T)	3. (F)	4. (T)	

Story - 07*:- *Akbar-Birbal 04

Once upon a time, King Akbar lost a ring that was very precious to him. This ring was a gift from his father and losing it made the king very sad. Akbar summoned Birbal and requested him to find the ring. The court was full of courtiers. Birbal announced, "My great king, the ring is right here in the courtroom, and the one who has the ring has a straw stuck in his beard." Everyone started looking at each other, and one of the courtiers started touching his beard to find the straw. Birbal called the guards and asked them to search the suspect. On searching the suspect, the ring was retrieved. Akbar was amazed at how Birbal managed to find the ring. Birbal said, "My King, the one who is guilty will always feel scared".

For the following statements, write True (T), False (F) or Cannot say (CNS).

1. The ring the king lost was valueless for him. [ ]
2. Akbar requested Birbal to find his ring. [ ]
3. One of the courtiers started touching his beard to find the straw when Birbal said that the one who has the ring has a straw stuck in his beard. [ ]
4. This ring was a gift from his mother and losing it made the king very sad. [ ]

Answer Key				
1. (F)	2. (T)	3. (T)	4. (F)	

***Story - 08*:- Akbar-Birbal 05**

The tales of Birbal's unparalleled wit and wisdom had reached faraway lands. Once a scholar visited Akbar's court with the thought of challenging Birbal's intelligence. The scholar told the king that he is the smartest and even Birbal would not be able to answer his questions. Akbar called Birbal to the court and told him what the scholar claimed. Birbal accepted the challenge that the scholar had posed for him. The scholar asked Birbal, "Do you want to answer a hundred easy questions or one difficult question?" Birbal said that he wanted to answer the difficult one. The scholar said, "Tell me Birbal, what came first, the chicken or the egg?" Birbal thought for a while and said, "Chicken came first". The scholar mocked Birbal and said, "How can you be sure?" Birbal immediately replied, "I had only promised to answer one question, and therefore, I will not reply". The scholar felt ashamed of his claim and left with a heavy heart.

For the following statements, write True (T), False (F) or Cannot say (CNS).

1. The scholar told the king that Birbal is the smartest and even he would not be able to answer his questions. [ ]
2. Birbal accepted the challenge that the scholar had posed for him. [ ]
3. The scholar felt ashamed of his claim and left with a heavy heart. [ ]
4. Birbal wanted to answer just two questions. [ ]

Answer Key				
1. (F)	2. (T)	3. (T)	4. (F)	

***Story - 09*:- A dog and her pups**

A dog and her pups lived on a farm, where there was a well. The mother dog told the pups, do not go near the well or play around it. One of the pups wondered why they shouldn't go to the well and decided to explore it. He went to the well. Climbed up the wall and peeked inside.

There, he saw his reflection and thought it was another dog. The pup saw that the other dog in the well (his reflection) was doing whatever he was doing, and got angry for imitating him. He decided to fight with the dog and jumped into the well, only to find no dog there. He barked and barked and swam until the farmer came and rescued him. The pup had learned his lesson.

For the following statements, write True (T), False (F) or Cannot say (CNS).

1. The pup defied her mother. [ ]
2. The pup saw his reflection and thought it was another dog. [ ]
3. The pup considered himself more powerful than his reflection. [ ]
4. We can draw an inference that we should always listen to what the elders say. We should question them, but obey them. [ ]

Answer Key				
1. (T)	2. (T)	3. (CNS)	4. (T)	

***Story - 10*:- A boy with wet pants**

A nine-year-old boy was sitting at his desk in class, when suddenly, his pants felt wet, and there was a puddle at his feet. His heart almost skipped a beat, as he got worried that his classmates would see that and make fun of him. He quickly wanted to do something, and saw the teacher and his classmate Susie walking towards him. Susie was carrying a bowl of goldfish. As they came closer, the boy thought that the teacher noticed his wet pants, and suddenly Susie trips and drops the fishbowl in his lap. While thanking God for helping him, he pretends to get angry with Susie and yells at her. Everyone in the class thinks it is Susie's fault that the boy's pants got wet. The teacher helps the boy change into dry clothes, and the class continues. Later that evening, the boy asks Susie, "You did that on purpose, didn't you?" "I wet my pants once too", whispers Susie.

For the following statements, write True (T), False (F) or Cannot say (CNS).

1. The boy got worried that his classmates would see that and make fun of him. [ ]
2. The teacher punished Susie for her fault. [ ]
3. The teacher helps the boy change into dry clothes. [ ]
4. Only boys in the class thinks it is Susie's fault that the boy's pants got wet. [ ]

Answer Key				
1. (T)	2. (CNS)	3. (T)	4. (F)	

***Story - 11*:- bad habits die hard**

A wealthy businessman was worried about his son's bad habits. He sought counsel from a wise, old man. The old man met the man's son and took him out for a stroll. They walked into the woods, and the old man showed the boy a small sapling and asked him to pull it out. The boy did so with ease, and they walked on. The old man then asked the boy to pull out a small plant. The boy did that too, with a little effort. As they walked, the old man asked the boy to pull out the bush, which he did. The next was a small tree, which the child had to struggle a lot to pull out. Finally, the old man showed him a bigger tree and asked the child to pull it out. The child failed to pull it out even after trying several times, in different ways. The old man looks at the boy, smiles and says, "So is the case with habits, good or bad".

For the following statements, write True (T), False (F) or Cannot say (CNS).

1. The wealthy businessman was worried about his son's bad habits. [ ]
2. The child failed to pull the bushes out even after trying several times, in different ways. [ ]
3. The old man met the man's son and took him out for a picnic. [ ]
4. The inference is that bad habits are hard to get rid of once they have settled in our system. It is best to get rid of them early on. [ ]

Answer Key				
1. (T)	2. (F)	3. (F)	4. (T)	

***Story - 12*:- A lion and a mouse**

When a lion was resting in the jungle, a mouse began racing up and down his body for amusement. The lion's sleep was interrupted, and he awoke enraged. The lion was going to eat the mouse when the mouse begged him to let him go. "I assure you, if you save me, I will be of immense help to you in the future." The lion laughed at the mouse's self-assurance and freed him.

A group of hunters arrived in the forest one day and captured the lion. They had him tied to a tree. The lion began to roar as he struggled to get out. Soon, the mouse passed by and spotted the lion in distress. He dashed off, biting on the ropes to free the lion, and the two hurried off into the woods.

For the following statements, write True (T), False (F) or Cannot say (CNS).

1. The lion didn't wanted to laugh at the mouse's self-assurance and freed him, but he was obliged to do so. [ ]
2. The mouse began racing up and down his body for amusement when the lion was resting out of the jungle. [ ]
3. A group of hunters tied the lion to a tree with ropes. [ ]
4. The mouse passed by and spotted the lion in comfort. [ ]

Answer Key				
1. (CNS)	2. (F)	3. (T)	4. (F)	

***Story - 13*:- A hare and a tortoise**

Once upon a time, there was a Hare who boasted about his speed. The Tortoise, tired of hearing him brag, challenged him to a race. The forest's animals had gathered to watch.

The Hare jogged down the road for a while before stopping to rest. "How can you expect to win this race when you're plodding along at your slow pace?" he said back to the tortoise.

"There is plenty of time to rest," the Hare thought as he spread himself out alongside the road and fell asleep.

The Tortoise walked and walked and walked till he reached the finish line. The animals who were watching applauded for Tortoise so loudly that the Hare was startled awake. The Hare stretched, yawned, and began to run again, but it was too late. Tortoise had already crossed the finish line.

For the following statements, write True (T), False (F) or Cannot say (CNS).

1. The tortoise was feeling exhausted because of hearing the boast of the Hare. [ ]
2. The Tortoise walked and walked and walked till he reached the finish line. [ ]
3. The winner of a race is always the slow person. [ ]
4. The people who were watching applauded for the Tortoise so loudly that the Hare was startled awake. [ ]

Answer Key				
1. (F)	2. (T)	3. (CNS)	4. (F)	

***Story - 14*:- A grasshopper and an ant**

A grasshopper was jumping around in a field one summer day, chirping and singing its heart out. An ant went by, dragging a grain of corn to his nest with much difficulty.

"Rather than toiling away your life, why don't you come and chat with me?" the Grasshopper suggested!

"I'm helping with the storage of food for the winter, and I suggest that you do the same." the Ant added.

The Grasshopper asked, "Why care about winter? At the moment, we have plenty of food."

The Ant, on the other hand, resumed its struggles. When winter arrived, the Grasshopper died of starvation while the ants distributed maize and grain from the stocks they had accumulated during the summer.

For the following statements, write True (T), False (F) or Cannot say (CNS).

1. The ant went by, dragging a grain of corn to his nest with much difficulty when the grasshopper was jumping around in a field. [ ]
2. The grasshopper said that he was helping with the storage of food for the winter. [ ]
3. When winter arrived, the Grasshopper died of extreme hunger. [ ]
4. The ants distributed maize and grain from the stocks they had accumulated during the winter. [ ]

Answer Key				
1. (T)	2. (F)	3. (T)	4. (F)	

Story - 15:- The boy who cried wolf

A boy and his father lived in a village. While the sheep grazed in the fields, the boy's father instructed him to keep an eye on them. He had to take the sheep to the grassy fields every day. The boy, on the other hand, was dissatisfied and wanted to run and play. He decided to have a good time. "Wolf! Wolf!" he yelled, and the entire village came storming with stones to chase the wolf away before it could eat any of the sheep.

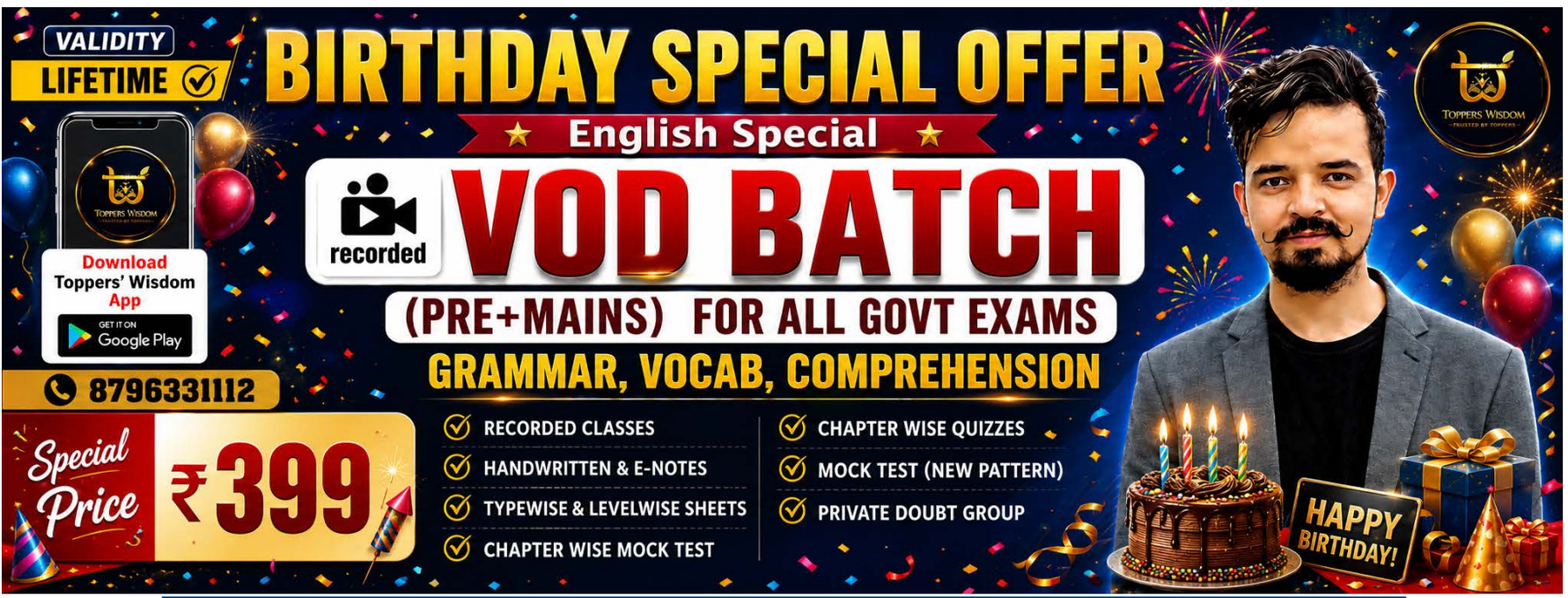
The villagers went muttering under their breath about how the boy had wasted their time when they discovered there was no wolf. The boy shouted out again the next day, "Wolf! Wolf!" and the villagers hurried over to chase the wolf away. The villagers walked away enraged this time. On the third day, as the boy climbed the tiny hill, he came face to face with a wolf attacking his sheep. "Wolf! Wolf! Wolf!" he screamed as loudly as he could, yet not a single person came to his aid. The villagers assumed he was trying to trick them once more and did not come. That day, the small boy lost a lot of sheep due to his folly.

For the following statements, write True (T), False (F) or Cannot say (CNS).

1. While the sheep grazed in the fields, the boy's father instructed him to keep an eye on them. [ ]
2. The boy had to take the sheep to the grassless fields every day, but he was dissatisfied and wanted to run and play. [ ]
3. Finally, the small boy lost a lot of sheep due to his folly. [ ]
4. When the lion really came, no people of the village came to help. [ ]

Answer Key				
1. (T)	2. (F)	3. (T)	4. (F)	

Space for self Notes:-



08 CHAPTER EXERCISES

8.1 Previous Year Questions

CGL MAINS 2022

Direction: Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

SET-1

The number of Indian students going abroad for higher studies has increased by 68.79 per cent in the past year, according to data provided by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, Subhas Sarkar. As per the data provided by him in the Lok Sabha, the number of Indians enrolled in foreign varsities increased from 4.44 lakh in 2021 to 7.5 lakh in 2022. He clarified that while the Bureau of Immigration and Ministry of Home Affairs maintain departure and arrival data of Indians, there is no index for capturing the category of Indians going abroad for higher education.

"Purpose of Indian going abroad for higher education is captured manually based either on their verbal disclosure or the type of visa of the destination country produced by them at the time of immigration clearance," Sarkar said.

According to the data provided by the ministry, the number of Indian nationals increased from 4.54 lakh in 2017 to 5.17 lakh in 2018. There was a significant increase in 2019 as well, with 5.86 lakh students flying out of the country. However, during the Covid pandemic, the number of Indian nationals in foreign varsities saw a drastic dip as only 2.59 lakh students were registered. While the number continued to remain low, it saw a slight increase in 2021 with 4.44 lakh registrations. However, the number has significantly jumped to 7.5 lakh in 2022. The increase in the number of Indian nationals abroad corresponds with the latest immigration reports from some of the popular study-abroad destinations such as the US, UK, and Australia. For the UK, the Immigration Statistics Report states that 127,731 visas were granted to Indian students in September 2022, an increase of 93,470 (+273 per cent) against 34,261 in 2019. Similarly, in the US, the number of Indian students has more than doubled, and the Open Doors Report 2022 has predicted that the number of Indian students heading to America is likely to surpass those from China in 2022-23.

1. How do we know the number of students getting visas for studies in UK?
(a) from the Ministry of Education
(b) from the records of the Bureau of Immigration
(c) from the Immigration Statistics Report
(d) from the records of Ministry of Home Affairs

2. In 2019, how many Indian students went abroad?
(a) 4.54 lakh (b) 5.86 lakh
(c) 5.17 lakh (d) 4.44 lakh

3. Which of the following countries is not very popular with Indian students for studies?
(a) Australia (b) China
(c) USA (d) UK

4. The passage is mainly about
(a) Indians enrolled in foreign universities
(b) Indians going to America for higher studies
(c) immigration of India, UK, US, and Australia
(d) Indians going abroad for higher studies

Answer Key				
1. (c)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (d)	

EXPLANATION

1. (c) यह Fact Based Direct Question है, इनका उत्तर Passage में clearly लिखा होता है।

For the UK, the Immigration Statistic Report states that 127731 visas were grohted to Indian students in September 2022.

अत: हम कह सकते है कि option (c)

"From the Immigration Statistics Report" ही सही उत्तर है।

2. (b) यह प्रश्न भी fact Based है। Passage में clearly mentioned है कि 2019 में 5.86 लाख student बाहर गये थे।

Reference Line = There was a significant increase in 2019 as well, with 5.86 lakh students flying out of the country.

अत: सही उत्तर option (b) 5.86 लाख होगा।

3. (b) Passage में clearly mention किया गया है उस समय के popular study-abroad destinations - US, UK और Australia थे।

अत: इस प्रश्न का सही उत्तर option (b) - China है।

4. (d) पूरे Passage को पढ़कर हम यह आसानी से समझ सकते है कि मुख्यत: इस passage में writer ने भारतीयों के विदेशों में "Higher studies" के लिए जाने की बात की है।

अत: इस passage का main idea.

'Indians going Abroad for Highor Studies' है।

इसलिए option (d) सही है।

SET-2

From January 28 to February 4, 2023, a Chinese-operated, large white high-altitude balloon was seen in North American airspace, including Alaska, western Canada, and the contiguous United States. The American and Canadian militaries asserted that the balloon was for surveillance, while the Chinese government maintained it was a civilian meteorological research airship that had been blown off course. Analysts said that the balloon's flight path and structural characteristics made it dissimilar from those which have typically been used for meteorological research. The U.S. Department of State said that the balloon was capable of locating electronic communication devices, including mobile phones and radios, and that American U-2 reconnaissance aircraft deployed to track the balloon in the air revealed that the balloon carried antennas and other equipment "clearly for intelligence surveillance and inconsistent with the equipment on board weather balloons." The State Department said that the spy balloon was part of a global Chinese military-directed surveillance effort in which Chinese spy balloons have flown over more than 40 nations in five continents.

On February 4, the U.S. Air Force shot down the balloon over U.S. territorial waters off the coast of South Carolina, on the order of U.S. President Joe Biden. Debris from the wreckage was recovered and sent to the FBI Laboratory in Quantico, Virginia, for analysis.

The incident increased U.S.-China tensions. The incident prompted U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken to delay a diplomatic visit to Beijing, which was set to be his first since 2018. It also further strained Canada-China relations, as Canada summoned the Chinese ambassador because of the violation of Canadian airspace. On February 3, the U.S.

Department of Defense announced that a second Chinese balloon was passing over Latin America, which China also said belonged to it. On February 10, the Air Force shot down another aerial object over U.S. territory at the order of President Biden.

1. Read the statements given below.

A. The US Air Force shot down the Chinese balloon over US territorial waters.

B. Tensions between China and US have increased and the visit of the U.S. Secretary of State to Beijing has been postponed.

(a) A is false and B is true.

(b) Both A and B are true and B is the correct reason for A.

(c) Both A and B are true but B is not the correct reason for A.

(d) A is true and B is false.

2. The word 'contiguous' means

(a) far off (b) adjoining

(c) spreading (d) separated

3. The passage is mainly about

(a) Chinese balloons flying all over the world

(b) the strained relations between US and China

(c) a Chinese spy balloon flying over US and Canadian territories

(d) China's global military-directed surveillance

4. How did US make sure that the Balloon flying over its territory was a 'spy' balloon?

(a) it got the samples of the balloon checked in a lab

(b) it's reconnaissance aircraft saw the antennas and equipment of the balloon

(c) the FBI lab confirmed that it was a spy balloon

(d) the analysts studied its flight path and said so

Answer Key				
1. (c)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (b)	

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Passage में clearly mention किया गया है कि US Air Force ने US के जलीय क्षेत्र में उड़ रहे Chinese Balloon को गिरा दिया। और इस Incident ने China और US के बीच तनाव बढ़ा दिया है साथ ही US Secretary ने अपना Beijing का दौरा तत्कालिक रूप से रोक दिया है।

अमेरिका द्वारा Chinese Balloon को गिराना ही तनाव बढ़ने का एक कारण है।

अत: सही उत्तर option (c) है।

Note = SSC ने सही उत्तर option (b) माना है।

2. (b) यह एक Vocabulary based question है।

Adjoining = Next to or joined to something (जुड़ा हुआ)

'Contiguous' और 'Adjoining' का अर्थ समान है।

अत: सही उत्तर (b) है।

3. (c) यह एक Indirect Question है इसका answer Passage में Directly mentioned नहीं है। Passage को पढ़कर हम समझ सकते है कि Passage में मुख्यतया एक Sky balloon की बात की गई है जो कि US और Canada Territory के ऊपर उड़ रहा था। अत: सही उत्तर option (c) है।

4. (b) यह एक Direct Question है जिसका answer Passage में Clearly Mentioned है।

American U-2 reconnaissance aircraft deployed to track the balloon in the air revealed that the balloon carried antennas and other equipment.

इसलिए सही उत्तर option (b) है।

SET-3

We sit in the last row, bumped about but free of stares. The bus rolls out of the dull crossroads of the city, and we are soon in the open countryside, with fields of sunflowers as far as the eye can see, their heads all facing us. Where there is no water, the land reverts to the desert. While still on level ground, we see in the distance the tall range of the Mount Bogda, abrupt like a shining prism laid horizontally on the desert surface. It is over 5,000 metres high, and the peaks are under permanent snow, in powerful contrast to the flat desert all around. Heaven lake lies part of the way up this range, about 2,000 metres above sea level, at the foot of one of the highest snow-peaks.

As the bus climbs, the sky, brilliant before, grows overcast. I have brought nothing warm to wear. It is all down at the hotel in Urumqi. Rain begins to fall. The man behind me is eating overpoweringly smelly goat's cheese. The bus window leaks inhospitably but reveals a beautiful view. We have passed quickly from the desert through arable land to pasture and the ground is now green with grass, the slopes dark with pine. A few cattle drink at a clear stream flowing past moss-covered stones; it is a Constable landscape.

The stream changes into a white torrent, and as we climb higher I wish more and more that I had brought with me something warmer than the pair of shorts that have served me so well in the desert. The stream (which, we are told, rises in Heaven Lake) disappears, and we continue our slow ascent. About noon, we arrive at Heaven Lake, and look for a place to stay at the foot, which is the resort area. We get a room in a small cottage, and I am happy to note that there are thick quilts on the bed.

Standing outside the cottage, we survey our surroundings. Heaven Lake is long, sardine shaped and fed by snowmelt from a stream at its head. The lake is an intense blue, surrounded on all sides by green mountain walls, dotted with distant sheep. At the head of the lake, beyond the delta of the inflowing stream, is a massive snow-capped peak which dominates the vista; it is part of a series of peaks that culminate, a little out of view, in Mount Bogda itself.

For those who live in the resort, there is a small mess-hall by the shore. We eat here sometimes, and sometimes buy food from the vendors outside, who sell kabab and naan until the last buses leave. The kababs, cooked on skewers over charcoal braziers, are particularly good; highly spiced and well-done. Horse's milk is available too from the local Kazakh herdsmen, but I decline this. I am so affected by the cold that Mr. Cao, the relaxed young man who runs the mess, lends me a spare pair of trousers, several sizes too large but more than comfortable. Once I am warm again, I feel a pre-dinner spurt of energy-dinner will be long in coming-and I ask him whether the lake is good for swimming in.

1. What is the protagonist wearing in the bus?
(a) A dhoti (b) Trousers
(c) Long sleeved shirt (d) A pair of shorts

2. What is the tone of the passage?
(a) Serene (b) Romantic
(c) Agitated (d) Angry

3. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word 'accept' from the passage.
(a) Refuse (b) Turn down
(c) Decline (d) Reject

4. Select an appropriate title for the passage.
(a) Lake Heaven (b) Peasant Life
(c) Shorts to Trousers (d) Journey to Mount Bogda

Answer Key				
1. (d)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (a)	

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Passage में Clearly mentioned है कि "Protagonist' ने 'A pair of shorts' पहना हुआ था। यह एक Fact-based direct question है।

अत: सही उत्तर (d) है।

2. (a) Passage में न तो किसी तरह की Positive Feeling न ही Negative Feelings की बात की गई है। इसलिए Angry और Agitated या Romantic तीनों ही दिए गए passage का Tone नहीं हो सकता है।

इस Passage का Tone 'Serene' है क्योंकि यहाँ पर writer ने calm और peaceful attitude दिखाया है।

सही उत्तर option (a) है।

3. (c) Accept = to say 'yes' to an offer, invitation, etc (स्वीकार करना)

Refuse = to say 'no' to an offer, invitation etc (मना करना)

Turn down = to reject or refuse to consider an offer (मना करना)

Decline = to refuse politely to do something (मना करना)

Reject = not to accept something (मना/अस्वीकार करना)

Word 'Accept' के 'Antonym' हैं परन्तु केवल word 'Decline' ही Passage में दिया गया है।

अत: सही उत्तर option 'c' है।

4. (a) किसी passage का Title find करना एक Indirect Question का Example है। Passage में writer ने Heaven Lake तक की अपनी यात्रा का वर्णन किया है।

इसीलिए दिए गए Options में से इस Passage का सही Title 'Lake Heaven' है।

SET-4

Total area sown under Rabi crops has increased by 3.25% from 697.98 lakh hectares in 2021-22 to 720.68 lakh hectares in 2022-23. This is 2271 lakh hectares more this year compared to corresponding period of 2021-22. Comparing with normal sown area (average of the last five years), the increase is to the tune of 13.71% from 633.80 to 720.68 lakh hectares. The increase in area is across all crops, - highest being in rice. Out of 22.71 lakh hectares increase in all Rabi crops, increase in rice area is 11.20 lakh hectares from 35.05 lakh hectares in 2021-22 to 46.25 lakh hectares in 2022-23. However, this is lower than normal sown area of 47.71 lakh hectares. Maximum increase in area under rice is in states of Telangana and West Bengal.

Area under oilseeds increased by 7.31% from 102.36 lakh hectares during 2021-22 to 109.84 lakh hectares this year. The increase in area under oilseeds at the rate of 7.31% is more than double the rate of increase of 3.25% in all crops together. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh accounted for major expansion in area of oilseeds.

Rapeseed & Mustard contributed maximum in increasing oilseeds area during this Rabi season. Mustard area increased by 6.77 lakh hectares from 91.25 lakh hectares in 2021-22 to 98.02 lakh hectares in 2022-23. Thus, out of 7.49 lakh hectares increase in area under oilseeds, rapeseed & mustard alone accounted for 6.44 lakh hectares.

Pulse production is being focused to make country self-sufficient in these commodities. Area under pulses increased by 0.56 lakh hectares from 167.31 to 167.86 lakh hectares. Mung bean and lentil accounted for increase in area under pulses. The United Nations General Assembly has declared the year 2023 as the International Year of Millets and India is at the forefront in celebrating the event in a big way. In order to create awareness about the benefits of millets as superfood and to meet its growing demand around the world, the Government is promoting millet production through the NFSM-Nutri Cereals component of National Food Security Mission programme in 212 districts of 14 states. Coarse cum Nutri-cereals saw an increase of 2.08 lakh hectares in area under cultivation from 51.42 lakh hectares in 2021-22 to 53.49 lakh hectares in 2022-22.

1. Which state recorded the maximum increase in sown area of the rice crop?
(a) Chhattisgarh (b) Rajasthan
(c) Telangana (d) Madhya Pradesh

2. On which of the following crops, is the Indian Government specially focussing this year?
(a) rice (b) millets
(c) oilseeds (d) pulses

3. The main theme of the passage is
(a) increase in the area of Rabi crops in 2022-23
(b) increase in the production of pulses
(c) area under rabi crop in last five years
(d) increase in the area of oilseeds like mustard

4. **Match the following crops with the area.**

Crop area	**in 2022-23**
a. millets	1. 98.02 lakh hectares
b. pulses	2. 53.49 lakh hectares
c. mustard	3. 167.86 lakh hectares

(a) a-1, b- 3, c-2 (b) a-2, b-1, c-3
(c) a-2, b-3, c-1 (d) a -3, b -1, c-2

Answer Key				
1. (c)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (c)	

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Passage में writer ने mention कर रखा है कि चावल उत्पादन में सबसे ज्यादा वृद्धि Telangana और West Bengal राज्यों ने दिखायी है।

इसलिए सही उत्तर option 'c' है।

2. (b) यह प्रश्न भी Direct Fact Based है। 2nd paragraph में mention किया गया है कि United Nations General Assembly ने 2023 को International Year of millets घोषित कर दिया है और इसीलिए Indian Government भी millet production के लिए लोगों में Awarness बढ़ा रही है।

इसलिए सही उत्तर option 'b' है।

3. (a) दिए गए Passage में पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में इस वर्ष में रबी फसलों (Rabi crops) के लिए निर्धारित क्षेत्र में आए हुए Increase की बात हो रही है।

ध्यान दें, Passage में केवल Pulses या mustard की ही नहीं, अपितु समस्त Rabi Crops की बात हो रही है।

अत: सही उत्तर option 'a' है।

4. (c) Passage में Crops और उसके Production Area के बीच सही संबंध स्थापित करना है।

Millets के लिए 53.49 Lakh hectares.

Pulses के लिए 167.86 Lakh Hectares, और

Mustard के लिए 98.01 Lakh Hectares क्षेत्र का निर्धारण किया गया है।

अत: सही उत्तर option 'c' है।

SET-5

Amidst a maze of rocks tucked in the Aravalli mountain ranges of Haryana, a team of archaeologists discovered cave paintings they believe belong to the Upper Palaeolithic age. The cave paintings have been discovered just outside the national capital and a stone's throw away from a holy grove called Mangar Bani- the region's only surviving patch of primary forest.

While the residents of the villages have been familiar with the paintings for ages, the Haryana government's museum and archaeology department took note of them just recently. A fact-finding team was sent to the area in the last week of June. The team came across cave paintings comprising images of human figurines, animals, foliage, and geometric drawings. While some have paled over time, others are still very visible. They also discovered rock art and open-air ceremonial sites.

Banani Bhattacharyya, deputy director of the department of archaeology and museums informed, "So far, cave paintings in Delhi-NCR have only been found here. The paintings are yet to be dated but at least some of them belong to the Upper Palaeolithic period in all likelihood. We are viewing the paintings in continuation with the Soanian culture which has been found in Shivalik hills, Narmada and Aravallis."

Most of the cave paintings found were in ochre colour, but some were in white. As per experts, cave paintings in white are usually from a later stage (early contemporary era), while Stone Age paintings are more often than not in ochre. "Stone age paintings generally use red and ochre colours. Stones of these colour used to be available locally and inhabitants crushed the stones for preparing the colour for paintings," added Bhattacharyya.

The Upper Paleolithic Age began around 40,000 years ago and lasted till around 10,000 years ago. While yet to be established through archaeological dating, Bhattacharyya says the Mangar cave art is 20,000-40,000 years old. Bhattacharyya claimed that the discovery is extremely significant. "Starting from the Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic then Upper Palaeolithic, we see the evolution here. We have found significant remains from Lower Palaeolithic till Middle and Upper Palaeolithic period too," she explained. "Though tools from the Palaeolithic Age have been identified earlier in parts of the Aravallis, it is for the first time that cave paintings and rock art of a large magnitude have been found in Haryana," she added.

1. Which of the following statement is NOT correct according to the passage?

(a) The paintings in red belong to early contemporary era.

(b) The paintings comprise images of human figurines, animals, foliage, and geometric drawings.

(c) The cave men crushed the locally available stones for preparing the colour for paintings.

(d) The Mangar cave art is 20,000-40,000 years old.

2. The archaeological findings in the Mangar Forest consist of all the following except

(a) rock art (b) ceremonial sites

(c) cave paintings (d) tools

3. Most of the cave paintings found in Mangar forest area in Haryana are in which colour?

(a) white (b) black

(c) red (d) ochre

4. The cave paintings found in Aravalli hills are significant mainly because

(a) they have been discovered just outside the national capital, Delhi

(b) they are found in such a large magnitude for the first time.

(c) they depict the evolution from Lower to Upper Paleolithic period.

(d) they are the only prehistoric cave paintings found in Aravalli Hills.

Answer Key				
1. (a)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (c)	

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Passage में clearly mentioned है कि white colour के paintings ही Early contemporary Era से संबंधित है। दिए गए sentences में से केवल sentence (a) ही गलत है।

अत:, सही उत्तर option (A) है।

2. (d) Passage के 1st और 2nd Paragraph में Mention किया गया है कि Archaeologists ने Rock Art और open-air ceremonial sites तथा Cave painting प्राप्त किया था।

अत: सही उत्तर option (d) है।

3. (d) Passage के 4th Paragraph में लिखा है कि जितने भी paintings प्राप्त किए गए थे उनमें से ज्यादातर Ochre Colour के थे। अत: सही उत्तर option (d) है।

4. (c) Passage के Last paragraph में Mention किया गया है कि Bhattacharya यह Claim करते हैं कि यह Discovery काफी ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है। Lower Palaeolithic Age से middle paleolithic और फिर Upper Palaeolithic period तक हम यहाँ Evolution देख पाते है।

अत: सही उत्तर option (c) है।

SET-6

My grandmother, like everybody's grandmother, was an old woman. She had been old and wrinkled for the twenty years that I had known her. People said that she once had been young and pretty and had even had a husband, but that was hard to believe. My grandfather's portrait hung above the mantelpiece in the drawing room. He wore a big turban and loose fitting clothes. His long, white beard covered the best part of his chest and he looked at least a hundred years old. He did not look the sort of person who would have a wife or children. He looked as if he could only have lots and lots of grandchildren. As my grandmother being young and pretty, the thought was almost revolting. She often told us of the games she used to play as a child. That seemed quite absurd and undignified on her part and we treated it like the fables of the Prophets she used to tell us.

1. Select the most appropriate inference drawn from the passage.

(a) The author looked upon his grandmother as an old woman like every grandmother.
(b) People said that the grandmother was pretty.
(c) Grandmother loved to talk of her childhood.
(d) Grandmother had a husband.

2. Select the most appropriate fact from the given options.

(a) The author and grandma lived for twenty years.
(b) The author was twenty when grandma died.
(c) Grandma was twenty years old.
(d) The author was twenty years old when he wrote the story.

3. Select an appropriate title for the given passage.

(a) Grandmothers (b) My Grandfather
(c) The Grandchildren (d) My Grandmother

4. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

Revolting

(a) Attractive (b) Rebel
(c) Unpleasant (d) Peace

Answer Key				
1. (a)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (a)	

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Passage पढ़कर हम यह Infer कर सकते है कि writer अपनी Grandmother को 'एक old woman' consider कर रहा है जैसा कि सभी Grandmothers होती है।

अत: सही उत्तर option (A) है।

2. (b) Passage में Mention किया गया है कि writer अपनी Grandmother को 20 सालों तक साथ रहकर जानता रहा। अर्थात् जब उसकी Grandmother का Death हुआ तो उस समय writer 20 साल का था।

अत: सही उत्तर option (b) है।

3. (d) दिए गए Passage में writer अपनी Grandmother की बातें कर रहा है अत: इस Passage का suitable title 'My Grandmother' है।

अत: सही उत्तर option 'd' है।

4. (a) Revolting (Adj.) = Extremely Unpleasant (अत्यधिक खराब)

Attractive (Adj.) = very pleasant (प्यारा, आकर्षक)

Rebel (Noun) = A person who fights against the government of his country

Peace (Noun) = शांति

अत: Revolting का Antonym 'Attractive' है।

सही उत्तर option 'a' है।

SET-7

The sage of science, Einstein, was sitting in a depressive and pensive mood one evening. His eyes were brimming with tears. The pain was evident on his face. He peeped out of the window of his room. The sun had set a few minutes back. The sky was filled with a reddish glow. At this sunset, he felt that it was humanity that had sunk into devilish darkness and the reddish glow in the sky was the blood of humanity spilling all over the sky from earth. With tired steps, he walked back to his chair and settled down. It was the 9th of August 1945. Three days back, he had felt the same agony as if someone had torn him apart. He was deeply hurt and depressed when he heard on the radio that America had dropped an atom bomb on the Japanese city, Hiroshima. Today, within three days another bomb was dropped on another city, Nagasaki and lakhs of people had been killed.

He had heard that the blast released so much energy that it had paled all past destructions in comparison and death had played out a pitiable dance of destruction. The flames that broke out of the bomb were burning, melting, and exploding buildings. Scared of the heat of the bomb, people had jumped into lakes and rivers, but the water was boiling and the people too were burnt and killed. The animals in the water were already boiled to death. Animals, trees, herbs, fragrant flowering plants were all turned into ashes. The atomic energy destruction had just not stopped there. It had entered the atmosphere there and had spread radiation that would affect people for generations to come and would also bring about destructive irreversible biological change in animals and plants.

As the news of the atomic attack reached Einstein, and he became aware of the glaring horror of the abuse of atomic energy, his distress and restlessness knew no bounds. He could not control himself and picked up his violin to turn his mind on to other things. While playing the violin, he tried to dissolve his distress in its sad notes, but couldn't. He was burning on the embers of destruction; his heart was filled with an ocean of agony and tears just continued streaming uncontrollably out of his eyes. Night had fallen. His daughter came up and asked him to eat something as he had not taken anything for the last four days. His voice was restrained and he said, "I don't feel like eating."

He could not sleep that night. Lying down, he was thinking how he had drawn the attention of the then American President Roosevelt towards the destructive powers of an atomic bomb. He had thought that this would be used to scare Hitler and put an end to the barbarism that Hitler was up to. However, Roosevelt kept him in the dark and made false promises.

Eventually, he had abused Einstein's equation of $E = mc^2$ that resulted in the destructive experiments. His actions had made science and scientists as murderers. Einstein kept on thinking for a long time. Eventually, he slipped into sleep. When he woke up at dawn, there was a new dawn in him too. The atomic threat had transformed his heart.

1. What is the central theme of the passage?
- (a) Einstein and his life
- (b) Atomic war and its consequences
- (c) Einstein and his love for music
- (d) Science and its bad side

2. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of 'set' from the passage.
- (a) Level (b) Rise
- (c) Stand (d) Get up

3. Select an appropriate title for the passage.
- (a) War and Destruction
- (b) Einstein and his Violin
- (c) Atom Bombs
- (d) Death in Hiroshima

4. Why did Einstein refuse to eat?
- (a) As he felt happy
- (b) As he felt guilty
- (c) As he felt worried
- (d) As he felt sick

Answer Key				
1. (b)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (b)	

EXPLANATION

1. (b) दिए गए passage में मुख्यत: atomic war और उसके consequences के बारे में बात की गई है न कि science के सभी Bad sides की।

अत: इस passage का Central Theme "Atomic War and its consequences" होगा।

अत: option 'b' सही है।

2. (b) Set (verb) = to prepare or arrange, to go down (अस्त होना)

Level = to make something flat (समतल करना)

Rise = to go upwards (उगना)

Stand = to stand up (खड़ा होना)

Get up = to stand up (खड़ा होना)

Passage में सूर्य के सन्दर्भ में set का प्रयोग हुआ है।

अत: option 'b' सही है।

3. (a) Passage में war (especially Atomic) और उसके consequences जैसे कि Destruction की बात की गयी है। अत: इसका suitable title 'War and Destruction' है। सही उत्तर option 'a' है।

4. (b) Einstein को ऐसा feel हुआ कि उनके powers का इस्तेमाल गलत तरीके से हुआ है। इसीलिए वह खुद को Guilty feel कर रहे थे। इसीलिए उन्होंने खाना नहीं खाया।

सही उत्तर option 'b' है।

SET-8

Wetlands are amongst the most productive ecosystems on the Earth and provide many important services to human society. They exhibit enormous diversity according to their genesis, geographical location, water regime and chemistry, dominant species, and soil and sediment characteristics. Globally, the areal extent of wetland ecosystems ranges from 917 million hectares (m ha) to more than 1275 m ha. One of the first widely used wetland classifications systems, devised by Cowardin et al., 1979, categorized wetlands into marine (coastal wetlands), estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and mangrove swamps), lacustrine (lakes), riverine (along rivers and streams), and palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs) based on their hydrological, ecological and geological characteristics.

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands was an international treaty signed in 1971. Overall, 1052 sites in Europe; 289 sites in Asia; 359 sites in Africa; 175 sites in South America; 211 sites in North America; and 79 sites in Oceania region have been identified as Ramsar sites or wetlands of International importance. As per the Ramsar Convention definition most of the natural water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, coastal lagoons, mangroves, peat land, coral reefs) and man- made wetlands (such as ponds, farm ponds, irrigated fields, sacred groves, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals) in India constitute the wetland ecosystem distributed in different geographical regions ranging from Himalayas to Deccan plateau. As of February, 2022, India has 49 Ramsar sites covering an area of 10,93,636 hectares, the highest in South Asia. As per the estimates, India has about 757.06 thousand wetlands with a total wetland area of 15.3 m ha, accounting for nearly 4.7% of the total geographical area of the country. Out of this, areas under inland wetlands accounts for 69%, coastal wetlands 27%, and other wetlands (smaller than 2.25 ha) 4%.

Gujarat has the highest proportion (17.5%) and Mizoram has the lowest proportion (0.66%) of the area under wetlands. Among Union Territories, Lakshadweep has the highest proportion (around 96%) and Chandigarh has the least proportion (3%) of geographical area under wetlands.

1. Under which category of wetlands, are delta and mangrove swamps included?
(a) palustrine
(b) estuarine
(c) marine
(d) lacustrine

2. Match the continents with the number of Ramsar sites.

Continents	**no.of Ramsar sites**
a. North America	1. 1052 sites
b. Europe	2. 211sites
c. Africa	3. 289 sites
d. Asia	4. 359 sites

(a) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3
(b) a-3, b-4, c-1, d -2
(c) a-2, b- 3, c-4, d-1
(d) a -4, b -1, c-2, d-3

3. Which of the following questions cannot be answered after reading the above passage?
(a) How many Ramsar sites are there in the world?
(b) What is the classification of wetlands?
(c) Why are wetlands important for human societies?
(d) How much area is covered by wetlands In India?

4. In India, what kind of wetlands occupy the largest area?
(a) mangrove swamps
(b) coastal wetlands
(c) small wetlands
(d) inland wetlands

Answer Key				
1. (b)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (d)	

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Passage में Clearly mentioned है कि Delta और Swamps को Estuarine wetland के अंतर्गत रखा गया है। सही उत्तर option 'b' है।

2. (a) यह प्रश्न भी Data-Based Direct question है।
Passage में बताया गया है कि
Europe में 1052, North America में 211, Africa में 259 तथा Asia में 289 Ramsar sites हैं। अत: सही उत्तर option 'a' है।

3. (c) Passage को पढ़कर हम यह समझ सकते हैं कि Passage में कहीं भी यह नहीं बताया गया है कि Wetlands Human Societies के लिए Important क्यों है?
अत: सही उत्तर option 'c' है।

4. (d) Passage में clearly mentioned है कि Inland Wetlands ही भारत में सबसे ज्यादा Area cover करता है। अत: सही उत्तर option 'd' है।

SET-9

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) announced another successful mission. ISRO chairman S. Somanath said that three small satellites successfully separated and were injected into orbit.

ISRO had launched three small satellites powered by its SSLV-D2 launch vehicle from Satish Dhawan Space Centre at Sriharikota on February 10, 2023 at 09:18 AM IST. The launch vehicle was carrying EOS-07, Janus-1 & AzaadiSAT-2 satellites and aimed to inject them into a 450 km circular orbit. The launch took place at the first launch pad at SDSC SHAR, Sriharikota.

The SSLV-D2 had to take a 15 minutes flight to inject EOS-07, Janus-1 and AzaadiSAT-2 satellites into 450 km circular lower orbit. "It is configured with three solid propulsion stages and a velocity terminal module. It is a 34 m tall, 2 m diameter vehicle having a lift-off mass of 120 t," said ISRO. The EOS-07 satellite weighs 156.3 kg and is made by ISRO.

About 13 minutes into its flight, the SSLV rocket ejected EOS-07 and soon after that the other two satellites Janus-1 and AzaadiSAT-2 were ejected - all at an altitude of 450 km, said ISRO.

With the new rocket in its portfolio, ISRO will have three rockets - Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and its variants (cost about Rs 200 crore), Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV-MkII cost about Rs 272 crore and LVM3 Rs 434 crore) and SSLV (Development cost of three rockets about Rs 56 crore each) and production cost may go down later.

"New experiments include mm-Wave Humidity Sounder and Spectrum Monitoring Payload. Janus-1, a 10.2 kg satellite belongs to ANTARIS, USA. A 8.7 kg satellite AzaadiSAT-2 is a combined effort of about 750 girl students across India guided by Space Kidz India, Chennai," it added.

SSLV caters to the launch of up to 500 kg satellites to Low Earth Orbits on 'launch-ondemand' basis. "It provides low-cost access to Space, offers low turn-around time and flexibility in accommodating multiple satellites, and demands minimal launch infrastructure," as per a statement by ISRO

1. After reading the passage it can be inferred that it is

(a) a government release
(b) a magazine article
(c) an editorial
(d) a news item

2. Which satellite was injected into the orbit first?

(a) EOS-07 (b) Antaris
(c) AzaadiSAT-2 (d) Janus 1

3. Match the satellites with their weight.

Satellites	**Weight**
a. EOS-07	1. 10.2 kg
b. AzaadiSAT-2	2. 156.3
c. Janus 1	3. 8.7 kg

(a) a-2, b-1, c-3 (b) a -3, b -1, c-2
(c) a-1, b- 3, c-2 (d) a-2, b-3, c-1

4. What is the passage mainly about?

(a) development of SSLV rocket by ISRO
(b) launch of three small satellites in orbit by ISRO
(c) new experiments on satellites by ISRO
(d) efforts to cut costs of satellites by ISRO

Answer Key				
1. (d)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (b)	

EXPLANATION

1. (d) दिया गया passage एक "News Item" है। इसमें ISRO द्वारा Present में किए गए एक और successful mission का वर्णन है।
अत: सही उत्तर option (d) है।

2. (a) Passage में Clearly Mentioned है कि सबसे पहले EOS-07 Satellite को कक्षा में भेजा गया था, उसके बाद ही Janus1 और AzaadiSAT-2 को भेजा गया था।
अत: सही उत्तर option (a) है।

3. (d) इस प्रश्न में हमें Satellites को उनके weight के हिसाब से सही क्रम में लगाना है।
Janus 1 का weight 10.2 kg, EOS-07 का weight 156.3 kg तथा AzaadiSAT-2 का weight 8.7 kg है।
अत: सही उत्तर option 'd' है।

4. (b) दिए गए passage में मुख्यतया ISRO द्वारा Launch की गई 3 छोटी Satellites के बारे में बात की गई है। अत: सही उत्तर opltion 'b' है।

SET-10

As the Sun inches closer to its peak activity in its solar cycle, an explosion has been picked up behind the north-eastern limb of the star in our solar system. Solar observatories saw bits and pieces of the explosion, which remain obscured in view from Earth's orbit. The explosion was spotted on 31 July at around 2309 UT and Earth-orbiting satellites registered a long-lasting C9.3-class solar flare. "The intensity is probably an underestimate because it was partially eclipsed by the edge of the sun. Nasa's Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO) saw hot debris flying away from the blast site," space weather, which tracks the solar activity, reported.

While the explosion was powerful, experts have predicted that Earth is not in the line of fire from the Sun. Scientists are expected to get a view of the active region later this week as it comes to sight. Earth is not in the line of fire. The explosion is significant because it may herald an active region set to emerge over the sun's north-eastern limb later this week. A new sunspot group could bring an end to weeks of relative quiet," space weather said in its report.

1. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word from the passage.

Spotted

(a) Placed (b) Splotchy
(c) Witnessed (d) Speckled

2. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word from the passage.

Peak

(a) Bottom (b) Zenith
(c) Point (d) Glance

3. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word from the passage.

Debris

(a) Specks (b) Rays

(c) Liquid (d) Detritus

4. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word from the passage.

Partially

(a) Supportively (b) Frankly

(c) Partly (d) Completely

Answer Key				
1. (c)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (c)	

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Spotted (Adj.) = Having been noticed or seen (देखा गया)

OR Having marks on it (धब्बेदार)

Placed (Adj.) = in a position (स्थिति में)

Splotchy (Adj.) = Covered with large, irregular spots (धब्बेदार)

Witnessed (Adj.) = Seen (देखा गया)

Speckled (Adj.) = Covered with spots (धब्बेदार)

Passage में Spotted का अर्थात 'Noticed' है अत: उसका synonym 'witnessed' है।

सही उत्तर option (c) है।

2. (b) Peak = The highest point (उच्चतम बिंदु)

Bottom = The lowest point (निम्नतम भाग)

Zenith = The highest point (उच्चतम बिंदु)

Point = बिंदु

Glance = झलक A quick look

'Peak' का सही 'Synonym' Zenith है।

अत: सही उत्तर option (b) है।

3. (d) Debris = Rubbish or pieces of waste materials (मलबा)

Specks = A tiny spot (छोटा सा धब्बा)

Rays = किरण

Liquid = द्रव पदार्थ

Detritus = Natural waste material that is left after something has been used (मलबा)

'Debris' का सही synonym 'Detritus' है।

अत: सही उत्तर Option (d) है।

4. (c) Partially = Not completely (आंशिक रूप से)

Supportively = in a supportive way (सहायक रूप से)

Frankly = in an honest way (स्पष्ट रूप से)

Partly = Not completely (आंशिक रूप से)

Completely = Totally (पूर्ण रूप से)

Partially का सही synonym 'Partly' है।

अत: सही उत्तर option (c) है।

SET-11

Tens of thousands of people who lost their homes in a catastrophic earthquake huddled around campfires in the bitter cold and clamoured for food and water on Thursday, three days after the temblor hit Turkey and Syria and killed more than 19,300 on Monday, 6th February, 2023.

Emergency crews used pick axes, shovels and jackhammers to dig through twisted metal and concrete - and occasionally still pulled out survivors.

In the Turkish city of Antakya, dozens scrambled for aid in front of a truck distributing children's coats and other supplies. Many of those who lost their homes found shelter in tents, stadiums and other temporary accommodation, but others slept outdoors.

In Antakya, over 100 bodies were awaiting identification in a makeshift morgue outside a hospital.

Authorities called off search-and-rescue operations in the cities of Kilis and Sanliurfa, where destruction was not as severe as in other impacted regions.

The U.N. is authorised to deliver aid through only one border crossing, and road damage has prevented that thus far. U.N. Officials pleaded for humanitarian concerns to take precedence over wartime politics.

The scale of loss and suffering remained massive. Turkish authorities said on Thursday that the death toll had risen to more than 16,100 in the country, with more than 64,000 injured. In Syria, which includes government-held and rebel-held areas, more than 3,100 have been reported dead and more than 5,000 injured.

Rescue teams urged quiet in the hope of hearing stifled pleas for help, and the Syrian paramedic group known as the White Helmets noted that every second could mean saving a life. But more and more often, the teams pulled out dead bodies.

It was not clear how many people were still unaccounted for in both countries.

Turkey's disaster-management agency said more than 110,000 rescue personnel were now taking part in the effort and more than 5,500 vehicles, including tractors, cranes, bulldozers and excavators had been shipped.

The Foreign Ministry said 95 countries have offered help. More than half of that number have sent a total of nearly 6,500 rescuers. Another 2,400 more are still expected to arrive. International aid for Syria was far more sparse.

Efforts there have been hampered by the civil war and the isolation of the rebel-held region along the border that is surrounded by Russia-backed government forces.

1. Match the words with their meaning.

Words	**meanings**
a. clamoured	1. checked
b. scrambled	2. screamed
c. hampered	3. jostled

(a) a-2, b-3, c-1 (b) a -3, b -1, c-2
(c) a-1, b- 3, c-2 (d) a-2, b-1, c-3

2. How many foreign rescue workers are engaged in the rescue work?
(a) 6500 rescue workers
(b) 2400 rescue workers
(c) 5000 rescue workers
(d) 110,000 rescue workers

3. The passage highlights all the following except
(a) Syria's rebel-held areas and the Civil war going on there
(b) the rescue work being carried out in Turkey and Syria
(c) the foreign aid being offered to Turkey and Syria
(d) the suffering of people in the earthquake hit areas of Turkey and Syria

4. Why is the International aid much lesser in Syria than in Turkey?
(a) Because the UN is allowed only one border crossing and Syria is not allowing that.
(b) Because Syria is a war -torn country and there are areas under rebels.
(c) Because the destruction was not as severe in Syria as in Turkey.
(d) Because the roads have been damaged there

Answer Key				
1. (a)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (b)	

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Clamour = To make a loud complaint or demand. (चिल्लाकर माँग करना)

Scream = to cry out loudly in a high voice (जोर से चीखना)

Scramble = to fight to get something which a lot of people want (छीना झपटी करना)

Jostle = to push hard against somebody in a crowd (धक्का मुक्की करना)

Hamper = to make something difficult (रूकना, अवरूद्ध करना)

Check = to control or limit something (रोकना)

Meaning को ध्यान में रखते हुए सही क्रम निम्न है-

Clamoured – Screamed

Scrambled – Jostled

Hampered – Checked

अत: सही उत्तर option (a) है।

2. (a) Passage में Clearly mentioned है कि 6500 foreign workers Rescue में शामिल थे।

अत: सही उत्तर option (a) है।

3. (a) Passage में Syria के Rebel-Held Areas और Syria में चल रहे Civil War की चर्चा को Highlight नहीं किया गया है।

अत: सही उत्तर option 'a' है।

4. (b) Passage के Last Line में Clearly mentioned है कि Syria में मिल रहे International Aid, Turkey की तुलना में कम इसलिए है क्योंकि Syria में Civil War चल रहा है और Syria का काफी Area अभी Rebels के आधिपत्य (कब्जे) में है।

अत: सही उत्तर option (b) है।

SET-12

Notwithstanding logistical challenges posed by COVID19 pandemic, India continues to expand its rice exports footprint in the African, Asian and European Union markets, thus having the largest share in global rice trade. The robust global demand also helped India's growth in rice exports.

In 2020-21, India's rice exports (Basmati and Non-Basmati) rose by a huge 87 per cent to 17.72 Million Tonne (MT) from 9.49 MT achieved in 2019-20.

In terms of value realisation, India's rice exports rose by 38 per cent to USD 8815 million in 2020-21 from USD 6397 million reported in 2019-20. In terms of Rupees, India's rice export grew by 44 per cent to Rs 65298 crore in 2020-21 from Rs 45379 crore in the previous year. In the first seven months of the current financial year (2021-22), India's rice exports rose by more than 33 per cent to 11.79 MT from 8.91 MT achieved during April-October, 2020-2(a) It is anticipated that India's rice exports in 2021-22 would likely surpass the record feet of 17.72 MT achieved in 2020-21.

In 2020-21, India shipped non-basmati rice to nine countries - Timor-Leste, Puerto Rico, Brazil, Papua New Guinea, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Eswatini, Myanmar and Nicaragua, where exports were carried out for the first time or earlier the shipment was smaller in volume. India's Non-Basmati rice exports was valued at USD 4796 million (Rs 35448crore) in 2020-21, with Basmati Rice exports a close second at USD 4018 million (Rs 29,849 crore).

In terms of volume of Basmati rice exports in 2020-21, top ten countries - Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Yemen, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Kuwait, United Kingdom, Qatar and Oman have a share of close to 80 per cent in total shipments of aromatic long grained rice from India.

Top ten countries - Nepal, Benin, Bangladesh, Senegal, Togo, Cote D Ivoire, Guinea, Malaysia, Iraq, United Arab Emirates - have a share of 57 per cent in India's total exports of non-Basmati rice in 2020-21 in terms of volume.

1. Which of the following countries imports Basmati rice from India?
(a) Nepal
(b) Malaysia
(c) Kuwait
(d) Bangladesh

2. Which of the following countries imported rice from India for the first time?
(a) Iraq
(b) Brazil
(c) United Arab Emirates
(d) Bangladesh

3. What is the estimate of rice export in the year 2021-22?
(a) It may fall below the 17.72 MT rice export achieved in 2020-21.
(b) It will exceed the 17.72 MT rice export achieved in 2020-21.
(c) It will remain the same as the 17.72 MT rice export achieved in 2020-21.
(d) It will not pass beyond the 17.72 MT rice export achieved in 2020-21.

4. Which of the following questions cannot be answered on the basis of the above passage?
(a) How much rice (Basmati and Non Basmati) was exported by India in 2020-21?
(b) How much Basmati rice was exported by India in 2020-21?
(c) Which top 10 countries buy Non -Basmati rice from India?
(d) What was the value of Basmati rice export from India?

Answer Key				
1. (c)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (b)	

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Passage पढ़कर हम आसानी से समझ सकते है कि दिए गए options में से केवल Kuwait ही भारत से Basmati Rice का Import करता है।

अत: सही उत्तर option (c) है।

2. (b) यह प्रश्न भी Fact-based Direct question है।

दिए गए options में से Brazil ही वह country है। जिसने पहली बार भारत से Rice Import किया था।

अत: सही उत्तर option (b) है।

3. (b) यह प्रश्न भी Data Based Direct Question है। वर्ष 2021-22 के लिए Rice Export का यह Estimate है कि यह 17.72 MT Rice Export जो कि वर्ष 2020-21 में किया गया था, उससे ऊपर चला जाएगा।

अत: सही उत्तर option (b) है।

4. (b) Passage को पूरा पढ़कर हम यह उत्तर नहीं दे सकते है कि वर्ष 2020-21 में भारत ने कितना Basmati Rice का Export किया।

Passage में कहीं भी 2020-21 में भारत द्वारा Export किए गए Basmati Rice की मात्रा का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। अत: सही उत्तर option (b) है।

Space for self Notes:-

CPO PRE 2022

SET-13

Migaloo is by far one of the world's most recognisable whales, because he is completely white. Thanks to genetic sampling of Migaloo's skin, scientists have identified that he's male, and his albino appearance is a result of a variation in the gene responsible for the colour of his skin. Simply by looking different, Migaloo has become an icon within Australia's east coast humpback whale population. Indeed, Migaloo has his own Twitter account with over 10,000 followers, and website where fans can lodge sightings and learn more about humpback whales. He was first discovered in 1991 off Byron Bay, Australia, and has since played hide and seek for many years, with many not knowing where or when he'll show up next.

He's even surprised Kiwi fans by showing up in New Zealand waters. With the last official sighting two years ago, the time has once again come for us to ask: where is Migaloo?

Already this year there have been false sightings, such as a near all white whale spotted off New South Wales. To make things more confusing, regular-looking humpbacks can trick whale watchers when they flip upside down, due to their white bellies.

CPO PRE -09/11/2022 Shift-II

1. What is the tone of the speaker?
(a) Cynical (b) Pessimistic
(c) Melancholic (d) Descriptive

2. Select the suitable word given in the passage which means 'turn over with a sudden quick movement'.
(a) Humpback (b) Flip
(c) Lodge (d) Albino

3. How can regular-looking humpbacks trick whale watchers?
(a) By posting tweets on Twitter
(b) By appearing secretly and unexpectedly
(c) By displaying their huge size
(d) By showing their white coloured bellies

4. What is the theme of the passage?
(a) The sighting of Migaloo
(b) Whale hunting and its aftermath
(c) The extinction of Migaloo
(d) Protection of whales

5. Where was Migaloo first discovered?
(a) South Wales (b) Jamaica
(c) Australia (d) New Zealand

Answer Key				
1. (d)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) दिए गए passage में speaker की tone 'descriptive' है, क्योंकि वह sightings और false alarms के साथ-साथ Migaloo और उसके status के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करती है। Passage में cynicism, pessimism और melancholy का कोई indication (संकेत) नहीं है।

2. (b) Flip = to turn over with a sudden quick movement
Humpback = a whale that has a hump
Lodge = to stay in a place temporarily
Albino = an abnormally white person or plant

3. (d) Regular दिखने वाली humpback whales, whale watchers को upside down flip होकर trick कर सकती है, जिससे उनका सफेद पेट (white bellies) दिखने लगती है जो दूर से Migaloo के समान पूर्ण-रूप से सफेद दिखाई दे सकता है।

4. (a) Passage की theme, Migaloo की iconic status और elusive sightings है, जो कि एक अद्वितीय और दुर्लभ albino humpback whale है।

5. (c) Passage के अनुसार, Migaloo एक white humpback whale है, और इसे पहली बार 1919 में Australia के Byron Bay तट पर खोजा गया।

SET-14

Humans are social animals by nature. To prosper in life, we require the company of others, and the strength of our bonds has a significant influence on our mental health and happiness. Being socially linked to people may help you cope with stress, worry and depression, increase your self-esteem, bring comfort and joy, prevent loneliness, and even add years to your life. On the other hand, a lack of strong social relationships might put your mental and emotional health at in danger. Many of us use social media sites like Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat, YouTube and Instagram to locate and communicate with one another in today's society.

While each has its own set of advantages, it's vital to realise that social media will never be a substitute for genuine human interaction. In order to trigger the hormones that relieve stress and make you feel happier, healthier, and more optimistic, you must interact with individuals in person. Spending too much time on social media, ironically for a tool supposed to bring people closer together, can instead make you feel more lonely and isolated, and aggravate mental health issues like anxiety and depression. If you're spending too much time on social media and are experiencing emotions of unhappiness, discontent, irritation or loneliness, it's time to re-evaluate your online habits and establish a healthier balance. Because social media is such a new technology, little study has been done to determine the long-term effects, good or ill, of its use. Multiple studies, however, have linked extensive social media use to an increased risk of melancholy, anxiety, loneliness, self-harm and even suicide ideation. The purpose of social media sites is to capture your interest, keep you online, and keep you checking your screen for updates. It's how businesses generate money. However, much like a gambling addiction or a nicotine, alcohol, or drug addiction, social media use may lead to psychological cravings.

When you get a like, a share, or a positive reaction to a post, your brain releases dopamine, the same 'reward' chemical that you get after winning at a slot machine, eating chocolate, or smoking a cigarette,for example. The more you're rewarded, the more time you want to spend on social media, even if it has negative consequences in other areas of your life.

CPO PRE - 09/11/2022 Shift-III

1. Which hormone is released in our minds when we receive a positive reaction to our posts on social media?

(a) Calcitonin (b) Dopamine

(c) Adrenaline (d) Melatonin

2. What is the purpose of social media sites?

(a) To keep people online by capturing their interests

(b) To provide a platform to decrease loneliness

(c) To provide a platform to replace physical interaction

(d) To offer a platform for people with anxiety and depression

3. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

Discontent

(a) Satisfaction (b) Relaxation

(c) Approval (d) Serenity

4. Select the most appropriate title for the given passage.

(a) Advantages of Social Media

(b) Mental Health During Troubled Times

(c) Social Media and Mental Health

(d) Consequences of Social Media

5. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

(a) Social bonds have a strong influence on our mental health.

(b) Lack of social interaction may cause anxiety and depression.

(c) Humans need to reassess their social media usage.

(d) Social media can offer a substitute for real-life social interaction.

Answer Key				
1. (b)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Passage के according, जब हम social media पर अपनी posts पर positive reaction देखते हैं तो हमारा दिमाग 'dopamine' hormone release करता है।

2. (a) Passage के according, social media sites का purpose लोगों की रूचि (interest) पकड़ना, उन्हें online रखना और businesses के लिये revenue generate करना है।

3. (a) Discontent (अंसतोष) और Satisfaction (संतुष्टि) एक दूसरे के antonym हैं।

Relaxation = विश्राम, छूट, रियायत

Approval = अनुमति

Serenity = शांति, स्थिरता

4. (c) दिए गए passage के लिये सबसे suitable title है- "Social Media and Mental Health". दिया गया passage discuss करता है कि social media कैसे human relations, mental health and well-being को affect करता है।

5. (d) दिया गया Passage यह नहीं कहता है कि social media real-life interaction के लिये एक विकल्प की पेशकश कर सकता है। social media लोगों को locate और एक दूसरे के साथ communicate करने में help कर सकता है, यह genunie human interaction को replace नहीं कर सकता है।

SET-15

It is not an exaggeration to say that the question of where and when the Black Death, the deadliest pandemic ever, originated is one of the biggest mysteries in human history. After all, the Black Death was the first wave of the second plague pandemic of the 14th to early 19th centuries. It killed some 50-60% of the population in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa and an unaccountable number of people in Central Asia.

Different proposals, based on competing theories, have been put forward. But in 2017, I came across some records describing an intriguing medieval cemetery in Kara-Djigach, Chüy Valley, northern Kyrgyzstan, which I suspected may hold the key. As part of a multidisciplinary team co-led by Maria Spyrou at University of Tubingen, we have now investigated several specimens from individuals buried at that site - and come up with an answer.

The idea that the Black Death originated in the east - territories overlapping, roughly speaking, Central Asia, Mongolia and China - dates back to the contemporaries of the pandemic in Europe and the Islamic world. The modern, academic Chinese origin theory dates back to at least to in 1756-8 and a publication about the history of Central Asia by French scholar Joseph de Guignes.

CPO PRE - 10/11/2022 Shift-I

1. Select the suitable word given in the passage which means 'areas of land under the jurisdiction of a ruler or state'.
(a) Mysteries (b) Population
(c) Territories (d) Contemporaries

2. Which of the following may be the probable origin of Black Death, according to the passage?
(a) Kyrgyzstan (b) India
(c) Mongolia (d) China

3. What is the tone of the speaker?
(a) Informal (b) Humorous
(c) Pessimistic (d) Explanatory

4. How does the passage describe Black Death?
(a) The worst specimen of human created tragedy
(b) The first wave of the second plague pandemic
(c) The specimen of human evolution and its evidence
(d) The initiator of all the future pandemics

5. What is the theme of the passage?
(a) Impact of Black Death
(b) Origin of Black Death
(c) Pitfall of Black Death
(d) History of Black Death

Answer Key				
1. (c)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Territory = (क्षेत्र, राज्य) an area of land under the jurisdiction of a ruler or state
Mystery = (रहस्य) something that is difficult or impossible to understand or explain
Contemporary = (समकालीन) living or occuring at the same time.
Population = (जनसंख्या) a particular group of people or animals living in a particular area

2. (a) Passage के according, Black Death की उत्पति Central Asia, Mongolia और China के क्षेत्रों में हो सकती है, जो option (c) और (d) का समर्थन करता है।
हालांकि, passage विशेष रूप से northern Kyrgyzstan का उल्लेख करता है कि multidisciplinary team की investigation के according, Kyrgyzstan को Black Death के origin के रूप में hint किया गया है।

3. (d) यहाँ speaker की tone 'explanatory' है, क्योंकि speaker Black Death, इसके origin (उत्पति) और competing theories के बारे में जानकारी देता/देती है। वह अपनी खुद की investigation की भी बात करता/करती है जो कि pessimistic, humorous और informal नहीं है।

4. (b) दिया गया passage, Black Death को मानव इतिहास में सबसे deadlist pandemic (घातक महामारी) के रूप में describe करता है, जो कि second plague pandemic की first wave (पहली लहर) थी, जिसने Europe, Middle East, North Africa और Central Asia में वहाँ की population के एक बड़े हिस्से को खत्म कर डाला।

5. (d) दिए गए passage की theme है - 'The origin of Black Death', जो कि अब तक की deadliest pandemic है। Passage, इसकी उत्पति कहाँ हुई, कब हुई, इसके सुराग की खोज, आदि चीजों की बात करता है।

SET-16

While there is no denying that the world loves a winner, it is important that you recognise the signs of stress in your behaviour and be healthy enough to enjoy your success. Stress can strike anytime, in a fashion that may leave you unaware of its presence in your life. While a certain amount of pressure is necessary for performance, it is important to be able to recognise your individual limit. For instance, there are some individuals who accept competition in a healthy fashion. There are others who collapse into weeping wrecks before an exam or on comparing mark sheets and finding that their friend has scored better.

Stress is a body reaction to any demands or changes in its internal and external environment. Whenever there is a change in the external environment such as temperature, pollutants, humidity and working conditions, it leads to stress. In these days of competition when a person makes up his mind to surpass what has been achieved by others, leading to an imbalance between demands and resources, it causes psycho-social stress. It is a part and parcel of everyday life.

Stress has a different meaning, depending on the stage of life you are in. The loss of a toy or a reprimand from the parents might create a stress shock in a child. An adolescent who fails in the examination may feel as if everything has been lost and life has no further meaning. In an adult the loss of his or her companion, job or professional failure may appear as if there is nothing more to be achieved.

Such signs appear in the attitude and behaviour of the individual, such as muscle tension in various parts of the body, palpitation and high blood pressure, indigestion, and hyperacidity. Ultimately, the result is self-destructive behaviour such as eating and drinking too much, smoking excessively, relying on tranquilisers. There are other signs of stress such as trembling, shaking, nervous blinking, dryness of throat and mouth and difficulty in swallowing. The professional under stress behaves as if he is a perfectionist. It leads to depression, lethargy, and weakness. Periodic mood shifts also indicate the stress status of the students, executives, and professionals.

CPO PRE - 10/11/2022 Shift-II

1. What is the tone of the passage?
   (a) Dejected (b) Informative
   (c) Authoritative (d) Anxious
2. Select an appropriate title for the passage.
   (a) Stress and Relief
   (b) Life and Stress
   (c) Stress and its Consequences
   (d) Levels of Stress in Different Age Groups
3. Which situation does NOT lead to stress?
   (a) Finding a penny on the ground
   (b) Losing a toy as a child
   (c) Giving exams as a teenager
   (d) Loss of job as an adult
4. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of 'success' from the passage.
   (a) Failure (b) Default
   (c) Neglect (d) Laxity
5. What does excessive stress NOT result in?
   (a) Indigestion (b) Palpitation
   (c) Relaxation (d) Hypertension

Answer Key

1. (b)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) दिए गए passage की tone, informative है क्योंकि यह तनाव (stress) और व्यक्तियों पर इसके प्रभाव के बारे में जानकारी और facts प्रदान करता है। यह किसी भी मजबूत भावना या राय को व्यक्त नहीं करता है।

2. (c) दिए गए passage के लिये सबसे suitable title है- Stress and its Consequences. दिया गया passage, तनाव के कारणों और प्रभावों पर चर्चा करता है, जिसमें तनाव के शारीरिक और व्यवहारिक लक्षण शामिल हैं।

3. (a) यहाँ दिए गए options में से जो चीज हमें तनाव की ओर नहीं ले जाती, वह है - finding a penny on the ground (जमीन पर पैसे का मिलना)। दिया गया passage यह mention करता है कि तनाव आंतरिक और बाहरी वातावरण में demands या changes के लिए शरीर की प्रतिक्रिया है, और इसका meaning, life की अलग-अलग stages के आधार पर होता है। एक बच्चे के रूप में खिलौने का खो जाना, एक किशोर के रूप में परीक्षा देना, और एक व्यवस्क के रूप में नौकरी का खोना, आदि वो स्थितियाँ है जो तनाव का कारण बन सकती हैं।

4. (a) Success (सफलता) और failure (असफलता) एक दूसरे के anotonym हैं।

Default = (चूक, अभाव) failure to fulfil and obligation

Neglect = (लापरवाही) the state of being uncared for

Laxity = (ढिलाई, बेपरवाही) lack of strictness or care

5. (c) अत्यधिक तनाव से विश्राम नहीं होता है। यह (stress) muscle-tension, palpitation (धड़कन) high blood pressure, indigestion (अपच) और hyperacidity (अति अम्लता) जैसे शारीरिक लक्षण पैदा कर सकता है। Stress (तनाव) भी depression, lethargy (सुस्ती) और कमजोरी का करण बन सकता है।

SET-17

India's favorable demographic trends, which have increased the workforce's percentage of the overall population, have paved the way for a significant middle-class expansion. A big population bulge emerging from absolute poverty and set to reach the middle class would generate new dynamics. In India, over 55 per cent of the population is predicted to reach the middle class. In reality, because India's demographics are significantly younger than China and the United States, the country's middle class might be the world's largest (in terms of population) by 2025.

It is no exaggeration to argue that future growth will be reliant on the increasing middle class, and that the middle class's development will be reliant on growth. Growth has been fuelled by both private consumption and saving, both of which are fuelled by the middle class. India's private consumption accounts for over 60% of the country's GDP, while private consumption growth has contributed for 70% of the country's growth since 2000.

Despite the fact that China's middle class is now greater than India's, private spending in the former accounts for a lesser share of growth. In contrast to the United States, where domestic savings are dropping and the country borrows excess funds from outside to nvest and expand, India's domestic savings and investments are increasing and funding investments. The emergence of the middle class is anticipated to coincide with a transition away from large-scale informality, which now characterises much of the services and industrial sectors, and toward more formal, wage-earning, and medium-scale firms. Technological advancements will spread at a faster rate. Cities will expand as job possibilities concentrate on them. If there is enough movement across states and from rural to urban regions, the population increase will be more evenly distributed.

CPO PRE - 10/11/2022 Shift-III

1. What is the tone of the passage?
(a) Didactic
(b) Objective
(c) Subjective
(d) Critical

2. Select the most suitable title for the given passage.
(a) Favourable Demographic Trends in India
(b) Rise of the Middle Class in India
(c) Dropping Domestic Savings in the USA
(d) Middle Class and Economic Growth

3. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.
Coincide
(a) Differ (b) Agree
(c) Confuse (d) Detest

4. Which of the following options has contributed to the expansion of the middle class?
(a) Increased foreign investment
(b) Increased private consumption
(c) Increased workforce percentage
(d) Evenly distributed economic opportunities

5. Which of the following statements in the light of the given passage is FALSE?
(a) China's middle class is currently smaller than India's middle class.
(b) Future economic growth will be reliant on middle class and middle class's development will be dependent on economic growth.
(c) A huge population is expected to escape poverty and reach the middle class.
(d) India's middle class will be significantly larger and younger than other countries, like China.

Answer Key				
1. (b)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Passage की tone 'objective' है, क्योंकि यह भारत के middle class के expansion (विस्तार), demographic trends (जनसांख्यिकीय रूझान) और आर्थिक विकास के बारे में जानकारी और तथ्यों को पूर्वाग्रह (bias) या व्यक्तिगत राय (personal opinion) दिखाए बिना प्रस्तुत करता है।

2. (b) Passage, mainly भारत के जनसांख्यिकीय रुझानों और इसके मध्यम वर्ग के महत्वपूर्ण विस्तार, आर्थिक विकास और निजी खर्च पर इसके प्रभाव और रोजगार तथा तकनीकी प्रगति के potential transition पर चर्चा करता है।

3. (a) Coincide (मेल खाना, एक साथ होना) और Differ (भिन्न होना, अलग होना) एक दूसरे के antonym हैं।
Agree = सहमत होना
Confuse = भ्रमित करना
Detest = घृणा करना, नफरत करना

4. (c) Passage के शुरू में बताया गया है कि India के demographic trends की वजह से workforce में बढ़ोतरी आयी है तथा इसकी वजह से middle-class expansion में योगदान मिला है।

5. (a) China का middle-class, Indian middle-class से छोटा है। यह statement सही नहीं है। दिया गया passage कहता है कि China का middle-class वर्तमान में India के middle-class से बड़ा है।

SET-18

Ghana was the first true African state. The reason why we are saying this is that most African states lived in tribal villages but Ghana was the centre of gold trade. This gold trade opened new possibilities for the Ghanaians. The gold trade roots back to the 4th century, when African Soninke tribes were under the rule of the Maga, a Berber clan originating from Morocco. This clan has mastered trans-Saharan camel travel. They were known for trading salt for gold from the Soninke.

When the Arabs invaded North Africa, there was an upsurge in the trade in gold. Ghana became rich and soon after, the Soninke ousted the Maga and built their own nation under Kaya Magan Cisse, who became the Soninke king around 790.

Ghana's ancient capital, Koumbi Salah, was the city where Africans and Berbers met and traded. Arab traders in the 9th century described Ghana as 'the land of gold.' The gold came from Asante and Senegal, to the south and west. The trade routes led north and east to Morocco, Libya and Aksum and so on to Europe and Asia.

Ghana had reached its peak in the 10th century. This was the country which controlled both the gold and salt trades. Other trading goods included woollen clothes, luxury items, leather goods and slaves. Traders transported goods hundreds of kilometres across the Sahara desert with camel caravans.

CPO PRE - 11/11/2022 Shift-I

1. Select the one-word substitute from the passage for the given group of words.
Rapid or sudden rise
(a) Upsurge (b) Ousted
(c) Caravans (d) Ancient

2. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.
Controlled
(a) Practicality (b) Profuse
(c) Promise (d) Agitated

3. Maga, a Berber clan originated from:
(a) Morocco (b) Libya
(c) Senegal (d) Aksum

4. _____ and _____ were the foundation of Ghana's trade in ancient times.
(a) Leather goods; slaves
(b) Gold; salt
(c) Camel; caravans
(d) Woollen clothes; luxurious items

5. Select the most appropriate title for the passage.
(a) Ghana - land of tribes
(b) Ghana - land of Berbers
(c) Ghana - land of trade
(d) Ghana - land of gold

Answer Key				
1. (a)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Upsurge = (चढ़ाव) a rapid or sudden rise in the strength or quantity of something
Oust = (बेदखल करना) to force someone to leave a position of power, job place, etc.
Carvan = (कारवां, काफिला) a group of people with vehicles or animals who travel together for safety through a dangerous area
Ancient = (प्राचीन) belonging to the very distant past
इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

2. (d) Controlled (नियंत्रित) और Agitated (उत्तेजित) दोनों एक दूसरे के antonym हैं।
Practicality = (व्यावहारिकता) the quality or state of being practical
Profuse = (अत्यधिक, प्रचुर) plentiful, abundant
Promise = (वादा) a declaration or assurance

3. (a) Maga, जो कि एक Berber clan (कबीला) है, वह Morocco से originate (उत्पन्न) हुआ था। यह चौथी शताब्दी में Soninka tribes के साथ Gold के लिए salt के व्यापार के लिए जाना जाता था, जिसने Ghana में Gold के व्यापार के विकास में योगदान किया।

4. (b) यहाँ दिए गए blanks में Gold और Salt सही शब्द हैं। Passage बताता है कि Gold और Salt ही प्राचीनकाल में Ghana के व्यापार की नींव थे।

5. (d) दिए गए passage के लिए सबसे suitable title है: 'Ghana-Land of Gold'. दिया गया passage Ghana में Gold के व्यापार के महत्त्व पर प्रकाश डालता है, जिसके कारण Ghana एक शक्तिशाली देश के रूप में उभरा।

SET-19

On May 2, 2018, severe dust storms and thunderstorms hit parts of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and other adjoining regions. Explaining the reasons behind such severe weather system, M. Mohapatra, senior scientist with the India Meteorological Department (IMD) said that dust storms and thunderstorms are a result of nearly similar weather conditions, like intense heat.

Areas that have moisture in the air experience thunderstorms while those which don't have moisture experience dust storms. "All such conditions were being fulfilled on that day. The region had moist easterly winds coming from the Bay of Bengal and there was western disturbance system too. All this together triggered the events on May 2," he added.

In simple terms, dust storm can be explained as a phenomenon when strong winds carry dust over an extensive area. As far as the timing of their occurrence is concerned, Mohapatra stated that there is no deviation in time of occurrence of a dust storm and thunderstorm activity as they usually peak in the pre-monsoon period.

These events happen between March and May only. In the pre-monsoon period temperatures are very high, around 44-45 degree Celsius and lead to such activities. Even as dust storms and thunderstorms are a common feature every year there has been no focused work on studying the trends related to it.

"In the coming years there could be more instances of intense thunderstorms and sand storms but they have to be studied in detail looking at the data of over 30-40 years to notice a trend. Work has been more or less confined to cyclones and monsoon systems but not much on dust storms or thunderstorms. It needs study," admitted Mohapatra.

The extent of damage caused by thunderstorm activity in India can be gauged from the data of India's National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). As per the NCRB data, compared to other natural disasters like cyclone, floods or heat waves, lightning kills more people in India.

For instance, at least 25 percent of the 10,510 accidental deaths attributable to forces of nature in 2015 were due to lightning. The number of deaths due to lightning has constantly remained over 2,000 every year since 2005.

CPO PRE - 11/11/2022 Shift-III

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
(a) Both, dust storms and thunderstorms occur due to similar weather conditions like intense heat.
(b) The western disturbances cause dust storms in Rajasthan and nearby regions.
(c) Cyclones and monsoon systems have been studied more than dust storms and thunderstorms.
(d) Thunderstorms occur where the air is dry.

2. A dust storm mainly occurs due to:
(a) easterly winds (b) intense heat
(c) extreme cold (d) moisture in the air

3. Among the natural disasters, which is the highest killer in India?
(a) Lightning
(b) Floods
(c) Heat waves
(d) Cyclones

4. When do dust storms and thunderstorms generally occur?
(a) During monsoon
(b) After the rains
(c) During winters
(d) In the pre-monsoon period

5. The passage is mainly about:
(a) A dust storm in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
(b) The damage caused by thunderstorms
(c) Dust storms and thunderstorms
(d) A thunderstorm in Rajasthan

Answer Key

1. (d)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) "Thunderstorms occur when air is dry." यह statement, passage के according सही नहीं है। दिया गया passage कहता है कि वो areas, जहाँ हवा में नमी होती है, वो thunderstorms को experience करते हैं, जबकि वो areas, जहाँ हवा में नमी नहीं होती, वो dust storms को experience करते हैं।

2. (b) Passage के शुरुआत में बताया गया है कि dust storms, intense heat के कारण बनते है।

3. (a) India के National Crime Records Bureau के अनुसार, India में प्राकृतिक आपदाओं में आकाशीय बिजली (lightning) highest killer है। इसके regarding, passage के आखिर में कुछ data भी दिया गया है।

4. (d) Dust storms और thunderstorms, generally March और May के pre-monsoon period में आते हैं, जब तापमान बहुत ज्यादा और हवा में नमी होती है।

5. (c) दिया गया passage मुख्य रूप से India में dust storms और thunderstorms के कारणों और प्रभावों के बारे में है, तथा इन मौसम परिघटनाओं के आगे के अध्ययन और समझ की आवश्यकता के बारे में है।

SSC STENO 2022

SET-20

In digital environments, social media means interaction between individuals in which they generate, communicate and transfer thoughts and knowledge. Being social has become a fundamental need, demonstrating the effectiveness of humans. People who were unheard are now able to access information and have a voice because of the magnificent advancements in communication systems. The present generation has the privilege of witnessing some of the most incredible technological advancements in the history of mankind.

1. Identify a suitable title for the passage.

(a) Media and Voices
(b) Utility of Social Media
(c) Use of Social Media
(d) Media and Communication

2. Identify the tone of the passage.

(a) Rational (b) Assertive
(c) Satirical (d) Scientific

3. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

Privilege

(a) Prerogative (b) Disadvantage
(c) Loss (d) Disabled

4. What does the word 'social' illustrate in the passage?

(a) The subjectivity of humans
(b) The effectiveness of humans
(c) The growth of humans
(d) The lack of humans

5. Identify the central theme of the passage.

(a) Media and technology
(b) Media and narration
(c) Facts and advantages of media
(d) Media and voice of the voiceless

Answer Key				
1. (b)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) दिया गया passage individuals के बीच, interaction और communication को सुविधाजनक बनाने में social madia के महत्व पर चर्चा करता है। अत: passage का titel होगा - Utility of social madia (सोशल मीडिया की उपयोगिता)

2. (a) दिये गए passage की tone, rational (तार्किक, तर्कसगंत, विवेकी) consider की जा सकती है, क्योंकि यह digital environment में social media के role के बारे में logical और reasonable argument प्रस्तुत करता है।

3. (b) Privilege (विशेषाधिकार, सुविधा) तथा disadvantage (नुकसान, प्रतिकूल परिस्थिति) यहाँ एक-दूसरे के antonym हैं।

Prerogative = सुविधा, रियायत, विशेषाधिकार

Loss = नुकसान

Disabled = विकलांग, अंपग

4. (b) दिये गये passage में 'social' शब्द humans की एक-दूसरे के साथ बातचीत करने, विचारों और ज्ञान को साझा करने और समुदायों के निर्माण करने की क्षमता को दर्शाता है। अर्थात् ettectiveness of humans (मनुष्यों की प्रभावशीलता) in various aspects को show करता है।

5. (d) Passage की central theme 'Media and voice of the voiceless' है। दिया गया passage इस बारे में बताता है कि कैसे Social Media ने उन लोगों को आवाज दी है जिन्हें पहले सुना नहीं गया और कैसे Social Media व्यक्तियों के लिये संचार और ज्ञान को transfer करने की एक मूल आवश्यकता बन गया है। Passage, Social Media के advantages को highlight करता है ओर बताता है कि कैसे इसने लोगों को जानकारी तक पहुँचने और खुद को अभिव्यक्त करने में सक्षम बनाया।

SET-21

In the three days since schools reopened for junior students after two years, teachers are missing the familiar buzz in classrooms and have found a section of students to be unusually quiet. Some students are 'withdrawn', their social skills having been impacted by the long closure of schools. Teachers and counsellors are hopeful this would pass soon and till then they would have to be patient with the children and keep a close eye on their behaviour.

"Children might have developed behavioural problems such as screen addiction and restlessness. They might have become impulsive and are not attentive to lessons. Teachers have to be proactive about the mental health of the child," said the psychiatrist.

1. What does 'keep a close eye' mean, according to the context?

(a) Ignorance
(b) Constant observation
(c) A careless attitude
(d) Blindness

2. What are the teachers missing after the schools reopened?

(a) Screen addiction and restlessness

(b) Unusually quiet classroom environment

(c) Presence of students

(d) Buzz in classrooms

3. Which of the following describes the most appropriate meaning of 'withdrawn' according to the context?

(a) Hyperactive

(b) Aggressive

(c) Idle

(d) Lost in themselves

4. According to the psychiatrist, which type of problems might children have developed?

(a) Retention

(b) Punctuality

(c) Behavioural problems

(d) Physical problems

5. How long has it been since the schools reopened?

(a) Two days (b) Three days

(c) Two years (d) Three years

Answer Key				
1. (b)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) "Keep a close eye" का अर्थ है बारीकी से निगरानी या निरंतर किसी चीज का अवलोकन करना।

2. (d) Passage के शुरूआत में बताया गया है कि teachers, classrooms में familiar buzz (जाने-पहचाने शोर) को miss कर रहे हैं।

3. (d) दिये गये passage के according कुछ students "withdrawn' हैं, अर्थात् खुद में खोये हुए हैं, क्योंकि लंबे समय तक school बंद रहने के कारण उनके Social skills प्रभावित हुई हैं। अत: यहाँ 'withdrawn' का अर्थ है - lost in themselves (खुद में खोये हुए)।

4. (c) Passage के आखिर में इसकी बात की गई है और कहा गया है कि बच्चों में behavioural problems, develop हो सकती है, जैसे कि screen addiction and relentness (screan की लत और बेचैनी)।

5. (b) Passage के शुरूआत में कहा गया है कि schools को फिर से खुले हुए तीन दिन हुए हैं।

SET-22

The narrator of this story is a 12-year-old girl who has gone to London with her mother to visit the dentist. The girl has a tooth filled, and then she and her mother go to a café afterwards. When it's time to go home, they discover that it's pouring rain and they have no umbrella. They decide to get a taxi. While they're watching for a cab, an old gentleman sheltering under an umbrella approaches them. He asks for a favor.

The girl's mother is very distrustful of strange men. The old man explains that he has forgotten his wallet and would like to sell them his umbrella in return for taxi fare back to his home. He explains that it's a very nice silk umbrella worth twenty pounds, but his legs are weak and he simply must take a taxi home. The mother likes the sound of the deal, but the little girl worries that they're taking advantage of the old man. The mother offers to simply give him the cab fare, but he insists that they take the umbrella. The transaction is made and everyone is happy. As the mother is proudly explaining the importance of correctly judging people, the daughter notices that the old man has quickly crossed the street and is hurrying away. "He doesn't look very tired to me," she said. The mother is displeased. "He's up to something." They decide to follow him and find out. They quickly follow him as he rushes through the rainy streets. Eventually they find themselves at a pub called "The Red Lion" and watch through the window as the old man enters and uses the pound note to pay for a triple whiskey.

1. Where has the narrator of story gone visit a dentist?

(a) London (b) York

(c) Liverpool (d) Bristol

2. What is the name of the pub where the old man went after taking money from the mother and daughter?

(a) The Lion's Share (b) Club Lion

(c) The White Tiger (d) The Red Lion

3. Which of the following can be suitable title for the passage?

(a) A visit to dentist (b) The curious old man

(c) A rainy day (d) Pubs of London

4. According to the passage, which of the following statement is correct?

(a) Mother gave only the cab fare and did not took the umbrella in return.

(b) Old man was selling them a silk umberlla worth one pounds.

(c) When mother and girl decided to go home they had no umbrella.

(d) The old man used the pound note give by the girls mother to take the taxi home.

5. Which of the following word is the ANTONYM of the word 'distrustful' used in the passage?

(a) Cynical (b) Leery
(c) Cautious (d) Ingenuous

Answer Key				
1. (a)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Passage के शुरूआत में बताया गया है कि narrator of the story एक 12 साल की लड़की है जो अपनी माँ के साथ London गई हुई है एक dentist से मिलने के लिए।

2. (d) Passage की last line में बताया गया है कि उन्होंने (लड़की और उसकी माँ ने) बूढ़े आदमी का पीछा किया और आखिरकार उसे एक "The red lion" नाम के एक pub में पाया।

3. (b) दिये गए passage के लिये सबसे suitbale title है- 'The cusious old man', क्योंकि यह कहानी एक बूढ़े व्यक्ति के इर्द-गिर्द घूमती है, जो narrator और उसकी माँ के पास जाता है और उन्हें taxi के किराये के बदले में अपना छाता देता है और उत्सुक घटनाएँ तब होती हैं जब लड़की notice करती है कि बूढ़ा आदमी एक pub में enter करता है।

4. (c) Passage की शुरूआती Kines में बताया गया है कि जब लड़की और उसकी माँ ने घर जाने के बारे में decide किया तो उन्होंने पाया कि वहाँ बारिश हो रही थी और उनके पास कोई छाता (umbrella) नहीं था, इसलिए उन्होंने एक taxi से घर जाने की बात सोची। अत: यह बात सही है कि उनके पास छाता नहीं था।

5. (d) Distrust full (अविश्वासी, संशयात्मक, शक्की) और Ingenuons (सच्चा, निष्कपट, सरल) यहाँ एक दूसरे के antonym हैं।

Cynical = स्वार्थी, दोषदर्शी, मानवद्वेषी

Leery = चालाक, छली

Cautions = सतर्क, सावधान

SET-23

An earthquake is what happens when two blocks An earthquake is what happens when two blocks of the earth suddenly slip past one another. The surface where they slip is called the fault or fault plane. The location below the earth's surface where the earthquake starts is called the hypocenter, and the location directly above it on the surface of the earth is called the epicenter. Sometimes an earthquake has foreshocks. These are smaller earthquakes that happen in the same place as the larger earthquake that follows. Scientists can't tell that an earthquake is a foreshock until the larger earthquake happens. The largest, main earthquake is called the mainshock. Mainshocks always have aftershocks that follow. These are smaller earthquakes that occur afterwards in the same place as the mainshock. Depending on the size of the mainshock, aftershocks can continue for weeks, months, and even years after the mainshock! The earth has four major layers: the inner core, outer core, mantle and crust. The crust and the top of the mantle make up a thin skin on the surface of our planet.

But this skin is not all in one piece – it is made up of many pieces like a puzzle covering the surface of the earth. Not only that, but these puzzle pieces keep slowly moving around, sliding past one another and bumping into each other. We call these puzzle pieces tectonic plates, and the edges of the plates are called the plate boundaries. The plate boundaries are made up of many faults, and most of the earthquakes around the world occur on these faults. Since the edges of the plates are rough, they get stuck while the rest of the plate keeps moving.

Finally, when the plate has moved far enough, the edges unstick on one of the faults and there is an earthquake.

1. What can be the suitable title of the passage?

(a) All about earthquakes
(b) Fault plates
(c) Layers of earth
(d) Mainshock and aftershocks

2. Which of the following word is the ANTONYM of the word 'boundaries' used in the passage?

(a) Cores (b) Verges
(c) Rims (d) Brinks

3. According to the passage what is the location of the start of earthquake directly above it on the surface of the earth is called?

(a) Epicentre (b) Centroid
(c) Hypocenter (d) Orthocentre

4. According to the passage which of the following statement is NOT correct?

(a) The crust and the top of the mantle make up a thin skin on the surface of our planet.
(b) Earth has 3 major layers.
(c) Depending on the size of the mainshock, aftershocks can continue for weeks, months, and even years.
(d) Sometimes an earthquake has foreshocks.

5. On basis of the passage, fill in the blanks in the following sentence.

The plate boundaries are made up of many _____.

(a) crusts (b) faults
(c) spaces (d) cores

Answer Key				
1. (a)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (e)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) दिया गया passage, पूरी तरह से earthquakes के बारे में है अत: यहाँ passage के लिये सबसे suitable title है – All about earthquakes.

2. (a) Boundaries (सीमाएँ) और cores (कोर, सबसे अंदरूनी भाग) एक दूसरे के antonym हैं। बाकी अन्य दिये गये शब्द 'bundaries' के synonyms हैं।
Verge - कगार, सीमा
Rim - किनारा
Brink - कगार, तट

3. (e) Epicentre - (उपरिकेन्द्र) पृथ्वी की सतह पर भूकंप के फोकस के लंबवत बिंदु
Centroid - (केन्द्रक) एक समान घनत्व की ज्यामितीय वस्तु के द्रव्यमान का केन्द्र
Hypocentre - (अवकेन्द्र) वह बिन्दु जहाँ से किसी भूकम्प या भूमिगत परमाणु विस्फोट का आरंभ होता है।
Orthocentre - (लंबकेन्द्र) त्रिभुज के शीर्षों से विपरीत दिशाओं में खींची गई ऊँचाईयों का प्रतिच्छेदन बिन्दु

4. (b) दिये गये passage के according, earth के चार major layers होते हैं – inner, core, outer core, mantle और crust.
अत: यहाँ दिया गया sentence, जो कहता है कि earth के 3 major layers हैं, वह गलत है।

5. (b) Passage के आखिर में बताया गया है कि plate boundaries are made up of many faults.

SET-24

In the years leading up to the Russian Revolution of 1917, the country had a succession of wars. These were, The Crimean War, The Russo-Turkish War, The Russo-Japanese War and The World War I. All of these required a lot from the state, including tax dollars and manpower. Russia suffered defeat in all, except against Turkey. This series of war caused great discontent among the people and caused suffering in the country's economy and government.

Along with these wars, there were three major parties that contributed to the cause of the revolution. First, there were the peasants, who maintained the majority of the population in Russia. They were excessively poor and could barely escape famine from harvest to harvest.

The population boom in Russia from 1867-1896 was felt most drastically by the peasants. The increase of 30 million people in less than 30 years was too great that the land to the peasants' disposal did not increase sufficiently. The government tried to help, but war took precedence.

Second, there was a rise of the industrial working class. These workers were employed in the mines, factories and workshops of the major cities. They suffered low wages, poor housing and many accidents. Again, the government tried to help by passing factory acts to restrict the number of hours one could work. However, their efforts were at too small a scale to have any real effect. As a result, there were many strikes and constant conflicts between the workers and the police. Lastly, the tsar of Russia was the cause of much disapproval. Tsar Nicholas II was much more interested in his family life, than matters of the state. He had an obsession with retaining all his privileges and the belief that he was chosen by God to rule. Also, he didn't understand the forces of industrialization and nationalism that were growing throughout Russia. His disregard for the struggles of the people led them to lose faith in him and the longstanding tradition of autocracy. The people were not content and were ready to revolt. They just needed a good reason and a strong leader.

1. Which of the following word is the ANTONYM of the word 'precedence' used in the passage?
(a) Orders (b) Sequences
(c) Disruptions (d) Successions

2. Which of the following can be a suitable title for the given passage?
(a) The industrial working class
(b) The Russian Revolution
(c) Shortcomings of Tsar Nicholas II
(d) The Wars Russia Fought

3. On basis of the information given in the passage, which of following statement is NOT correct?
(a) Tsar Nicholas II was much more interested in matters of the state than his family life.
(b) Peasants maintained the majority of the population in Russia.
(c) There was a population boom in Russia from 1867-1896.
(d) The series of war caused great discontent among the people and caused suffering in the Russia's economy and government.

4. Fill in the blank on the basis of the passage.
Tsar Nicholas II has a belief that he was chosen by _____ to rule.
(a) priest (b) people
(c) ancestors (d) god

5. Which of the following wars have not been mentioned in the passage?
(a) The Russo-Chinese War
(b) The Russo-Turkish War
(c) The Russo-Japanese War
(d) The Crimean War

Answer Key				
1. (c)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Precedence (पूर्वता, अग्रता, प्रधानता) और disruption (व्यवधान, विघटन) एक दूसरे के antonym हैं। Disruption का अर्थ है चीजों के सुचारू रूप से चलने में बाधा डालना, जबकि precedence का अर्थ है समय या क्रम से पहले आने की क्रिया।

2. (b) दिये गए passage के लिए यहाँ सबसे suitable title, "The Russian Revolution" है। Passage की शुरूआत इसी से होती है और पूरा passage इसी पर आधारित है।

3. (b) 'Tsar Nicholas II' अपनी Family से ज्यादा राज्य के मामलों में ज्यादा interested था, यह statement सही नहीं है, क्योंकि passage हमें बताता है कि वह राज्य के मामलों से ज्यादा अपनी family में interested था, और उसे लगता था कि God ने उसे शासन करने के लिये भेजा है।

4. (d) दिया गया Passage बताता है कि Tsar Nicholas II राज्य के कामों से ज्यादा अपनी family में ज्यादा interest रखता था और वह मानता था कि उसे God द्वारा चुना गया है शासन करने के लिए।

5. (a) Passage में Russo-Chinese War का जिक्र नहीं गया है। Passage के शुरूआत में ही बताया गया है कि Russian Revolution के बाद, Russia तीन और wars में शामिल हुआ – Crimean War, The Russo-Turkish War, The Russo-Japanese War.

SET-25

Key factors influencing subway air pollution will include station depth, date of construction, type of ventilation (natural/air conditioning), types of brakes (electromagnetic or conventional brake pads) and wheels (rubber or steel) used on the trains, train frequency and more recently the presence or absence of platform screen-door systems.

In particular, much subway particulate matter is sourced from moving train parts such as wheels and brake pads, as well as from the steel rails and power-supply materials, making the particles dominantly iron-containing.

To date, there is no clear epidemiological indication of abnormal health effects on underground workers and commuters. New York subway workers have been exposed to such air without significant observed impacts on their health, and no increased risk of lung cancer was found among subway train drivers in the Stockholm subway system.

But a note of caution is struck by the observations of scholars who found that employees working on the platforms of Stockholm underground, where PM concentrations were greatest, tended to have higher levels of risk markers for cardiovascular disease than ticket sellers and train drivers.

The dominantly ferrous particles are mixed with particles from a range of other sources, including rock ballast from the track, biological aerosols such as bacteria and viruses, and air from the outdoors, and driven through the tunnel system on turbulent air currents generated by the trains themselves and ventilation systems.

1. Inferring from passage, what is the most practical way of reducing the health risk of subway life?
(a) Generating ventilation systems
(b) Opting for other transportation modes
(c) Wearing face masks during journey
(d) Reducing subway commutation

2. What is the passage about?
(a) Metro life and the subway facilities
(b) The benefits of subway life
(c) The risky life in the subways
(d) Pollution created by the railroad

3. Which of the following diseases is found commonly among workers in underground subways?
(a) Abdominal
(b) Renal
(c) Cardiovascular
(d) Pulmonary

4. Select the most suitable word from the passage which means 'not covered or hidden'.
(a) Turbulent (b) Sourced
(c) Exposed (d) Abnormal

5. What is the tone of the speaker?
(a) Pessimistic (b) Informal
(c) Serious (d) Joyful

Answer Key				
1. (a)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Passage के अनुसार, Subway life के health risks को reduce करने का practical (व्यवहारिक) तरीका उन उपायों को लागू करना है जो subway system के अंदर particular matter के उत्पादन और संचालन को कम करते हैं। इसमें Electromagnetic brakes, rubber wheels वाली trains का उपयोग करना, प्रभावी ventilation system लागू करना और अन्य उपाय शामिल हो सकते हैं जो हवा में particular matter की मात्रा को कम कर सकते हैं।

अत: generating ventilation systems, दिए गए options में सबसे practical तरीका है subway life के Health risk को reduce करने का।

2. (c) दिया गया passage उन factors के बारे में बात करता है जो subway system में Air pollution को बढ़ावा देते हैं, जिसमें particular matter के source और मेट्रो कर्मचारियों और यात्रियों के स्वास्थ्य पर वायु प्रदूषण के प्रभाव शामिल है। अत: passage, subways की risky life के बारे में बात करता है।

3. (c) Passage के आखिर में बताया गया है कि underground workers में cardiovascular disease सबसे ज्यादा पायी जाती है ticket sellers या train drivers की बजाय।

4. (c) Exposed - (निरावरण) not covered or hidden अथवा visible.
Turbulent - (अशांत, उपद्रवी) not stable or calm
Sourced - (असामान्य, असाधारण) not normal

5. (c) Passage में speaker की tone, 'serious' है, क्योंकि passage, subway air pollution से जुड़े संभावित स्वास्थ्य जोखिमों पर चर्चा कर रहा है, तथा studies और observations से जानकारी प्रस्तुत कर रहा है।

SET-26

Another feature of the post-Cold War era is that since the West has become the victor of the East-West ideological rivalry, Western systems and Western influences, in general, started to dominate the whole world. For example, the United States has visibly enhanced its influence in the Middle East and in Caucasus since the end of the Cold War. The invasion of Kuwait by Iraq in August 1990 and the following Gulf Crisis, in a way, created an opportunity for the Unites States to exercise its hegemonic power in the Middle East. In the following years, in the absence of a counter-power, the influence of the United States increased further. With the military operation to Afghanistan and invasion of Iraq after the September 11, 2001 attacks, the United States perpetuated its dominance in the region. The region of Caucasus was formerly under the Russian sphere of influence. But the United States managed to enter this energy-rich region with some new allies, used to be the part of the Soviet Union, such as Azerbaijan, Ukraine, and Georgia. Although Russia certainly did not want the United States presence in the region, its ability to prevent it has remained limited. Likewise, NATO expanded to involve Eastern Europe, a region also used to be under Soviet influence. Russia, in the beginning, tried to resist NATO expansion, posing several threats, including creating a counter defense organization. But it was eventually convinced with the project of "partnership for peace", through which it preserved many of its privileges in Eastern European countries.

1. Which of the following word is the SYNONYM of the word 'hegemonic' used in the passage?
(a) Pall (b) Tire
(c) Weary (d) Supremacy

2. According to the passage when did Iraq invaded Kuwait?
(a) Septmber 2011 (b) Septmeber 1990
(c) August 2011 (d) August 1990

3. Which of the countries givnen in the options cannot fill in the blank based on the information given in the passage?
United States managed to enter this energy-rich region with some new allies, used to be the part of the Soviet Union, such as _____.
(a) Georgia (b) Ukraine
(c) Iraq (d) Azerbaijan

4. Which of the following statement is correct on basis of the given passage?
(a) Russia has visibly enhanced its influence in the Middle East and in Caucasus since the end of the Cold War.
(b) Russia certainly wanted the United States presence in the Caucasus region.
(c) East has become the victor of the East-West ideological rivalry post the cold war.
(d) Western systems and Western influences, in general, started to dominate the whole world after the cold war.

5. Which of the following can be a suitable title of the given passage?
(a) Gulf Crisis (b) Western domination
(c) NATO and allies (d) Caucasus History

Answer Key				
1. (d)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Hegemonic (शासक, अधिपति) और supremacy (सर्वोच्चता, प्रधानता) एक दूसरे के synonym हैं।
Pall - (नकाब) a cloth spread over a coffin, or tomb.
Tire - (थकना) Feel less energetic or in need of rest or sleep
Weary - (थका हुआ) feeling or showing extreme tirednees

2. (d) Passage के शुरूआत में कहा गया है कि Iraq द्वारा Kuwait पर हमला August 1990 में किया गया।

3. (c) यहाँ Azerbaijan सही शब्द है, दिये गए blank के लिए। Passage में यह line दी गई है - But the United States managed to enter this energy-rich region with some new allies, used to be the part of the Soviet Union, such as Azerbaijan, Ukraine and Georgia.

4. (d) Passage के शुरूआत में यह बताया गया है कि Western systems और Western influence ने whole world को dominate करना शुरू किया। यहाँ कहीं ऐसा नहीं कहा गया है कि इन्होंने cold war के बाद whole world को dominate करना शुरू किया।

5. (d) "Western domination" दिये गऐ passage के लिये सबसे suitable title है। Passage बताता है कि कैसे cold war की समाप्ति के परिणाम स्वरूप Estern systems और influnces का worldwide dominance (आधिपत्य) रहा।

SET-27

Wildlife and nature have largely been associated with humans for numerous emotional and social reasons. A simple stroll around the park amidst some birds provides a fresh breath of life and charges our batteries. Apart from a bird feeder in the backyard, we can also take up other active pastimes, such as hiking, hunting, canoeing or wildlife photographing to relieve our parched nerves. Since prehistoric times, animals have been highly useful to us in providing food, clothing and source of income.

Studies indicate that woodpeckers are capable of destroying 90% of codling moth larvae residing under the bark of trees. This shows the significance of wildlife and wildlife habitat for preserving genetic diversity. Hence, places where agriculture, forests, and fisheries depend on crops or stocks can ensure that such living resources are enough to withstand the ever - increasing list of threats. Further, in medicine, development of new drugs and treatments are largely dependent on wildlife and wildlife habitat. Interestingly, most pharmaceutical products are a result of discovering or developing wildlife species and not discoveries through the traditional chemistry principles. Today, most medicinal remedies contain at least one ingredient derived from a wild plant or animal.

Biodiversity is the different variety of living beings within an ecosystem or in our planet. It is a measurement on the health of ecosystems. Biodiversity also take part in the function of climate. In terrestrial habitats, tropical areas are rich in species whereas polar areas support lesser species. The conservation of biodiversity is inevitable for the survival of men.

Based on the passage above choose the correct option for the following questions.

1. Wildlife has helped humans in all aspects except?
(a) Clothing
(b) Development of new medicines
(c) Education
(d) Providing food

2. What does the passage says about Woodpeckers?
(a) Are capable of destroying 90% of codling moth larvae residing under the bark of trees
(b) Make a good muse for wildlife photography
(c) They provide you a fresh breath of air
(d) They like to live in Tropical areas where there is less human population

3. Biodiversity is _____.
(a) Associated with humans for numerous reasons
(b) Rich in species
(c) Inevitable for the survival of men
(d) Different variety of living beings within an ecosystem

4. Which of the following cannot be taken up as a pastime related to wildlife?
(a) Hiking (b) Hunting
(c) Bird feeding (d) Writing

5. According to the passage, which of the following statement is true?
(a) Most medicinal remedies contain at least one ingredient derived from a wild plant or animal
(b) Wildlife habitat plays no role in preserving genetic diversity
(c) Since prehistoric times, animals have been not been useful to us
(d) Biodiversity is a measurement on the cultural ecosystems

Answer Key				
1. (c)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Wildlife मनुष्य के लिये food, clothing और एक source of income के रूप में उपयोगी रही है। यह नई दवाओं के विकास और आनुवांशिक विविधता के संरक्षण में भी सहायक रही है। दिए गए passage में Education में, wildlife की भूमिका का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

2. (a) Passage बताता है कि studies ये दर्शाती हैं कि woodpeckers पेड़ों की छाल के नीचे रहने वाले 90% coding moth larva को नष्ट करने में सक्षम हैं।

3. (d) Passage के आखिर में Biodiversity के बारे में बताया गया है। इसमें कहा गया है कि Biodiversity एक ecosystem या हमारे ग्रह में जीवित प्राणियों की विभिन्न विविधता है।

4. (d) Passage में दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, writing को wildlife से related pastime के रूप में नहीं लिया जा सकता। Passage, hiking, hunting, canoeing wildlife photography को wildlife से related active pastimes के रूप में mention करता है। लेकिन इस संदर्भ में writing के रूप में mention करता है। लेकिन इस संदर्भ में Writing का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

5. (a) दिया गया passage, mention करता है कि new drugs का development और treatments काफी हद तक wildlife तथा wildlife habitat (आवास) पर निर्भर है और अधिकांश pharmaceutical products, wildlife species की खोज या विकास का परिणाम है। अत: यहाँ दिया गया statement सही है- Most medical remedies contain at least one ingredient derived from a wild plant or animal.

SET-28

With the second-largest population in the world, India is home to over (a)3 billion people. At an average of two children born per woman in 2018, the country's birth rate stood at 18.6 for every thousand inhabitants. The average life expectancy has seen a consistent increase since the 1920s and was around 69 years in 2019. However, this was still lower than the global average of around 72 years. That same year, the country's death rate was recorded at about 7.3 deaths for every thousand inhabitants. Infant mortality has also been on a steady decline over the years due to increased attention to providing special newborn care units, routine immunization and access to basic mother and child care facilities.

Moreover, female infanticide and gender-selective abortions have seen a relative decline in the country ever since government regulations made such procedures illegal.

Despite these positive indicators, India had the highest number of undernourished people in the Asia pacific region. And even though undernourishment was largely seen among low income families, it was surprisingly also observed among Indians who were from higher socio-economic classes. Growing fast food consumption, unhealthy diet trends and an inactive lifestyle were some of the main contributing factors for this. A large-scale survey from 2019 found that 70 percent of Indian women and 59 percent Indian men were unhealthy based on their diet and lifestyle. Heart disease has been one of the leading causes of death in India for over two decades, along with an increasing propensity for cancer and diabetes.

India has made significant progress in reducing the number of vector-borne disease fatalities, but it remains a problem in many regions of the country. In 2020, the country recorded the highest number of malaria cases throughout the Asia Pacific region. Other life-threatening diseases that were prevalent in the country were dengue, typhoid, tuberculosis, and HIV-AIDS.

Based on the passage above choose the correct option for the following questions.

1. Which of the following is true about the average life expectancy of India?
(a) Average life expectancy of India is at its all time low
(b) Average life expectancy of India is consistent since centuries now
(c) Average life expectancy of India is consistently rising
(d) Average life expectancy of India is the highest in Asia-Pacific region

2. What is the leading cause of death in India?
(a) Tuberculosis (b) Diet and lifestyle
(c) Cancer (d) Heart diseases

3. Which of the following diseases has not been prevalent in the country since a few years?
(a) Malaria (b) Polio
(c) Typhoid (d) Dengue

4. What is the main reason behind high undernourished people in India?
(a) Frequent religious fasts
(b) Low income family
(c) Unhealthy eating habit
(d) Genetic disorders

5. Which of the following is true according to the above passage?
(a) India has the highest number of undernourished people across the globe
(b) India is free of vector-borne diseases
(c) India has the second largest population in the world
(d) India is home to over 3 billion people

Answer Key				
1. (c)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) India की average life expectancy, 1920 के दशक से लगातार बढ़ी है और 2019 में लगभग 69 वर्ष थी, लेकिन अभी भी लगभग 72 वर्षों के वैश्विक औसत से कम है।

2. (d) दिया गया passage बताता है कि Heart diseases के साथ-साथ diabetes की बढ़ती प्रवृति, दो दशकों से अधिक समय से India में मृत्यु के प्रमुख कारणों में से एक रही है।

3. (b) Passage के last में बताया है कि Dengue, Typhoid, Tuberculosis और HIV-AIDS, India में prevalent (फैली हुई, हावी) थी। यहाँ Polio का कहीं भी जिक्र नहीं किया गया है।

4. (b) दिया गया passage कहता है कि undernourishment (कुपोषण) low income families में काफी हद तक देखा गया है।

5. (d) India is home to over 3 billion people और यह दुनिया में second-largest population है। यह बात passage के शुरूआत में बतायी गई है तो यह statement यहाँ सही है।

SET-29

Americans are looking to get out of town after a year of virus-related travel restrictions. Figuring out where they can go and what will be open when they get there remain tricky—for both would-be tourists and travel companies.

Signs that consumers are ready to travel again are growing, with rising searches for airfares and activity on booking sites. Travel companies are providing tools to help make sense of restrictions and spur bookings, but a hazy outlook for international trips suggests domestic destinations will see the strongest demand.

Diana Zucknick and her husband, Paul, visited 14 countries in the five years before Covid-19 caused them to hunker down at their Austin, Texas, home. Now that both are vaccinated, they are anxious to resume traveling.

As they sat down to plan travel, Ms. Zucknick said, they pondered questions they hadn't considered before: Which countries will allow Americans in? Would they face a lengthy quarantine or be putting others at risk? How safe are layovers?

Hong Kong had been high on their list, she said, but the logistics of that trip amid current travel restrictions, including a 21-day quarantine requirement, seemed daunting. "There are so many variables," she said. "Everything is up in the air." Ms. Zucknick, 38 years old, has yet to make a booking.

So far they have traveled only in Texas. Market-research firm AirDNA, which tracks business on Airbnb Inc. and rival home-rental site Vrbo, said bookings made in the U.S. in February reached their highest monthly level since it began tracking the industry in 2015. Those figures included reservations for future stays.

Based on the passage above choose the correct option for the following questions.

1. Where have the Zucknicks travelled post virus scare?

(a) Within Texas (b) Australia
(c) USA (d) Hongkong

2. The travel bookings were at highest monthly level in the U.S in the month of _____.

(a) February
(b) June
(c) April
(d) May

3. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

(a) Zucknicks have travelled to 14 countries in 5 years before covid
(b) Americans are keen on resuming travel
(c) Airbnb is the largest travel agency in the U.S
(d) Zucknicks are based at Texas

4. What seemed daunting about travelling to Hongkong?

(a) Long queues at the airport
(b) 21-day long quarantine
(c) Entry to Americans
(d) Layovers

5. According to the passage, what is still tricky about resuming travel?

(a) What to do in the long quarantine
(b) What will be open when they reach the destination
(c) Which travel agency to choose for bookings
(d) Which mode of transport is safest

Answer Key				
1. (a)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) दिये गए passage के अनुसार, Zucknicks ने virus scare (वायरस के डर) के बाद केवल Texas के भीतर ही travel की है।

2. (a) Passage के आखिर में बताया गया है कि 2015 में industry पर नजर रखना शुरू करने के बाद यह february में अपने highest monthly level पर पहुँच गया।

3. (c) Passage यह नहीं कहता है कि Airbnb अमेरिका की सबसे बड़ी travel agency है, बल्कि यह उल्लेख करता है कि Market-research firm Ardna track करती है Airbnb और इसकी प्रतिद्वंदी home-rental site-VRBO को।

4. (b) दिया गया passage कहता है कि current travel restrictions के बीच hong kong trip के लिए logistics और इसके साथ-साथ 21 दिन के quarantine की requirement, Zucknick और उसके पति को चुनौतीपूर्ण लग रही थी।

5. (b) Passage के अनुसार, booking sites पर किराये और गतिविधि के लिए बढ़ती searches के बावजूद, यह पता लगाना कि Americans कहाँ जा सकते हैं और वहाँ पहुँचने पर क्या खुला मिलेगा, tourists और travel companies दोनों के लिए एक मुश्किल काम बना हुआ है।

SET-30

India is a diverse nation with many different cultures. Although there are some eating habits that are considered staples of Indian cuisine, these habits may not be practiced by all the cultures of India. Cuisine differs across India's diverse regions as a result of variation in local culture, geographical location (proximity to sea, desert, or mountains), and economics. It also varies seasonally, depending on which fruits and vegetables are ripe. Also, Middle Eastern and Central Asian influences have occurred on North Indian cuisine from the years of Mughal rule. Indian cuisine is still evolving, as a result of the nation's cultural interactions with other societies.

Historical incidents such as foreign invasions, trade relations, and colonialism have played a role in introducing certain foods to the country. For instance, potato, a staple of the diet in some regions of India, was brought to India by the Portuguese, who also introduced chilies and breadfruit. Indian cuisine has shaped the history of international relations; the spice trade between India and Europe was the primary catalyst for Europe's Age of Discovery. Spices were bought from India and traded around Europe and Asia. Indian cuisine has influenced other cuisines across the world, especially those from Europe, the Middle East, North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia, the British Isles, Fiji, and the Caribbean.

Indian food is rich in flavor. However, spices do more than flavor a dish; They are also used to cool and warm the body during hot or cold weather. Yogurt is commonly used to flavor dishes or as a sauce to chill spicy dishes. Many Indian dishes are cooked in vegetable oil, but peanut oil is popular in northern and western India, mustard oil in eastern India, and coconut oil along the western coast, especially in Kerala. Gingelly (sesame) oil is common in the south since it imparts a fragrant, nutty aroma. In recent decades, sunflower, safflower, cottonseed, and soybean oils have become popular across India. Butter-based ghee, or deshi ghee, is used frequently, though less than in the past.

Based on the passage above choose the correct option for the following questions.

1. Indian food is rich in _____.

(a) Chilly (b) Flavor
(c) Desi ghee (d) Sesame oil

2. According to the passage, what has Middle Eastern and Central Asian influenced in India?

(a) Dresses (b) North Indian cuisine
(c) Festivals (d) Lifestyle

3. Which of the following statements is not true?

(a) Deshi ghee, is used frequently, though less than in the past
(b) Yogurt is commonly used to flavor dishes
(c) Potato was brought to India by the French
(d) Spices are also used to cool and warm the body during hot or cold weather

4. How was Indian cuisine able to influence other cuisines across the world?

(a) Indians introduced the idea of coconut oi to people across the globe
(b) Spices were bought from India and traded around Europe and Asia
(c) Indians living across the globe prepared Indian food for locals
(d) Indians introduced chilly food to the world

5. According to the passage, choose the correct synonym of the word 'catalyst'.

(a) Micro (b) Disregard
(c) Activator (d) Animosity

Answer Key				
1. (b)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) दिया गया passage कहता है कि Indian food स्वाद से भरपूर है। Passage में यह line दी गई है- Indian food is rich in flavour.

2. (b) Passage के अनुसार, मुगल शासन के वर्षों से North Indian cuisine (व्यंजन) पर Middle Eastern और central Asian प्रभाव रहे हैं।

3. (c) "potato was brought to India by the French." यह कथन सही है। Passage के अनुसार potato, India में portuguese (पुर्तगाली) द्वारा लाया गया था।

4. (b) भारत और यूरोप के बीच मसाला व्यापार के माध्यम से भारतीय व्यजंन दुनियाभर में अन्य व्यंजनों को प्रभावित करने में सक्ष्म थे। भारत के मसाले यूरोप और एशिया के आस-पास खरीदे और बेचे जाते थे, जिससे लोगों को भारतीय स्वाद और खाना पकाने की तकनीक से परिचित कराया जाता था। अत: passage कहता है कि - Spices were brought from India and traded around Europe and Asia.

5. (c) Catalyst (उत्प्रेरक, मुख्य स्त्रोत) और Activator (उत्प्रेरक, प्रवर्तक) दोनों एक दूसरे के Synonym हैं।

Micro = सूक्ष्म, बहुत छोटा

Disregard = उपेक्षा, अनादर, अवहेलना

Animosity = दुश्मनी, बैर, द्वेष

SET-31

An endangered species is a type of organism that is threatened by extinction. Species become endangered for two main reasons: loss of habitat and loss of genetic variation. A loss of habitat can happen naturally. Dinosaurs, for instance, lost their habitat about 65 million years ago. The hot, dry climate of the Cretaceous period changed very quickly, most likely because of an asteroid striking the Earth. The impact of the asteroid forced debris into the atmosphere, reducing the amount of heat and light that reached Earth's surface. The dinosaurs were unable to adapt to this new, cooler habitat. Dinosaurs became endangered, then extinct. Human activity can also contribute to a loss of habitat. Development for housing, industry, and agriculture reduces the habitat of native organisms. This can happen in a number of different ways.

Development can eliminate habitat and native species directly. In the Amazon rain forest of South America, developers have cleared hundreds of thousands of acres. To "clear" a piece of land is to remove all trees and vegetation from it. The Amazon rain forest is cleared for cattle ranches, logging, and urban use. Development can also endanger species indirectly.

Some species, such as fig trees of the rain forest, may provide habitat for other species. As trees are destroyed, species that depend on that tree habitat may also become endangered.

Tree crowns provide habitat in the canopy, or top layer, of a rainforest. Plants such as vines, fungi such as mushrooms, and insects such as butterflies live in the rain forest canopy. So do hundreds of species of tropical birds and mammals such as monkeys. As trees are cut down, this habitat is lost. Species have less room to live and reproduce. Based on the passage above choose the correct option for the following questions.

1. According to the passage, which of the following are the two main reasons of species becoming endangered species?
(a) Loss of sunlight and Loss of water
(b) Loss of roads and loss of hunting grounds
(c) Loss of habitat and Loss of genetic variation
(d) Acid rain and floods

2. Which of the following statement is correct according to the passage given above?
(a) Development for housing, industry, and agriculture increases the habitat of native organisms.
(b) A loss of habitat can happen naturally.
(c) Development does not have any effect on habitat.
(d) Fig trees never provide habitat for any other species

3. Which of the following word is the ANTONYM of the word 'native' used in the passage?
(a) Orignal (b) Domestic
(c) Exotic (d) Born

4. According to the passage, which of the following is the likely reasoning for the dinosaurs becoming endengared and then extinct?
(a) Earthquakes
(b) Asteroid striking the Earth
(c) Tsunami
(d) Volcanic erruptions

5. Which of the following do not live in the canopy of the Amazon rain forests?
(a) Monkey (b) Crocodiles
(c) Vines (d) Butterflies

Answer Key				
1. (c)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Passage के शुरूआत में ही बताया गया है कि species के लुप्त होने के दो मुख्य कारण हैं - loss of habitat और genetic variation.

2. (b) Passage के शुरूआत में बताया गया है कि "A loss of habitat can happen naturally.", अत: यह statement, passage के according सही है।

3. (c) Native (देशी) और Exotic (विदेशी) एक दूसरे के antonym हैं।

Original = मूल, वास्तविक

Domestic = घरेलू

Born = जन्म होना, जन्म लेना

4. (b) Passage कहता है कि asteroid के impact ने debris (मलबे) को वायुमंडल में धकेल दिया, जिससे पृथ्वी की सतह तक पहुँचने वाली गर्मी और प्रकाश की मात्रा कम हो गई। Dinosaurs इस नये, ठंडे आवास के अनुकुल नहीं हो पाये और वो धीरे-धीरे विलुप्त हो गए। अत: passage के अनुसार, Dinosaurs के विलुप्त होने का कारण asteroid का पृथ्वी से टकराना है।

5. (b) दिया गया Passage, monkeys, vines और butterflies के Amazon canopy में रहने की बात करता है, मगर crocodiles का इस संदर्भ में कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। Passage के आखिर में इनके बारे में बताया गया है।

Space for self Notes:-



CGL MAINS 2021

SET-32

A new and extreme tourist attraction has just exploded on to the scene in Iceland: Volcano Walking. It would appear, according to Trip Advisor, that this is one trip that cannot be missed, despite the extortionate cost.

The idea of making Thrihnukagigur volcano accessible was the brainchild of Ami B.

Stefansson, a doctor in Reykjavik and a lifelong cave enthusiast. He has been studying caves in Iceland since 1954 and some would argue that there is no-one who has more experience.

Thrihnukagigur has always been special to Stefansson ever since he was the first to descend down to the crater base in 1974. Like most people who experience it, he was utterly spellbound by its uniqueness and beauty and made it his mission to protect and preserve this stunning natural phenomenon. Unlike others who may have only seen the profit that could be made from walking into the mouth of a volcano, Stefansson believed that the primary focus was to treat such a grand natural wonder with the utmost respect, to protect and defend it.

The first 'volcano tourists' entered the volcano in 2005 and it has since been labelled as one of the most unique tourist attractions in the world.

Volcano walkers are taken to the mouth of the crater from where they are lowered in a basket into the depths of the earth. People once thought that volcanoes were portals to Hell and associated with death and destruction and yet the entrance to the crater is awe-inspiring and almost ethereal. The vastness of it can feel overwhelming; it is the size of a cathedral and the

Statue of Liberty could easily fit into the shaft. After 6 minutes and 120 metres, visitors arrive at the crater base. The ground space is the size of three full-sized basketball courts placed next to each

At the bottom there is a reverent hush. People whisper in respect to the sleeping giant who has lain dormant for 4,000 years. The subterranean walls are scorched with colours from a divine palette: magenta red, vibrant purple, burnt orange, vivid green and honey yellow.

The colour intensifies in certain places where 4000 years ago the magma was pushed out with brutal force. This is Mother Nature's secret place, her private art studio where visitors feel like trespassers. The protruding rock faces show a tapestry of patterns and formations that have been molded by heat, pressure and time. Floodlights illuminate the walls and draw attention to the beauty humans were never intended to see. A light rain weeps from the porous rock above and covers the crater sides with a shine that makes it sparkle. The scorch marks can be seen close up – at one point in time these rock faces were glowing red with fiery heat.

This giant, although sleeping, is still dangerous: an 80-metre drop into the void is disguised by a collection of rocks close to where visitors stand.

It is a soul-enriching experience and visitors often report feeling deeply moved by the beauty and tranquility of something that was once so destructive and angry.

Confronted with this result of the unrestrained forces of nature, it is hard not to feel small and powerless in comparison.

Sadly, the magical spell is broken when the basket appears, indicating that it is time for visitors to return to reality.

On the return hike, visitors walk across the lava fields as though they are astronauts on the moon. They pass enormous open wounds where the landscape is literally tearing itself apart as tectonic plates slowly shift. It serves as one final reminder that this giant is merely dormant, not dead.

1. How do tourists reach the base of the crater?
(a) They walk down
(b) They go through the tectonic plates
(c) They descend in a basket
(d) They go across lava fields

2. Select the correct antonym of the word.
TRANQUILITY
(a) Composure (b) Agitation
(c) Repose (d) Wilderness

3. The tone of the passage is:
(a) Apathetic (b) Formal
(c) Laudatory (d) Satirical

4. Who came up with the idea of making the volcano accessible to tourists?
(a) Reykjavik
(b) Trip Advisor
(c) Thrihnukagigur
(d) Ami B. Stefansson

5. The given passage is a _____ passage.
(a) Didactic (b) Descriptive
(c) Literary (d) Narrative

6. What is the most appropriate title for the passage?
(a) Harnessing of Destructive Forces
(b) Volcano Walking- A Unique Experience
(c) The Mysteries of the Subterranean
(d) Adventures of a Cave Enthusiast

7. What feelings do visitors have when they visit the volcano?
(a) Indifference (b) Anger
(c) Fear (d) Reverence

8. Select the correct synonym of the word EXTORTIONATE
(a) Exorcist (b) Exonerate
(c) Exotic (d) Exorbitant

9. The volcano is referred to as the 'sleeping giant' in the passage because
(a) It is very destructive
(b) It is an active volcano
(c) It is very deep
(d) It is a dormant volcano

10. Why is the bottom of the volcano called 'nature's art studio'?
(a) The walls are covered with patterns in bright hues
(b) The rocks sparkle with a divine light
(c) It looks like a cathedral
(d) The entrance is vast and ethereal

Answer Key				
1. (c)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (b)
6. (b)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Passage के according, Volcano Walkers को crater (गड्ढे) के मुँह तक ले जाते हैं जहाँ से वह एक basket में बैठकर नीचे तक जाते है।

2. (b) Tranquility means the state of being quiet & peaceful
(शांति की अवस्था जिसका विपरीत होगा उत्तेजना/आवेश)
इसलिए सही Option है - Agitation
Composure (आत्मसंयम)
Repose (आराम करना)
Wilderness (निर्जन प्रदेश/निर्जन वनप्रांतर)

3. (c) Passage की tone से यह clear है कि writer volcano walking के experience की तारीफ कर रहा है। Hence, इस passage की tone Laudatory होगा।
अत: option (c) सटीक उत्तर है।
Laudatory (प्रशंसात्मक/सराहनापूर्ण)
Apathetic (उदासीन)
Formal (क्रमसंगत/शिष्टाचार संबंधी)
Satirical (व्यंग्यात्मक)

4. (d) Paragraph के शुरु में ही यह दिया गया है। कि tourists के लिए volcano को accessible बनाने वाले व्यक्ति का नाम Ami B. Stefansson है इसलिए सही Answer Option (d) होगा।

5. (b) Descriptive (वर्णनात्मक)
(Passage में volcano की beauty का वर्णन है।)
अत: उपयुक्त उत्तर Option (b) है।
Didactic (उपदेशात्मक)
Literacy (साहित्यिक)
Narrative (विवरणात्मक)

6. (b) क्योंकि passage, volcano की beauty उसके tour और एक unique experience के बारे में है।
अत: उपयुक्त उत्तर Option (b) descriptive है।

7. (d) According to passage, volcano को देख कर visitors के मन में जो भाव था वह Reverence (आदर/प्रेम) का था। इसलिए उपयुक्त उत्तर Option (d) है।
Indifference - Stoic - उदासीन
Anger -गुस्सा
Fear - डर
Reverence - आदर/प्रेम
अत: सही Answer option (d) है।

8. (d) EXTORTIONATE (अत्यंत/बहुत ज्यादा) का synonym है- Exorbitant (बहुत ज्यादा/अत्यंत)
Options के According उपयुक्त Answer (d) है।
Exorcist (ओझा/झाड़ फूंक वाला)
Exonerate (दोष मुक्त करना)
Exotic (आकर्षक)

9. (d) Passage में mentioned है कि volcano active (जाग्रत) नहीं है। वहा 4000 वर्ष से dormant (सुषुप्त/निष्क्रिय अवस्था में) है। इसलिए उसे sleeping giant कहा गया है।
अत: सही Answer option (d) है।

10. (a) Passage के According, subterranean walls (भूमिगत दीवारें) magenta red, vibrant purple, burnt orange, आदि अनेक रंगो से रंगी हुई हैं। जिसकी वजह से volcano के bottom को Nature's art studio कहा गया है।
इसलिए सही Answer option (a) है।

SET-33

At the end of 2020, there were 82.4 million forcibly displaced people in the world, of which more than a quarter are refugees.

"By the end of 2020, the number of people forcibly displaced due to persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations, and events seriously disturbing public order, had grown to 82.4 million, the highest number on record according to available data," according to the UN

High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Out of these 82.4 million forcibly displaced people in the world, more than a quarter are refugees.

Just five countries produce 68% of all refugees displaced abroad: the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Afghanistan, South Sudan, and Myanmar.

The top five host countries, where these displaced people are currently located are: Turkey, Colombia, Germany, Pakistan, and Uganda.

With 3.7 million displaced people now within its borders, Turkey hosts twice as many refugees as Colombia, the next highest host country, with 1.7 million people. The situation in Turkey illustrates the effects of proximity, as 92% of its refugees have come from neighbouring Syria, where war and armed conflict have now been raging for more than 10 years. It demonstrates that huge numbers of displaced people stay close to their point of origin.

There are more than 48 million internally displaced people – people who have had to flee their homes in search of safety elsewhere within their home nation.

The highest increases in the number of internally displaced people happened in Africa and were provoked by a combination of armed conflict and humanitarian disasters. Civil war in Ethiopia, Africa's second most-populated country, has sparked a wave of displacement in a region that was already facing what the UNHCR calls "a full-scale humanitarian crisis."

All in all, more than a million Ethiopian people had to leave their homes behind last year, the UNHCR says

1. 'Humanitarian disasters' refer to all those given below except
(a) Earthquakes and floods
(b) Violence and persecution
(c) Civil war
(d) Armed conflicts

2. Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?
(a) There are 82.4 million displaced persons in the world.
(b) Turkey is presently hosting 3.7 million displaced people within its borders.
(c) More than a million Ethiopian people were displaced last year due to civil war.
(d) 1.7 million people from Syria have been displaced till now due to war and armed conflict

3. The passage is mainly about
(a) Refugees in host countries
(b) People devastated by conflicts and civil war
(c) Displaced persons around the world
(d) Internally displaced people

4. The greatest number of people who have been displaced internally in their home country are in
(a) Afghanistan (b) Syria
(c) Ethiopia (d) Turkey

5. Why do Syrian refugees prefer to take shelter in Turkey? Select the main reason.
(a) Turkey is a beautiful country.
(b) Turkey provides the refugees with all amenities.
(c) Turkey is the nearest hospitable country to Syria.
(d) Turkey is a hospitable country

Answer Key				
1. (a)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Humanitarian disasters नाम से ही clear है कि ऐसी आपदा/disaster जो human की वजह से create हुई हो।

Violence & persecution, civil war, और Armed conflicts ये सभी Humanitarian disasters है। इसलिए यहाँ दिए गए Option में से केवल Earthquakes & floods (भूकंप और बाढ़) प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ है ये Humanitarian (मानव कृत) नहीं है। अत: सही option (a) है।

2. (d) Passage के According, Turkey के 1.7 million लोग War & Arm conflicts की वजह से अब तक displace हुए है, न कि Syria के

3. (c) Passage बताता है कि दुनिया भर में कितने लोग war आदि की वजह है Displaced (विस्थापित) हो रहे है। अत: सही Answer option (c) है।

4. (c) Passage के according सबसे ज्यादा internally displaced लोग Africa में हुए। Ethiopia Africa की 2nd most populated country है।

अत: सही Answer option (c) है।

5. (c) Passage में बताया गया है कि Turkey में 92% refugee Syria से है। क्योंकि Syria Turkey के पड़ोस में है। अत: सही Answer option (c) है।

SET-34

New Delhi -India is set to surpass China as the world's most populous country in 2023, with each counting more than 1.4 billion residents this year, a United Nations report said on Monday, warning that high fertility would challenge economic growth.

The world's population, estimated to reach 8 billion by November 15 this year, could grow to 8.5 billion in 2030, and 10.4 billion in 2100, as the pace of mortality slows, said the report released on World Population Day.

India's population was 1.21 billion in 2011, according to the domestic census, which is conducted once a decade. The government had deferred the 2021 census due to the Covid- 9 pandemic.

The world's population was growing at its slowest pace since 1950, having fallen below 1% in 2020, UN estimates showed.

In 2021, the average fertility of the world's population stood at 2.3 births per woman over a lifetime, having fallen from about 5 births in 1950. Global fertility is projected to decline further to 2.1 births per woman by 2050.

Referring to an earlier World Health Organization report -- estimating about 14.9 million deaths relating to the Covid-19 pandemic between January 2020 and December 2021, the UN report said global life expectancy at birth fell to 71 years in 2021 from 72.8 years in 2019, mostly due to the pandemic.

The United Nations said more than half of the projected increase in the global population up to 2050 will be concentrated in eight countries -- Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines and Tanzania.

Countries of sub-Saharan Africa are expected to contribute more than half of the increase anticipated through 2050.

However, the population of 61 countries is projected to decrease by 1% or more between 2022 and 2050, driven by a fall in fertility.

1. What will be the consequence of high fertility?
(a) High economic growth
(b) Low economic growth
(c) High mortality
(d) Low mortality

2. After reading the above passage it can be inferred that it is
(a) A magazine article
(b) A survey report
(c) A news item
(d) A research report

3. The passage presents the findings of a United Nations report which is mainly regarding
(a) The population in India
(b) The world population
(c) The population in African countries
(d) The population in China

4. Which statement is NOT correct according to the passage?
(a) Since 1950, world population was growing at its a slowest speed.
(b) The population of 61 countries will decrease by 1% or more between 2022 and 2050.
(c) The countries of Asia will contribute more than half of the increase anticipated through 2050.
(d) World population is estimated to reach 10.4 billion in 2100.

5. According to the UN report, fertility rate in 1950 stood at how many average births per woman?
(a) 5 births per woman
(b) 3 births per woman
(c) 2.1 births per woman
(d) 2.3 births per woman

Answer Key				
1. (b)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Passage के according, high fertility का परिणाम होगा- economic growth.
अत: सही Answer option (b) है।

2. (c) Passage के actual facts & data given है। Passage present situation के बारे में है। जो एक news की तरह है।
अत: सही Answer option (c) है।

3. (b) Passage के according, united Nation की report में world populations के बारे मे बाताया गया है।
अत: सही Answer option (b) है।

4. (c) Passage के according, world population increase होने में Africa की countries 2050 तक आधे से ज्यादा contribute करेंगी, जबकि statement में Asia के बारे में ऐसा कहा गया है जो कि wrong है।
अत: सही Answer option (c) है।

5. (a) Passage के according, 1950 में world population की average fertility rate 5 birth per woman था।
अत: सही Answer option (a) है।

SET-35

The savanna landscape is typified by tall grass and short trees. It is rather misleading to call the savanna 'tropical grassland', because trees are always present with the luxuriant tall grass. The terms 'parkland' or 'bush-veld' perhaps describe the landscape better.

Trees grow best towards the equatorial humid latitudes or along river banks but decrease in height and density away from the equator. They occur in clumps or as scattered individuals.

The trees are deciduous, shedding their leaves in the cool, dry season to prevent excessive loss of water through transpiration, e.g. acacias. Others have broad trunks, with water-storing devices to survive through the prolonged drought such as baobabs and bottle trees.

Trees are mostly hard, gnarled and thorny and may exude gum like gum arable. Many trees are umbrella shaped, exposing only a narrow edge to the strong winds.

Palms which cannot withstand the drought are confined to the wettest areas or along rivers.

Vegetative luxuriance reaches its peak in the rainy season, when trees renew their foliage and flower.

In true savanna lands, the grass is tall and coarse, growing 6 to 12 feet high.

The elephant grass may attain a height of even 15 feet! The grass tends to grow in compact tufts and has long roots which reach down in search of water.

It appears greenish and well-nourished in the rainy season but turns yellow and dies down in the dry season that follows.

The grass lies dormant throughout the long, rainless period and springs up again in the next rainy season.

In between the tall grass are scattered short trees and low bushes. As the rainfall diminishes towards the deserts the savanna merges into thorny scrub. In Australia, this scrubland is particularly well represented by a number of species: mallee, mulga, spinifex grass and other bushes.

The savanna, particularly in Africa, is the home of wild animals. It is known as the 'big game country' and thousands of animals are trapped or killed each year by people from all over the world.

Some of the animals are tracked down for their skins, horns, tusks, bones or hair, others are captured alive and sent out of Africa as zoo animals, laboratory specimens or pets.

There is such a wealth of animal life in Africa that many of the animal films that we see at the cinema are actually taken in the savanna. There are, in fact, two main groups of animals in the savanna, the grass-eating herbivorous animals and the fleshing-eating carnivorous
animals. The herbivorous animals are often very alert and move swiftly from place to place in search of green pastures.

They are endowed with great speed to run away from the savage flesh-eaters that are always after them. The leaf and grass-eating animals include the zebra, antelope, giraffe, deer, gazelle, elephant and okapi.

Many are well camouflaged species and their presence amongst the tall greenish-brown grass cannot be easily detected. The giraffe with such a long neck can locate its enemies a great distance away, while the elephant is so huge and strong that few animals will venture to come near it. It is well equipped with tusks and trunk for defense.

The carnivorous animals like the lion, tiger, leopard, hyena, panther, jaguar, jackal, lynx and puina have powerful jaws and teeth for attacking other animals. Their natural colorings of light yellowish-brown, often with stripes like the tiger or spots like the leopard, match perfectly with the tawny background of the savanna. They often hide themselves in shady spots up in the branches or amidst the tall bushes, and many wild animals, as well as hunters themselves, are caught unawares in this manner

1. Which species of vegetation is NOT found in Australian Savanna?

(a) elephant grass (b) mulga
(c) mallee (d) spinifex grass

2. Why is Savanna in Africa called the "Big Game Country"?

(a) Animal movies are particularly shot here.
(b) Thousands of animals are hunted here.
(c) It is home to many wild animals.
(d) There are both carnivores and herbivores

3. What kind of a passage is it?

(a) Narrative (b) Informative
(c) Literary (d) Analytical

4. Which of the following trees has water storing capacity in its broad trunk?

(a) Palm (b) Acacia
(c) Baobab (d) Gum arable

5. Select the carnivorous animal from the following.

(a) zebra (b) lynx
(c) okapi (d) gazelle

6. Match the words with their meanings.

Words- a. luxuriant, b. dormant, c. prolonged
Meanings- 1. continued, 2. lush, 3. sleeping

(a) a-3, b-2, c-1 (b) a-2, b-3, c-1
(c) a-1, b-3, c-2 (d) a-2, b-1, c-3

7. What is the main feature of Savanna landscape?

(a) dry grass and low bushes
(b) tall trees and short grass
(c) dense forests with tall trees
(d) tall grass and short trees

8. The main theme of the passage is

(a) Vegetation and animal life in Savanna
(b) Wealth of animal life in Africa
(c) Grasses of the grassland Savanna
(d) Life in Savanna grassland

9. What helps an elephant fight its enemies?

(a) its tusks and trunk
(b) its neck and tail
(c) its size and strength
(d) its legs and ears

10. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word as it is used in the text.

Palms which cannot withstand the drought are confined to the wettest areas or along rivers.

(a) Undergo (b) Convert
(c) Endure (d) Suffer

Answer Key				
1. (a)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (b)
6. (b)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Passage के according, Australian Savana में पाई जाने वाली species है- Mayee, Mylga, Spinifer grass & other bushes इसमें elephant grass नहीं है।
अत: सही Answer option (a) है।

2. (c) Passage के According, Africa का Savana, wild animals का घर है। thousands of animals के शिकार की वजह से इसे Big game country भी कहते है।
अत: सही Answer option (c) है।

3. (b) Narrative (विवरणात्मक)
Passage में Savana grassland की काफी information दी गई है। इसलिए यह एक informative passage है।
अत: सही Answer option (b) है।
Informative (सूचनाप्रद)
Literacy (साहित्यिक)
Analytical (विश्लेषणात्मक)

4. (c) Passage के according Baobabs & battle trees के trunk काफी broad होते है। जिनमें वो survival के लिए water store कर लेते है। अत: सही Answer option (c) है।

5. (b) Passage के according zebra, okapi और gazelle Herbivorous है
अत: सही Answer option (b) lynx है।

6. (b) Luxuriant - Lush - आकर्षक ढंग से grow होना
Dormant - sleeping - (अभी inactive, लेकिन बाद में Active हो सकता है।)
prolonged - continued - लम्बे समय तक।
अत: सही Answer option (b) है।

7. (d) Savana landscape में tall grass and short trees पाये जाते है।
अत: सही Answer option (d) है।

8. (a) Passage में savana के जंगल और वहां की Flora fauna species (अर्थात् plants and animals) के बारे में बताया गया है।
अत: सही Answer option (a) है।

9. (a) Elephant को fight के समय उसकी trunk (सूंड़) & tusks (दांत) काम आते है
अत: सही Answer option (a) है।

10. (c) Withstand (सहन करना, डटे रहना)
Endure (टिके रहना/सहन करना)
Endure और Withstand का meaning समान है। इसलिए ये synonyms होंगे।
अत: सही Answer option (c) है।
Suffer (भुगतना/प्रभावित होना)
Undergo (किसी स्थिति से गुजरना)
Convert (परिवर्तित करना)

Space for self Notes:-

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SET-36

A piano teacher described an interesting encounter she had had with a young lady who came to inquire about music lessons. The young lady asked her, "How long will this course take? My father tells me that it is in fashion now to be able to play musical instruments and that I should learn one quickly. I want something that will be quick, fast and easy like, like...." When the amused teacher explained that it would take a lifetime of meticulous practice to learn music, her face fell and, needless to say, she never came back.

The single most important factor that distinguishes those of us who succeed in any venture and those of us who don't is this 'instant coffee' attitude. Most of us want results quickly. We want to reach the top immediately and get worked up when things go wrong. Perseverance and patience are forgotten words. We get upset, frustrated, and angry when a skill or activity requires us to put in a lot of effort and time. We get dejected and want to give it up.

But such thinking serves no good. For, it doesn't solve the problem. Life is tough for those with an 'instant coffee' attitude.

Success, real success and happiness come to those who have a 'bread-making' attitude- those who are willing to knead the dough, wait for hours for it to rise, only to punch it down and knead some more, wait for another couple of hours for it to rise again, and then bake it before it is ready to be eaten. Nothing is instantaneous. For every endeavour – whether in the area of career, academics, music, sports, relationships, physical fitness or even in spirituality – it is a long, arduous journey.

Only if we are willing to put in the time, painstaking effort and have faith, can we get results. If we don't accept this difficult-but-true fact of life, our lives will be far from being happy and fulfilling. For we may not make that extra effort which can change the course of life dramatically, for the good.

The major problems with these 'instant coffee' solutions are that they are invariably short-lived. If we stubbornly refuse to give up this search for quick solutions, all we do is end up on the wrong track.

1. Why did the young lady approach the piano teacher for music lessons?
- (a) She was a music lover and was keen to take lessons.
- (b) The piano teacher was highly accomplished.
- (c) She was willing to practise hard to become a successful piano player.
- (d) It was considered fashionable to be able to play musical instruments.

2. What do you understand by the term 'instant coffee attitude'?
- (a) Keeping up with the latest trends
- (b) Short-lived pleasure
- (c) Passion to learn something
- (d) Expecting quick results

3. What kind of attitude does the writer advocate for a life of fulfilment?
- (a) One of perseverance and patience
- (b) One of instant gratification
- (c) One of stubbornness and refusal
- (d) One of anger and dejection

4. What does 'bread making' attitude consist of?
- (a) Futile labour
- (b) Talent and skill
- (c) Painstaking efforts
- (d) Instantaneous results

5. When an activity requires too much effort we feel:
- (a) frustrated (b) happy
- (c) inspired (d) fulfilled

Answer Key

1.	(d)	2.	(d)	3.	(a)	4.	(c)	5.	(a)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Passage के according संगीत सीखना एक Fashion माना जाता है इसलिए वह महिला वाद्य यंत्र सीखना चाहती थी। इसलिए 'd' सही उत्तर होगा।

2. (d) यहाँ instant coffee attitude का मतलब किसी Action का Result जल्दी पाने की इच्छा है। इसलिए 'd' सही उत्तर होगा।

3. (a) लेखक के अनुसार एक खुशहाल और पूर्ण जीवन के लिए व्यक्ति को धैर्य एवं दृढ़ता की आवश्यकता होती है। इसलिए 'a' सही उत्तर होगा।

4. (c) यहाँ Passage में 'Bread making' attitute से लेखक का तात्पर्य कठिन परिश्रम एवं दृढ़ निश्चय से है। इसलिए 'c' सही उत्तर होगा।

5. (a) Passage के according जब किसी कार्य को करने में बहुत जोर अथवा समय लगता है तो हम धैर्य खोने लगते है। इसलिए 'a' सही उत्तर होगा।

SET-37

In the stress-ridden world, traditional pastimes that could prove therapeutic are dying for want of patronage. One such is the art of puppetry. The word "puppet" is derived from the Latin word pupa, meaning "doll" or "girl". Puppets came into being in India in the third century A.D. Here it was honed into a theatrical art. It helped to propagate the works of saints and religious leaders, and also depict stories from epics. Later, it spread to South East Asia. The Cambodian puppeteers inspired the Thais.

Java and Bali followed though it didn't catch on in Sumatra. The Malays followed the Siamese and Japanese styles in the nineteenth century.

Gradually, puppets became more sophisticated in appearance, as skilled craftsmen began to make the models. Puppeteers became trained as performers.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, puppet theatres became extremely popular in artistic circles. Writers like George Sands and Goethe organised their own well-prepared puppet shows to entertain their friends. Puppet shows have been mentioned in the literature by Shakespeare, Ben Johnson, and many others.

Basically, there are three kinds of puppets. Shadow puppets are made of translucent leather and coloured vegetable dyes. Buffalo, goat, or sheep skin is treated to become translucent. Limbs are loosely-jointed so that they can be made to move separately. A stick is attached vertically in the middle.

Movement of the stick causes general movements. But for special movements, single strings attached to the limbs are used. These leather puppets are projected on a screen, which is illuminated by a light source placed behind the puppets. The puppeteer manipulates the puppets to form moving shadows on the screen. He also speaks the parts, sings, or is accompanied by music.

String puppets involve puppets that are manipulated by six strings. The performance is on a stage but the puppeteers are never seen. They wear anklets which produce the illusion that the puppets themselves are dancing. The main storyteller recites the storyline, while the puppets perform, and the dialogue and music are provided by the puppeteers.

Rod or stick puppets are constructed around the main central rod. A short horizontal bar serves as the shoulders, from which the upper limbs dangle.

The arms, made of cloth and stuffed with straw or paper, are jointed or manipulated with other thinner rods. These puppets can be the size of a human being. The puppeteer hides behind the puppet and manipulates it. The coordination of the limbs comes only through practice.

Puppetry is a good communication medium. Messages can be propagated in a realistic way. Puppet making and performing is good occupational therapy for convalescents and physically disabled people.

Muscular coordination and manual dexterity improve with effort. However, the best use of this art is that it can provide delightful hours of fun to young and old alike.

1. The word puppet is derived from the Latin word:
(a) doll (b) rod
(c) pupa (d) girl

2. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of the art of puppetry?
(a) It is entertaining for people of all ages.
(b) It is a good therapy for physically challenged people.
(c) A puppeteer is required to manipulate the puppets.
(d) Messages can be propagated in a realistic manner.

3. The above passage is:
(a) factual (b) didactic
(c) literary (d) narrative

4. Limbs of the puppets are loosely-jointed:
(a) to create the illusion of dancing
(b) to allow movement of limbs separately
(c) to make the movements aesthetic
(d) to move the entire body of the puppet

5. The upper limbs of stick puppets are made of:
(a) straw (b) paper
(c) leather (d) cloth

6. Which of the following statements about string puppets is FALSE?
(a) The main storyteller narrates the story.
(b) Puppets wear anklets while dancing.
(c) Six strings are used to manipulate puppets.
(d) The show is performed on a stage.

7. Which of the following statements testifies that puppetry was popular in artistic circles?
(a) Puppets became more sophisticated in appearance.
(b) People spent a huge sum of money to see puppet shows.
(c) Puppeteers were trained to give performances.
(d) Puppetry finds a mention in literature.

8. Where did the art of puppetry first come into being?
(a) Cambodia (b) Japan
(c) India (d) Bali

9. Traditional ways of recreation, such as puppetry, are dying because:
(a) the performers lack skill and training
(b) they do not provide relaxation from stress
(c) the performances are no longer interesting
(d) they do not get the support of patrons

10. A light source is placed behind the shadow puppets so that:
(a) the puppeteer is hidden from view
(b) they are clearly visible in bright light
(c) the puppets can illuminate the screen
(d) moving shadows can be created on the screen

Answer Key

1.	(c)	2.	(c)	3.	(a)	4.	(b)	5.	(d)
6.	(b)	7.	(d)	8.	(c)	9.	(d)	10.	(d)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Passage की शुरुआत में यह बताया गया है कि Puppet शब्द Latin के एक शब्द Pupa से बना है जिसका मतलब गुड़िया है। इसलिए 'c' सही उत्तर होगा।

2. (c) Passage के according puppetry के लाभ में 'हर उम्र के लोगों के लिए मनोरंजन' Physically challenged लोगों के लिए therapy व story के message को spread करना शामिल है। दिए गए विकल्पों में से केवल option 'c' ही ऐसा है जिसे puppetry के लाभ में शामिल नहीं किया जाता है। इसलिए 'c' सही उत्तर होगा।

3. (a) लेखक ने इस passage में puppetry से जुड़े कुछ fact दिए है तो हम कह सकते है कि यह passage factual है। इसलिए 'a' सही उत्तर होगा।

4. (b) पुतलों के हाथों एवं पैरो की पूर्ण हलचल के लिए ढीले joints का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। (Reference para-5) इसलिए 'b' सही उत्तर होगा।

5. (d) Passage के 3rd paragraph के according, Stick puppets के upper limbs कपड़े के बने होते है। इसलिए 'd' सही उत्तर होगा।

6. (b) विकल्प (b) को छोड़कर बाकी सभी विकल्प Passage में दिए गए है। इसलिए 'b' सही उत्तर होगा।

7. (d) दूसरे Paragraph की अंतिम वाक्यों में यह बताया गया है कि Shakespeare और कई कवियों ने अपनी रचनाओं में puppetry का उल्लेख किया है। इसलिए 'd' सही उत्तर होगा।

8. (c) Passage की शुरूआत में यह बताया है कि puppetry की उत्पत्ति सर्वप्रथम भारत में हुई थी। इसलिए 'c' सही उत्तर होगा।

9. (d) कला प्रेमियों के सहयोग की कमी की वजह से आज हमारे परपंरागत मनोरंजन के तरीके जैसे कि puppetry विलुप्त होते जा रहे है। इसलिए 'd' सही उत्तर होगा।

10. (d) Puppet के पीछे एक Light रखी जाती है ताकि उसकी परछाईं Screen पर बन सके। इसलिए 'd' सही उत्तर होगा।

SET-38

You go up a dark, rickety stairwell of a building on a crowded street in Calcutta. You enter a small room. The centre of the room is empty but the corners are stacked with bedrolls, utensils and water bottles. Musical instruments, drums, cymbals and gongs are piled in a corner. Today, the room is filled with the laughter of men and women in colourful attire. Among the happy chorus of congratulations and laughter, the bride Chumki Pal and the groom Sandeep can be seen smiling. They are both blind, as are most of the people surrounding them. Pal is wearing a bright turquoise blue sari. "I know it's blue because people have told me but I can't imagine how it looks. But believe me, when I dream, I dream only in colours," she says. Their romance blossomed when they met as members of Blind Opera, the only one of its kind in the country as well as in Asia.

The 36 spirited members of Blind Opera demonstrate that physical disability is not an obstacle. They enact plays by Rabindranath Tagore, considered challenging even by veteran theatre groups. Blind Opera was launched in 1996 by four theatre aficionados, who took it as a challenge to get together the talents of these visually impaired people. The challenge to present the cast on stage is immense since space management is a problem. To solve this, the directors use ropes to separate the stage and the wings. When the actors step on the rope they know that it is the entrance to the stage. The members cannot see, but they can smell, hear and touch – three elements inherent to any theatre.

At Blind Opera, they "believe that the blind can see. That is, they see in their own way, if not in our way, with the help of these abilities."

For the visually impaired, theatre is the medium for expression of their creative urges. They respond instinctively; they cannot copy anyone else because they cannot see. Their body language tells the story and hence it is very spontaneous. The members have earned kudos from Calcutta audiences.

For the members of the troupe, discovering the language of the body is in a way also a journey of the persona. Coming from diverse backgrounds but bound together by the same disability, they have found an outlet for their creativity through the plays. They do not feel isolated anymore because they can relate to their fellow performers.

There is also a greater purpose behind it: to use theatre to build a community and mainstream the huge number of disabled living in isolation. Together they can be a force to demand better facilities in public life. Blind children should enter the mainstream from the beginning. The big dream of the group is to establish a drama school following the ideal of Tagore's Shantiniketan, offering a platform for creative expression to all those who are economically and socially forced to stay in the periphery. Like Chumki Pal, they all dream in colour.

1. Which of the following is NOT a key element inherent to any theatre?

(a) Sense of touch (b) Sense of smell
(c) Sense of hearing (d) Sense of taste

2. The visually impaired do NOT feel secluded in the Blind Opera group because they can:

(a) play musical instruments together
(b) express their creativity freely
(c) relate to their fellow performers
(d) become economically independent

3. Which of the following statements contradicts the writer's view?
(a) The blind dream in colour despite their disability.
(b) The actors of Blind Opera imitate others easily.
(c) As a united community, the disabled can demand better facilities.
(d) Blind children should enter the mainstream from the beginning. Ans: 2

4. What is the happy occasion mentioned in the beginning of the passage?
(a) A musical show
(b) A laughter show
(c) A wedding
(d) A birthday

5. The greater intent behind Blind Opera is to:
(a) showcase the talent of the visually challenged
(b) popularise the plays of Rabindranath Tagore
(c) bring the disabled into the mainstream
(d) establish a drama school on the lines of Shantiniketan

6. What is the binding factor for the members of Blind Opera?
(a) Their diverse backgrounds
(b) Their love for plays of Tagore
(c) Visual impairment
(d) Their talent for acting

7. The members of Blind Opera demonstrate that:
(a) physical disability is not an obstacle
(b) their talent cannot be tapped
(c) the visually challenged lack expression
(d) blindness is a great hindrance

8. What is the biggest problem in presenting the troupe on stage?
(a) Time management
(b) Spontaneity
(c) Space management
(d) Communication

9. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
(a) The blind can see in their own way.
(b) Blind Opera is one of its kind in the world.
(c) Calcutta audiences have lauded Blind Opera.
(d) Blind Opera was launched in 1996.

10. How do the actors of Blind Opera ascertain they are on stage?
(a) By the ropes used to demarcate the area
(b) By their sense of smell and touch
(c) By their familiarity with the stage
(d) By the cheering of the audience

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (c)
6. (c)	7. (a)	8. (b)	9. (a)	10. (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Passage के according theatre के key elements में sense of touch, smell and hearing शामिल है। दिए गए विकल्पों में से केवल option (d) ऐसा है जो कि किसी भी theatre के key elements की श्रेणी में नहीं आता। इसलिए 'd' सही उत्तर होगा।

2. (c) Blind opera में सभी अभिनयकर्ता नेत्रहीन है तो वे सभी एक दूसरे को महसूस कर सकते है और कोई भी स्वयं को अलग नहीं समझता। इसलिए 'c' सही उत्तर है।

3. (b) Blind Opera के सभी अभिनय करने वाले नेत्रहीन हैं इसलिए कोई भी एक दूसरे की नकल नहीं कर सकता। इसलिए option (b) में दिया गया कथन गलत है।

4. (c) इस passage की शुरूआत में एक शादी का उल्लेख हुआ है। इसलिए 'c' सही उत्तर होगा।

5. (c) Disabled people को मुख्य धारा में लाना ही Blind Opera का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। इसलिए 'c' सही उत्तर होगा।

6. (c) सभी अभिनयकर्ताओं का नेत्रहीन होना एक बाध्यकारी कारक है। इसलिए 'c' सही उत्तर होगा।

7. (a) Blind opera के सदस्यों ने दिखाया की शारीरिक विकलांगता कोई बाधा नहीं है। इसलिए 'a' सही उत्तर होगा।

8. (c) समूह को मंच पर अभिनय करने में सबसे बड़ी बाधा जगह का प्रबंधन है। इसलिए 'c' सही उत्तर होगा।

9. (b) Blind Opera जैसे और भी समूह है इसलिए option (b) का कथन गलत है। इसलिए 'b' सही उत्तर होगा।

10. (a) मंच पर बिछी रस्सी की सहायता से अभिनेता अपनी जगह का पता लगाते है। इसलिए 'a' सही उत्तर होगा।

SET-39

Although pollution of land, sea, and air has been well documented, the latest and the least recognised version is the swelling tide of noise which is engulfing urban as well as rural areas. This has long-term implications on the ecology, health and productivity of a fast developing country like India.

Unlike other pollutants, noise lacks visibility, seldom registering on the consciousness, except as a trifling irritant to be dismissed at will and therefore less likely to be perceived as a threat. Available data indicates that noise does pose a threat to health and is known to have caused a number of complications. Declining productivity among workers in certain industries has been directly correlated with noise levels, particularly those under constant exposure to the menace.

The first-ever survey of the impact of noise on health, conducted by All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), has established that noise not only impairs the physical and psychological functioning of the human organism but also causes nausea, vomiting, pain, hypertension and a lot of other complications, including cardio-vascular complaints.

A study by Post Graduate School of Basic Medical Sciences, Chennai, confirms such conclusions. In 50 per cent of industries, it was found that workmen exposed to higher intensities of noise in occupational capacities were often irritated, short-tempered, and impatient and more likely to resort to agitation and disrupt production. This was true of units in heavy industrial pockets in and around the four metropolitan centres.

Recreational noise, another ugly facet, is becoming more widespread in cities and towns. Loudspeakers are turned at full volume during marriages, festivals, jagrans, musical programmes, particularly at night, without the least consideration for others. Even at 50 dB, sound can awaken a person from a deep slumber. As experiments have shown, loudspeakers with output from 60 to 80 dB cause the pupils of a slumbering person to dilate, with increasing intake of oxygen, resulting in palpitation.

The effect is more pronounced in narrow lanes. TV sets are played at full volume at prime time, invariably disturbing neighbours. Noise making seems to have become the latest status symbol, be it an election campaign or slogan shouting or advertising ownership of a TV set.

1. According to a survey conducted by AIIMS, noise does NOT cause:
(a) hypertension
(b) eye infections
(c) nausea and vomiting
(d) heart related complaints

2. Noise can be differentiated from other pollutants because:
(a) it is prevalent only in the urban areas of the country
(b) it is not detrimental to our health in any way
(c) it does not impact the productivity of the workers in industries
(d) it is regarded as a small irritant which may be easily dismissed

3. Recreational noise is created during:
(a) running of heavy machinery
(b) weddings and festivals
(c) shouting of slogans
(d) discord between agitated workers

4. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
(a) There is a direct correlation between productivity of workers and noise.
(b) Noise pollution is not visible to the eyes.
(c) Several studies have been conducted on air, water and land pollution.
(d) Loudspeakers with low decibel sound can cause palpitations.

5. In what way does noise become a status symbol?
(a) Awakening people from deep sleep
(b) Showing off the loud volume of one's TV
(c) Conducting late night musical shows
(d) Exposing workmen to high intensity sounds

Answer Key

1.	(b)	2.	(d)	3.	(b)	4.	(d)	5.	(b)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) AIIMS के Survey के अनुसार शोर का आँखों पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता। Noise से hypertension, nausea and vomiting, and heart related complaints होते है। इसलिए 'b' सही उत्तर होगा।

2. (d) Passage के according, Noise pollution को बाकी pollution से अलग किया जा सकता क्योंकि यह कम समय के लिए होता है और इसको प्रभावहीन किया जा सकता है। इसलिए 'd' सही उत्तर होगा।

3. (b) Passage के according, शादियों एवं उत्सव के दौरान मनोरंजन के तौर पर शोर-गुल होता है। इसलिए 'b' सही उत्तर होगा।

4. (d) Passage के according, 60 dB से ज्यादा आवाज से घबराहट पैदा होती इसलिए हम कह सकते है option (d) गलत है। इसलिए 'd' सही उत्तर होगा।

5. (b) अपने TV के तेज आवाज का show-off करना एक status का symbol बना गया है। इसलिए 'b' सही उत्तर होगा।

SET - 40

In the late 18th century the Industrial Revolution began to transform life in Britain. Until then, most people lived in the countryside and made their living from farming. By the mid-19th century most people in Britain lived in towns and made their living from mining or manufacturing industries.

In 1712 a man named Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729) made primitive steam engines for pumping water from mines. In 1769 James Watt (1736-1819) patented a more efficient steam engine. In 1785 his engine was adapted to driving machinery in a cotton factory. The use of steam engines to drive machines slowly transformed industry.

Meanwhile, during the 1700s Britain built up a great overseas empire. The North American colonies were lost after the War of Independence 1776-1783. On the other hand, after the Seven Years War 1756-1763, Britain captured Canada and India. Britain also took Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago in the West Indies. In 1707 the Act of Union was passed. Scotland was united with England and Wales. England became part of Great Britain.

Owning land was the main form of wealth in the 18th century. Political power and influence were in the hands of rich landowners. At the top were the nobility. Below them were a class of nearly rich landowners called the gentry. In the early 18th century there was another class of landowners called yeomen who were small landowners, described as farmers of the middle class. However, during the century this class became less and less numerous. However other middle class people such as merchants and professional men became richer and more numerous, especially in the towns.

Below them were the great mass of the population, craftsmen and labourers. In the 18th century probably half the population lived at subsistence or bare survival level.

In the early 18th century England suffered from gin drinking. It was cheap and it was sold everywhere as you did not need a license to sell it. Many people ruined their health by drinking gin.

Sadly, for many poor people drinking gin was their only comfort. The situation improved after 1751 when a tax was imposed on gin.

At the end of the 17th century it was estimated the population of England and Wales was about 5 1/2 million. The population of Scotland was about 1 million. The population of London was about 600,000. In the mid-18th century the population of Britain was about 6 1/2 million. In the late 18th century it grew rapidly and by 1801 it was over 9 million. The population of London was almost 1 million.

During the 18th century, towns in Britain grew larger. Nevertheless, most towns still had populations of less than 10,000. However, in the late 18th century new industrial towns in the Midland and the North of England mushroomed. Meanwhile, the population of London grew to nearly 1 million by the end of the century. Other towns were much smaller. The population of Liverpool was about 77,000 in 1800. Birmingham had about 73,000 people and Manchester had about 70,000. Bristol had a population of about 68,000. Sheffield was smaller with 31,000 people and Leeds had about 30,000 people.

1. Which of the following was NOT a colony of Britain in the West Indies?
(a) Grenada (b) Dominica
(c) Tobago (d) Canada

2. The number of new towns increased in Britain during the 18th century basically because of:
(a) increase in farming
(b) growth of industry
(c) growth of population
(d) increase in mining

3. In the early 18th century, people in England drank a lot of gin because of which of the following reasons?
a. It was cheap.
b. It was easily available.
c. For many poor people drinking gin was their only comfort.
(a) a, b and c all are correct.
(b) Only b and c are correct.
(c) Only a and c are correct.
(d) Only a and b are correct.

4. By the end of the 18th century the population of Britain was:
(a) around 5 1/2 million
(b) almost 6 1/2 million
(c) about 1 million
(d) over 9 million

5. The main theme of the passage is:
(a) expansion of the English Empire in 18th century
(b) towns in 18th century England
(c) habits of Englishmen in 18th century England
(d) society in 18th century England.

6. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
(a) In 18th century England almost half the population consisted of poor people.
(b) In the mid-19th century the towns grew and most people were engaged in mining and manufacturing.
(c) Before the Industrial Revolution, most of the people in England lived in villages and were engaged in agriculture.
(d) After the War of Independence, Britain had colonies in North America.

7. Among the following towns, which had the maximum population?
(a) Bristol (b) Manchester
(c) Birmingham (d) Liverpool

8. Which of the following transformed life in 18th century England?
(a) The Industrial Revolution
(b) Farming and mining
(c) Invention of the steam engine
(d) Making of Great Britain

9. Around what time period did the British capture Canada and India?
(a) 1663-1729 (b) 1776-1783
(c) 1745-1752 (d) 1756-1763

10. In British society, what was the social hierarchy of the following classes from top to bottom?
Select the correct order.
A. Yeomen and merchants
B. Craftsmen and labourers
C. Nobility
D. Gentry
(a) BADC (b) CADB
(c) CDAB (d) DCBA

Answer Key				
1. (d)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (d)	5. (d)
6. (d)	7. (d)	8. (a)	9. (d)	10. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Canada, और West Indies ब्रिटेन की colonies नहीं थी। इसलिए 'd' सही उत्तर होगा।

2. (b) औद्यौगीकरण की वजह से 18वीं सदी में Britain में नये शहर बने। इसलिए 'b' सही उत्तर होगा।

3. (a) Gin सस्ता था easily available था और बहुत सारे लोगों के लिए Gin पीना एकमात्र comfort था। दिये गए सभी statements सही है। इसलिए 'a' सही उत्तर होगा।

4. (d) Passage के according, 18वीं सदी के अन्त तक जनसंख्या 9 million से ज्यादा हो चुकी थी। इसलिए 'd' सही उत्तर होगा।

5. (d) Passage मुख्यत: 18th century में England में society कैसी थी इस बारे में बात करता है। इसलिए इस passage की main theme है – "Society in the 18th century England"।

6. (d) आजादी की लड़ाई के बाद उत्तरी अमेरिका में Britain की कोई colony नहीं थी। इसलिए 'd' सही उत्तर होगा।

7. (d) उपयुक्त options में से Liverpool की जनसंख्या सबसे ज्यादा है।

8. (a) Passage के according, औद्योगिक क्रांति ने 18वीं शताब्दी में England के लोगों की जिंदगी बदली। इसलिए 'a' सही उत्तर होगा।

9. (d) 1756 – 1763 में Britishers ने Canada और India को capture किया।

10. (c) दिए गए British society के class में सबसे पहले Nobility उसके बाद Gentry फिर yeomen and merchants और अंत में craftsmen and labourers आते है।

SET- 41

The severe cyclonic storm, Nisarga, which made a landfall south of Alibag in Maharashtra's Raigad district on Wednesday at 11.30 a.m. is an indication of an increasing frequency of severe cyclones developing in the Arabian Sea in the past decade, a trend that studies have linked to climate change.

In the past two years, there have been seven cyclones in the Arabian Sea, though, according to India Meteorological Department (IMD), the ratio of cyclones in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal — which just witnessed the destructive cyclone Amphan on May 21 — is 1:4.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) last year came out with a special report, Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, in which it said that extreme rainfall and extreme sea level events associated with some tropical cyclones are being seen to have a cascading impact on coastal areas.

"There is emerging evidence for an increase in annual global proportion of Category 4 or 5 tropical cyclones in recent decades," the IPCC report had said.

A category 4 cyclone has a wind speed of 209-251 kmph, and is referred to as an extremely severe cyclonic storm, while a category 5 cyclone has a wind speed of more than 252 kmph, and is referred to as a super cyclone.

The IPCC report refers to a 2017 study led by Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences Program, Princeton University, USA, which found that in 2014 and 2015, post-monsoon extremely severe cyclonic storms (ESCS) were first observed over the Arabian Sea causing widespread damage.

The study had concluded that climate change had led to an increase in the occurrence of ESCSs in the Arabian Sea.

"Our research suggests that cyclones would be more frequent during the post monsoon season (October-December) by a series climate model simulations. However, we didn't find any significant changes in cyclone activity during the pre-monsoon (April-June) season through the climate simulations. It is very difficult to identify if a cyclone (like Nisarga) is generated in line with climate change," said Hiroyuki Murakami, the lead author of the study.

"Coastal hazards will be exacerbated by an increase in the average intensity, magnitude of storm surge, rising mean sea levels and precipitation rates of tropical cyclones," the IPCC report further stated.

1. The passage is mainly focused on:
(a) the effect of climate change on cyclone Nisarga
(b) the research on super cyclones
(c) the link of frequent cyclones with climate change
(d) the frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal

2. The hazards in coastal areas worsen due to the increase in which of the following?
a. Precipitation rate of the cyclone
b. Magnitude of storm
c. The rise of sea level
(a) Only a and c are true
(b) a, b and c all are true
(c) Only b and c are true
(d) Only a and b are true

3. According to the research on cyclones, the frequency of cyclones is expected to be more during:
(a) January-March (b) October-December
(c) April-June (d) July-September

4. Which of the following is a category 4 cyclone?
(a) One with a wind speed of more than 252 kmph
(b) One with a wind speed of 150-208 kmph
(c) One with a wind speed of less than 150 kmph
(d) One with a wind speed of 209-251 kmph

5. Match the words (a, b, c) with their meanings (1, 2, 3).

a. cascading	1. intensify
b. precipitation	2. drop-down
c. exacerbate	3. rainfall

(a) a-3, b-2, c-1 (b) a-2, b-1, c-3
(c) a-2, b-3, c-1 (d) a-1, b-3, c-2

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (b)	4. (d)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) इस Passage में मुख्य रूप से frequent cyclone और climate change की बात कही गई है। इसलिए 'c' सही उत्तर होगा।

2. (b) The hazards in coastal areas worsen due to the increase in precipitation rate of the cyclone, and in the rise of sea level.

Hence option (b) is correct.

दिए गए तीनों statement ही Coastal areas में खतरे बढ़ने के कारण है। इसलिए 'b' सही उत्तर होगा।

3. (b) Passage के according अक्टूबर से दिसम्बर तक cyclones की frequency सबसे ज्यादा रहती है। इसलिए 'b' सही उत्तर होगा।

4. (d) 209 से 251 kmph wind speed वाले cyclone category 4 cyclone होते है। इसलिए 'd' सही उत्तर होगा।

5. (c) Cascading – drop down (पानी का बहना)

Precipitation – rainfall (बारिश)

Exacerbate – intensify (किसी चीज को बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर बोलना या दिखाना)

इसलिए 'c' उत्तर होगा।

SET- 42

The blowout of an Oil India Limited (OIL) gas well in Assam's Tinsukia district last week is causing extensive damage to biodiversity and wildlife in the region, including the endangered hoolock gibbons and Gangetic dolphins.

Baghjan, where the gas well blowout occurred on 27 May, is close to the Dibru-Saikhowa National Park, the Maguri-Motapung wetlands, and the forest villages of Barekuri which are habitat to the hoolock gibbon.

Uncontrollable gas flow is continuing from the gas well.

"What we are seeing is complete horror. Condensed oil is leaking continuously.

The Maguri-Motapung wetlands (an important bird and biodiversity area) is very badly affected. There is a thick layer of crude oil on the water. Fish are dying and some cattle that graze in the adjacent wetlands are also dead," said Mridupaban Phukon, a student and wildlife activist.

"We have been informed by people in Barekuri villages that condensed oil is coating leaves and has started affecting the hoolock gibbon habitat. If not contained immediately the wetlands and national park will be devastated," he said.

Around 650 families have been evacuated from the affected areas and continue to be camped in three relief camps.

"I visited the area on Sunday but it was barricaded. I could see the damage everywhere. Dead fish were floating and the vegetation is brown now. One Gangetic dolphin died soon after the leak.

Usually the Maguri jheel is rich with birdlife, I could hardly spot any birds that day. I appeal for immediate help," said Nabamita Ray, a doctor and wildlife enthusiast.

Oil India's crisis management team (CMT) members have started pumping water through the casing valve. Water is being pumped continuously through the valve into the well head. Oil India has also contacted global experts to control the blowout.The water pumps are being installed in the nearby river (source of water) and pipeline-laying work is in progress.

A blowout is the uncontrolled release of crude oil or natural gas from an oil well or gas well after pressure control systems have failed.

Dibru-Saikhowa has recorded over 40 mammals, 500 species of birds, 104 fish species, 105 butterfly species and 680 types of plants. It harbours tigers, elephants, wild buffalos, leopards, hoolock gibbons, capped langurs, slow lorises, Gangetic dolphins, besides critically endangered bird species such as the Bengal florican, white-winged duck, greater adjutant stork, white-rumped vulture, slender-billed vulture, and the very rare and endemic black-breasted parrotbill. All these are facing threat from the uncontrolled flow of the oil.

1. Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

(a) The blowout of an Oil India Limited (OIL) gas well occurred in Assam's Tinsukia district.
(b) The place where the blowout happened was close to the Dibru-Saikhowa National Park and the Maguri-Motapung wetlands.
(c) Around 650 families from the nearby villages were evacuated from the areas affected by the blowout.
(d) One hoolock gibbon died soon after the leak of the oil from the blowout.

2. Match the words (a, b, c) with their meaning (1, 2, 3).

a. extensive	(a) adjoining
b. adjacent	(b) thickened
c. condensed	(c)widespread

(a) a-2, b-3, c-1 (b) a-3, b-2, c-1
(c) a-1, b-3, c-2 (d) a-3, b-1, c-2

3. The main focus of this report is on:
(a) the damage to the biodiversity and wildlife that the blowout has caused
(b) what a gas well blowout is and how it occurs
(c) the scene created by the gas well blowout
(d) the measures being employed by the gas company to control the blow out

4. Why could Nambita Roy not reach the area to see the damage done by the leaking oil?
(a) The area was barricaded to stop the people to go in as it might be dangerous.
(b) The villagers stopped her from visiting the Maguri jheel.
(c) She was stopped by the forest authorities as she might disturb the animals.
(d) The area was covered with thick slippery oil and it was impossible to walk.

5. Which is the critically endangered bird species found at Dibru-Saikhowa National Park?
(a) Hoolock gibbon (b) Capped langur
(c) Gangetic dolphin (d) Bengal florican

Answer Key				
1. (d)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (a)	5. (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) शुरूआती दौर में तेल ने Hoolock Gibbon पर प्रभाव डालना शुरू किया था। लेकिन किसी की मौत नहीं हुई थी और 'd' statement में दिया है कि एक Hoolock Gibbon की मौत हुई। इसलिए 'd' सही उत्तर होगा।

2. (d) Extensive = widespread (विस्तृत, फैला हुआ)
Adjacent = Adjoining (साथ लगा हुआ)
Condensed = Thickened (गाढा)
इसलिए 'd' सही उत्तर होगा।

3. (a) रिपोर्ट का Focus 'Biodiversity और wild life के damage' पर है। इसलिए 'a' सही उत्तर होगा।

4. (a) Nambita Roy उस Oil leak वाले Area तक नहीं पहुंच सकी क्योंकि उस स्थान को dangerous मान कर barricade कर दिया गया था। इसलिए 'a' सही उत्तर होगा।

5. (d) Bengal florican एक critical endangered प्रजाति का पक्षी है जो Dibru – Saikhowa national park में पाया जाता है। इसलिए 'd' सही उत्तर होगा।

SET- 43

Quarantine and self-isolation need not be monotonous and stifling. They can be the gateway to work, be it in the arts or the sciences, that define the history of the world.

Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, John Milton and Lord Byron used such time to add to their formidable body of work in science and literature. It was not called lockdown in their time, but they spent long spells in isolation, when medicine was not as developed as it is now.

The University of Cambridge, where all four studied, delved into its archives to collate their activities during such periods of isolation centuries ago.

Isaac Newton (Trinity College): Considered Trinity's most accomplished alumni, he exemplified productivity during a pandemic. Like many in Cambridge during the Great Plague of 1655-56, he retreated to the countryside to escape the disease-ridden city and spent two extended periods at his family home in rural Lincolnshire.

Newton thrived in isolation, and later described it as one of the most productive times in his life, finding the space to reflect on and develop his theories on optics, calculus, and the laws of motion and gravity. It was during this time that he conducted his famous prism experiment.

"He bored a hole through his window shutters to produce a single, thin beam of light to pass through two prisms, proving for the first time that prisms did not create colours, but merely separated colours that were already there," the university's researcher, Alisha Matthewson-Grand, wrote.

"Indeed, Newton was so intellectually transformed by his period of isolation that later commentators have referred to his time away from Cambridge as his annus mirabilis, or his 'year of wonders'." Charles Darwin (Christ's College): Darwin's experience with isolation was not the result of a pandemic but his own chronic ill health. He suffered from a myriad of unexplained symptoms, including vertigo, vomiting, cramps, fatigue, anxiety and visual disturbances.

He noted in his autobiography of 1876 that "few persons can have lived a more retired life than we [Darwin and his wife Emma] have done. Besides short visits to the houses of relations, and occasionally to the seaside or elsewhere, we have gone nowhere."

Darwin believed that periods of isolation and ill health helped his career. At home, he was free from the demands placed on other scientists (teaching, administrative work), and thus able to devote himself entirely to research; he wrote: "Ill-health, though it has annihilated several years of my life, has saved me from the distractions of society and amusement."

Lord Byron (Trinity College): In 1811, Lord Byron was forced to quarantine in Malta after returning from a cholera-ravaged Greece. He was furious at the prospect of spending 40 days in lockdown, a measure he considered to be draconian and unnecessary.

While confined, he wrote 'Farewell to Malta', a satirical poem attacking the island for (among other things) "Its smoky towns and cloudy sky" and its "cursed street of stairs". He references his quarantine explicitly in the first verse "Adieu, thou damned'st quarantine / That gave me fever, and the spleen!'.

John Milton (Christ's College): The author of 'Paradise Lost' spent some time away from Cambridge as a first year undergraduate in 1626, when the town was hit by bubonic plague. He was home in London when he wrote Elegia Prima, his first Latin elegy. The work is an early example of his aptitude for verse composition, as well as his impressive flair for comedy.

1. How did periods of isolation and ill health help Darwin in his career?
(a) He was resting and getting cured of his chronic ill health.
(b) He was free to teach and do administrative work.
(c) He was able to devote time to his research.
(d) He and his wife could spend time together and visit their relatives.

2. Who among the following was quarantined during the bubonic plague?
(a) Isaac Newton (b) John Milton
(c) Lord Byron (d) Charles Darwin

3. After reading this passage it can be said that it is:
(a) a short story (b) a newspaper article
(c) a news report (d) an encyclopedic entry

4. Where did Milton spend his time of isolation?
(a) In London (b) At Cambridge
(c) In Malta (d) In Lincolnshire

5. Charles Darwin lived in self-isolation because:
(a) of his chronic ill health
(b) the Great Plague was ravaging England
(c) he wanted to do his research
(d) his city was hit by cholera

6. Lord Byron was a:
(a) researcher (b) teacher
(c) scientist (d) poet

7. The central idea of the passage is that:
(a) some great works have come out of quarantine
(b) scientific theories can be formulated only in quarantine
(c) quarantine is monotonous and stifling
(d) quarantine makes one ill and inactive

8. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
(a) Milton was furious at the prospect of spending 40 days in lockdown, a measure he considered absolutely unnecessary.
(b) Newton and Byron were the alumni of Trinity College, of the Cambridge University.
(c) Newton's period of isolation was his year of wonder as he was intellectually transformed during this time.
(d) Darwin suffered from a number of problems like vomiting, fatigue, cramps, anxiety, etc.

9. Match the words (a, b, c) with their meaning (1, 2, 3).
Words Meaning
a. delved 1. assemble
b. collated 2. dug
c. retreated 3. retired
(a) a-2, b-3, c-1 (b) a-2, b-1, c-3
(c) a-1, b-3, c-2 (d) a-3, b-2, c-1

10. What did Newton prove through his prism experiment?
(a) Light did not have any colours.
(b) Prism merely separated colours that were already there.
(c) It was the prism that created colours in light.
(d) A thin beam of light could pass through a prism

Answer Key

1.	(c)	2.	(b)	3.	(b)	4.	(a)	5.	(a)
6.	(d)	7.	(a)	8.	(a)	9.	(b)	10.	(b)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Isolation के दौरान Darwin अपने Research को समय देने में सक्षम हो पाए जिससे उनकी काफी मदद हुई। इसलिए 'c' सही उत्तर होगा।

2. (b) Bubonic plague के दौरान John Milton quarantine थे। इसलिए 'b' सही उत्तर होगा।

3. (b) यह Passage पढ़ने के बाद हम यह कह सकते है कि यह passage एक news paper article है। इसलिए 'b' सही उत्तर होगा।

ज्यादा details जानने के लिये source of passage वाला hapter अच्छे से पढ़ लें।

4. (a) Milton ने अपने isolation का समय London में बिताया। इसलिए 'a' सही उत्तर होगा।

5. (a) Charles Darwin अपने खराब स्वास्थ्य की वजह से self isolation में थे। इसलिए 'a' सही उत्तर होगा।

6. (d) Lord Bayron एक कवि थे। इसलिए 'd' सही उत्तर होगा।

7. (a) Passage में बताया गया है कि Quarantine के समय कुछ बहुत ही महान कार्य हुए और लेखक Quarantine को negative तरीके से नहीं देखता। इसलिए 'a' सही उत्तर होगा।

8. (a) Lockdown के समय Milton ने अपनी पहली Latin elegy लिखी जिससे पता लगता है कि Milton ने उस समय का सही सदुपयोग किया जिससे यह कहा जा सकता है कि वे Lockdown को लेकर क्रोधित नहीं थे। इसलिए 'a' सही उत्तर है।

ज्यादा details जानने के लिये main idea वाला chapter अच्छे से पढ़ लें।

9. (b) Delve – शहरी खोज – Dig खोदना
Collate – सूचना एकत्र करना – Assemble (एकत्र करना)
Retreat पीछे हटना – Retire (सेना निवृत्त होना)
इसलिए 'b' सही उत्तर होगा।

10. (b) अपने Prism experiment से Newton ने यह सिद्ध किया की prism केवल light के रंगों को अलग-अलग करता है जो कि पहले से मौजूद है न कि रंगों को बनाता है। इसलिए 'b' सही उत्तर होगा।





CPO MAINS 2020

SET- 44

A book by the Indian ambassador in the Netherlands highlights the historical and current exchanges that define the relationship between the two countries. The first book in which Malayalam appears in print is the 'Hortus Malabaricus' (Garden of Malabar), a 12-volume treatise, written in Latin and published in Amsterdam from 1678 to 1693. Compiled over a period of 30 years, under directions from Hendrik van Rheede, a naturalist and colonial administrator, who was at the time the governor of Dutch Malabar, the Hortus Malabaricus gives a comprehensive account of the flora of the Malabar region, along with their properties and detailed sketches. Malayalam appears in this multilingual book, along with other languages that were common currency at the time, including Arabic and Konkani.

The Hortus Malabaricus was an important document of its time, as Venu Rajamony writes in his new book 'India and the Netherlands: Past, Present and Future', "the product of a multinational and multicultural team of botanical experts." Yet, it remained lost to the public until a botany scholar from Calicut, KS Manilal, learned Latin and translated it first into English in 2003 and into Malayalam in 2008. Highlighting such instances of the Indo-Dutch artistic and cultural exchange through the last 400 years was the prime reason why Rajamony, who has been the Ambassador of India to the Netherlands, thought of writing this book. The book was released on 30 September 2019.

The connection between India and the Netherlands begins with the Dutch Golden Age, when the latter was a flourishing centre for commercial and artistic endeavours. Following Spain, Portugal and Great Britain, it also emerged as one of the great maritime nations of the world, establishing a far-flung empire thanks to the ventures of the Dutch East India Company. Over the course of his research for the book, Rajamony says, one of the things that surprised him was how taken the great Dutch master Rembrandt was with Indian miniature paintings, collecting them and even making drawings inspired by them. "I was pleasantly surprised to discover this as Rembrandt is considered an absolute master, who would only have made originals. It is very rare that a master like him would copy other artworks," says Rajamony. According to him, this fact is indicative of the high esteem in which Indian art was held in Europe.

1. "It also emerged as one of the great maritime nations of the world." Here the word 'it' refers to:
(a) The Netherlands (b) Portugal
(c) India (d) Spain

2. The passage is mainly about:
(a) the book written by the Indian ambassador
(b) Rajamony, the Indian ambassador to the Netherlands
(c) the treatise 'Hortus Malabaricus' published in the Netherlands
(d) the historical relationship between India and the Netherlands

3. Which of the following about Rembrant greatly surprised Rajamony and also made him happy?
(a) That Rembrandt was a great Dutch artist
(b) That Rembrandt collected Indian miniature paintings
(c) That Rembrandt, considered as the master, copied the Indian miniature paintings
(d) That Rembrandt had inspired the Indian miniature paintings

4. What inspired Rajamony to write his new book 'India and the Netherlands: Past, Present and Future'?
(a) The rule of the Dutch East India Company over Malabar in the 17th century.
(b) His being the ambassador of India to the Netherlands.
(c) Instances of the Indo-Dutch artistic and cultural exchange through the last 400 years.
(d) The fact that 'Hortus Malabaricus' remained lost to the world for almost three centuries.

5. Which statement is NOT true about 'Hortus Malabaricus'?
(a) It gives a comprehensive account of the life in the Malabar region.
(b) It is a 12-volume treatise, written in Latin.
(c) It was a product of a multinational and multicultural team of botanical experts.
(d) Many languages like Malayalam, Konkani and Arabic appear in the book.

Answer Key

1.	(a)	2.	(d)	3.	(c)	4.	(c)	5.	(a)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) दिए गए sentence में 'it' का प्रयोग 'Netherlands' को refer करने के लिए किया गया है। दिया गया passage, India और Netherlands के बीच Historical और cultural आदान-प्रदान की चर्चा करता है।

2. (d) दिया गया passage, मुख्य रूप से India और Netherlands के बीच ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान के बारे में है, जिसमें 'Hortus Malabaricus' publication और Dutch masters द्वारा Indian art की सराहना शामिल है। इन आदान-प्रदानों को उजागर करने के उदाहरण के रूप में Indian Ambassador द्वारा लिखित पुस्तक का उल्लेख किया गया है।

3. (c) वह Fact जिसे सुनकर Rajamony को बहुत आश्चर्य और प्रसन्नता हुई, वह यह है कि महान Dutch master Rembrandt ने Indian miniature paintings को collect किया और उनसे प्रेरित होकर drawings भी बनाए

4. (c) Passage के according, पिछले 400 वर्षों के दौरान Indo-Dutch कलात्मक और सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान के उदाहरणों ने Rajamony को अपनी किताब लिखने के लिए प्रेरित किया।

5. (a) 'Hortus Malabaricus' के बारे में यह statement सही नहीं है कि यह Malabar region में जीवन का व्यापक विवरण देता है। इसके बजाय, यह Malabar क्षेत्र की वनस्पतियों के साथ-साथ उनके गुणों और विस्तृत रेखाचित्रों का एक व्यापक विवरण प्रदान करता है।

SET- 45

First, thousands of flamingos coloured the Talawe wetlands near NRI Complex in Navi Mumbai pink during the lockdown, their numbers bolstered by the sheer lack of human activity. Now, the water in part of the wetland itself has turned pink, probably due to an explosive blooming of red algae that thrives in saline water, especially as the summer picks up and the wetland loses water.

The deep pink water, located towards the south-eastern end of the wetland, was spotted on14 May 2020. The pink water was not there till late last week. The bloom has been identified as a rare and first-of-its-kind occurrence for Mumbai Metropolitan Region by Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) that plans to take samples of the water for study. However, a local resident, Seema Tania from NRI Complex, Seawoods, said she had spotted the pink wash across a much larger area at the same creek in 2016. "Almost 500-600m patch of the creek turned bright pink and we thought chemicals had been dumped in the creek," she said.

BNHS and independent microbiologists presume that the colour is from microscopic algae. "Owing to high salinity in the area, it looks like an algal bloom. Our researchers have never witnessed something like this along Mumbai's creeks," said Deepak Apte, director, BNHS. "Around the world, such a phenomena has been observed regularly with red algae but it has to be investigated how it has appeared along the Mumbai creek."

Flamingos are known to feed on this algae, crustaceans, shrimp, and aquatic plants, which gives them the pink colour, said Apte. Dr P Sathiyaselvam, assistant director (wetland conservation), BNHS said, "This is clearly an algal bloom. We have observed the same at the northern portion of Chilika Lake (in Odisha) during early winter months over the years, and also towards the northern end of wetlands in Thoothukudi in Tamil Nadu." "This is a natural phenomenon. Vigorous growth of algae or bacteria having beta-carotene gives this type of characteristic colouration to the water. It is also related to increased evaporation, salinity, and the current hot and humid weather conditions," said Rahul Khot, assistant director (in-charge of the flamingo monitoring program).

Ornithologist, naturalist and writer Sunjoy Monga said a similar discolouration of water with a pink hue was witnessed at a flamingo habitat in Porbandar in May 2007. "This happened at the edges of the creek cramped with flamingos with high salinity displaying a pinkish maroon wash to it." A similar example of what has been observed in Navi Mumbai was recently witnessed across a massive stretch at the Edgars Creek in Melbourne, Australia, that started on 10 Mayand intensified subsequently. The source of the pink water is being investigated, the Epoch Times reported. Other examples of changing water colour to pink across a much larger area has been observed at Cameron Falls in Waterton Lakes National Park, Canada and the Dead Sea, a salt lake between Israel and Jordan, to name a few.

1. The main theme of the passage is:
(a) how the flamingos get their pink colour
(b) why the water in some parts of Mumbai wetland has turned pink
(c) what the flamingos feed on
(d) where the phenomenon of pink water occurs in the world

2. Which of the following individuals thinks that the presence of beta-carotene in the algae gives the water its pink colour?
(a) Rahul Khot (b) Dr. P Sathiyaselvam
(c) Sunjoy Monga (d) Deepak Apte

3. After reading the passage, it can be inferred that the:
(a) water in Talawe wetland turned pink because of flamingos
(b) scientists are unaware of the occurrence of red algae bloom
(c) phenomenon of algal bloom is unique to Mumbai
(d) source of pink water at Edgar's creek has not yet been determined

4. Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?
(a) Similar discolouration of water with a pink hue was witnessed at a flamingo habitat in Porbandar in May 2007.
(b) Similar phenomenon was recently witnessed across a massive stretch at the Edgars Creek in Melbourne, Australia.
(c) The phenomenon of pink water has been seen in Chilika lake, Odisha and Thoothukudi in Tamil Nadu also.
(d) The phenomenon of pink water has occurred in Mumbai wetland for the first time.

5. The explanation for the pink water, as given by most scientists, is that it is due to:
(a) the chemicals dumped in the creek
(b) an explosion of red algae blooming in the saline water
(c) shrimps, crustaceans and some aquatic plants
(d) highly humid and hot weather conditions

Answer Key				
1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4. (d)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Passage का मुख्य विषय है - Mumbai के Talawe Wetlands के कुछ हिस्सों में गुलाबी पानी की घटना का होना, तथा इसका अपने आप में दुर्लभ होना।

2. (a) Flamingo monitoring programme के प्रभारी assistant director, Rahul Khot का मानना है कि algae (शैवाल) में beta-carotene की उपस्थिति पानी को गुलाबी रंग प्रदान करती है। उनके अनुसार, यह बढ़ते वाष्पीकरण लवणता और वर्तमान मौसम की स्थिति से संबंधित एक प्राकृतिक घटना है।

3. (d) Australia के मेलबर्न में Edgar's creek में गुलाबी पानी के source का अभी तक पता नहीं चला है। दिया गया passage, यह mention करता है कि गुलाबी पानी के source का पता लगाने के लिए investigation की जा रही है।

4. (d) गुलाबी पानी की घटना Mumbai wetland में पहली बार हुई है। Passage के according यह कथन सत्य नहीं है, क्योंकि एक स्थानीय निवासी ने 2016 में उसी creek पर एक बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र में गुलाबी धूल (pink wash) देखा था।

5. (b) ज्यादातर scientists के according, Navi Mumbai के पास Talawe Wetlands में गुलाबी पानी, लाल शैवाल की अधिकता के कारण हो सकता है, जो खारे पानी में पनपता है।

SET-46

Love of power is, perhaps, an even stronger motive than fear in enticing nations to pursue irrational policies. Although individual boastfulness is considered to be bad manners, national boastfulness is admired at any rate, by the compatriots of those who practise it. Throughout history, great nations have been led to disaster by unwillingness to admit that their power had limits. World conquest has been a will-o'-the-wisp by which one nation after another has been led to its downfall. Hitler's Germany is the most recent example. Going backwards in time, we find many other examples, of which Napoleon, Genghis Khan, and Attila are the most noteworthy. When Khrushchev threatens to obliterate the West, I am reminded of past examples of a similar folly.

To spread ruin, misery and death throughout one's own country as well as that of the enemy is the act of madmen. If East and West could cease their enmity, they could devote their scientific skill to their own welfare, to living without the burden of fear that only their own folly has caused. For it is in the hearts of men that the evil lies. The trouble lies in the minds often, and it is in enlightening the minds of men that the cure must be sought.

There are those who say: 'War is part of human nature, and human nature cannot be changed. If war means the end of man, we must sigh and submit.' This is always said by those whose sigh is hypocritical. It is undeniable that there are men and nations to whom violence is attractive, but it is not the case that anything in human nature makes it impossible to restrain such men and nations. Individuals who have a taste for homicide are restrained by the criminal law, and most of us do not find life intolerable because we are not allowed to commit murders. The same is true of nations. Sweden has never been at war since 1814.

None of the Swedes that I have known has shown any sign of suffering from thwarted instinct for lack of war. Political contests in a civilized country often raise just the kind of issues that would lead to war if they were between different nations. Not long ago, private disputes were often settled by duels, and those who upheld duelling maintained that its abolition would be contrary to human nature. They forgot, as present upholders of war forget, that what is called 'human nature' is, in the main, the result of custom and tradition and education, and, in civilized men, only a very tiny fraction is due to primitive instinct. If the world could live for a few generations without war, war would come to seem as absurd as duelling has come to seem to us.

1. Match the words with their closest meanings.

a. obliterate	1. fraudulent
b. entice	2.eradicate
c. hypocritical	3. lure

(a) a-3, b-2, c-1 (b) a-2, b-1, c-3
(c) a-2, b-3, c-1 (d) a-1, b-3, c-2

2. According to the passage, war would seem absurd to us if:
(a) we have political contests among nations
(b) we impose limitations on the people through law
(c) we settle our disputes by organising duels
(d) we could live without fighting wars for a few years

3. In this passage the author:
(a) thinks that man's nature is unchangeable
(b) doesn't think that there is any element in human nature that cannot be curbed
(c) suggests that man's instinct for fighting can find expression in duels
(d) explains that by nature man is fond of war

4. Many countries have been led to their downfall because their leaders:
(a) have not accepted that their powers have limits
(b) have not been very capable
(c) have under-estimated their power
(d) have boasted of their scientific skills

5. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
(a) If nations could forget their enmity they could live in peace without fear.
(b) Homicidal tendencies of people can be restrained by criminal laws.
(c) War cannot be eradicated from the world because it is in the human nature.
(d) As far as war is concerned, the trouble lies in the minds of men.

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (a)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) यहाँ a-2, b-3, c-1 सही क्रम है।
Obliterate (मिटाना) - Eradicate (जड़ से मिटाना)
Entice (फुसलाना, बहकाना) - Lure (ललचाना, लुभाना)
Hypocritical (पाखंडी, कपटी) - Fraudulent (बेईमान, कपटपूर्ण)

2. (d) Passage के according, war (युद्ध) उतना ही बेतुका प्रतीत होगा जितना कि द्वंद्वयुद्ध (dueling), अगर दुनिया कुछ पीढ़ियों तक युद्ध के बिना रह सके।
अत: यहाँ "We could live without fighting wars for a few years." सही answer है।

3. (b) Author का तर्क है कि सिर्फ डर नहीं, बल्कि सत्ता का प्यार, अक्सर देशों को बेतुकी या तर्कहीन नीतियों का पालन करने के लिए प्रेरित करता है, जिससे सिर्फ विनाश होता है। हालांकि author का मानना है कि human nature (मानव स्वभाव) fix नहीं है और शिक्षा तथा बदलते सामाजिक मानदंड़ों के माध्यम से हिंसा पर अंकुश लगाया जा सकता हैं

4. (a) Passage के according, कई देशों के नेताओं ने यह स्वीकार करने से इंकार कर दिया है कि उनकी शक्ति की सीमाएं है, क्योंकि वे सत्ता के प्यार और राष्ट्रीय घमंड से पुरी तरह मोहित थे।

5. (c) "War cannot be eradicated from the world because it is in the human nature." यह कथन सत्य नहीं है। Passage में author का तर्क है कि human nature, काफी हद तक रीति-रिवाज, परंपरा और शिक्षा से आकार लेती है और यदि देश अपनी शत्रुता को दूर करने और शांति की दिशा में काम करने के इच्छुक हैं तो युद्ध को रोका जा सकता है।

SET-47

Western MP has received 1,335.4 millimetres of average rainfall from June 1 to September 25, 58% more than the region's historical normal of 845.3 mm for this period. However, the real story lies in the month-wise figures. In June, the opening month of the south-west monsoon season, the rains were actually 25.6% below the long-period average. In July, they were 31.2% above average. That surplus rose to 63.6% in August, while a whopping 158% more, so far in September.

The monsoon has taken its toll mainly on soyabean. According to the Union agriculture ministry's data, a total area of 113.449 lakh hectares (Ih) has been planted under this leguminous oilseed in the current kharif season, with the bulk of it accounted for by MP (55.16 Ih), Maharashtra (39.595 Ih) and Rajasthan (10.608 Ih). Within MP, the main soyabean- growing districts are Ujjain, Dewas, Indore, Dhar, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Sehore and Vidisha. The crop in low-lying areas is the one that has been worst affected.

"Farmers who had sown early-maturity (80-90 days duration) varieties such as JS 9560 and JS 2034 just after mid-June will take the biggest hit. Their crop would already have matured; the longer it remains in the field, the more the chances of the grain rotting. Also, these farmers will not be able to save this grain for using as seed next year," admits V S Bhatia, director of the Indian Institute of Soyabean Research at Indore.

On the other hand, longer-duration varieties maturing in 95-105 days, like JS 20-69, NRC 86 and JS 97-52, are unlikely to suffer major yield loss, as their grain is not fully ripe yet for harvesting. Moreover, since the rains were poor in June, much of sowing anyway took place in July, thereby further reducing the likelihood of damage. "The vegetative growth and pod formation has been very good. As of now, the overall loss may be 10-15% and the areas where the crop is still good should compensate for those badly impacted," adds Bhatia.

1. Why would the farmers who sowed their crop in June be the worst hit?
(a) They had sowed a late maturing variety of soyabean.
(b) They sowed their crop in low lying areas.
(c) When they sowed their crop there wasn't enough rain.
(d) Their crop would already be mature and could rot in the rain.

2. Which of the following is a short-duration variety of soyabean maturing in 80-90 days?
(a) JS 9560 (b) NRC 86
(c) JS 97-52 (d) JS 20-69

3. Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?
(a) The longer-duration variety of soya bean will not suffer much due to this excessive rain.
(b) The rainfall in June was poor in MP.
(c) In July, the rainfall was 63.6% above average.
(d) The crops in low-lying areas were worst affected by rains.

4. This passage is mainly about:
(a) the varieties of soya bean grown in MP
(b) the rainfall from June to September in MP
(c) the growth of soya bean in MP
(d) the impact of rains on the soya bean crop in MP

5. In which month, according to the passage, has the rainfall been the maximum?
(a) June (b) July
(c) September (d) August

Answer Key				
1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (d)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) जिन किसानों ने June में अपनी फसल बोई थी और JS 9560 तथा JS 2034 जैसी early maturity varieties का विकल्प चुना था, वे सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित होंगें, क्योंकि उनकी फसलें पहले ही परिपक्व हो चुकी होगी और लंबे समय तक खेतों में रहेंगी, जिससे बारिश की वजह से खेतों में ही खराब हो जाएंगी।

2. (a) दिया गया passage कहता है कि V.S. Bhatia के अनुसार, JS 9560 एक छोटी अवधि की Soya bean की variety है जो 80-90 दिन में पक कर तैयार हो जाती है।

3. (c) "In July, the rainfall was 36.6% above average". यह statement दिए गए passage के अनुसार सही नहीं है। Passage के अनुसार, July में rainfall औसत से 31.2% अधिक थी।

4. (d) दिया गया passage, mainly MP में soya bean की फसल पर वर्षा के प्रभाव के बारे में है। इसमें month-wise data और सबसे अधिक प्रभावित होने वाली soya bean की किस्मों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है।

5. (c) Passage के according, अधिकतम वर्षा September के महीने में हुई है, जो कि इस समय के लिये ऐतिहासिक है, क्योंकि यह 158% अधिक है।

SET-48

Panchen Lama was just six years old when he was allegedly abducted by the Chinese government on 17 May 1995, along with his family members, after he was recognised by the Dalai Lama as the reincarnation of the 10th Panchen Lama.

On the 25th anniversary of his disappearance, the Tibetan government-in-exile on Sunday demanded China to release the 11th Panchen Lama Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, considered to be a reincarnation of Bodhisattva Amitabha.

In a statement issue here, the President of the exiled government, Lobsang Sangay, said China's abduction of the Panchen Lama and forcible denial of his religious identity and the right to practice in his monastery is not only a violation of religious freedom but also a gross violation of human rights.

After orchestrating the disappearance of the 11th Panchen Lama, Sangay alleged that China, a self-declared atheist government and infamous for its persecution of religious groups, placed a young boy, Gyaltsen Norbu, as their own 11th Panchen Lama.

"This politically-motivated action failed, however, to displace the position of the true Panchen Lama from the hearts and minds of the Tibetan people. For Tibetans and Buddhists around the world, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima will always be the true Panchen Lama," he added. Today marks the 25th anniversary of the 11th Panchen Lama's disappearance, said Sangay, adding that 25 years is a significant time in an individual's life.

He said the communist government must honour its claim of ethnic harmony in China by fulfilling the aspirations of the Tibetan people.

"It must right the wrong and release the 11th Panchen Lama along with his family, Chadrel Rinpoche, and all Tibetans unjustly imprisoned," he said while appealing to the international community to make a concerted effort to press China to release Nyima and resolve the critical human rights situation in Tibet.

1. What is the real name of the Panchen Lama imprisoned by China?
(a) Gyaltsen Norbu
(b) Lobsang Sangay
(c) Bodhisattva Amitabha
(d) Gedhun Choekyi Nyima

2. "This politically-motivated action failed." Which action is being referred to here?
(a) Placing of Gyaltsen Norbu as the 11th Panchen Lama by China
(b) Persecution of religious groups by the Chinese government
(c) Abduction of Panchen Lama along with his family
(d) Imprisonment of Chadrel Rinpoche and other Tibetans

3. After reading this passage, it can be inferred that it is:
(a) an appeal
(b) an article
(c) a government statement
(d) a news item

4. What is the demand of the Tibetan Government-in-exile?
(a) China should place Gyaltsen Norbu as the 11th Panchen Lama.
(b) China should release the 11th Panchen Lama along with his family.
(c) China should recognise Panchen Lama as the reincarnation of Bodhisattva.
(d) China should celebrate the 25th anniversary of the 11th Panchen Lama's disappearance.

5. Select the option which is NOT true.
The abduction of Panchen Lama and his family by China is an act of:
(a) violation of religious freedom of Tibetans
(b) establishing ethnic harmony
(c) persecution of a religious group
(d) gross violation of human rights

Answer Key				
1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) जिस Panchen Lama को Dalai Lama ने 10 वें Panchen Lama के पुनर्जन्म के रूप में मान्यता दी थी, और जिसे Chinese government द्वारा कथित रूप से अगवा कर लिया गया था, उसका नाम Gedhun Choekyi Nyima है।

2. (a) यहाँ जिस action (कार्यवाही) की बात हो रही है, वह है Chinese government द्वारा Gyaltsen Norbu को 11 वें Panchen Lama के द्वारा में नियुक्त करना, कथित रूप से असली Panchen Lama का अपहरण करने के बाद।

3. (d) Passage पढ़ने के बाद यह पता चलता है कि यह एक news item है, क्योंकि यह 11 वें Panchen Lama के गायब होने की 25 वीं anniversary पर report करता है और इसमें निर्वासित तिब्बती सरकार के बयान शामिल हैं, जो Human rights violations के लिए China की निंदा करते हैं।

4. (b) Tibetan government-in-exile (निर्वासित तिब्बती सरकार) की मांग है कि 11 वें Panchen Lama Gedhun Chokeyi Nyima को रिहा करे, जिनका 17 मई 1995 को 6 साल की उम्र में कथित रूप से Chinese government द्वारा उनके परिवार सहित अपहरण कर लिया गया था।

5. (b) "The abduction of Panchen Lama and his family by China is an act of establishing ethnic harmony." यह कथन passage के according सही नहीं है।

Passage कहता है कि China द्वारा Panchen Lama का अपहरण धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता तथा मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन है।

Space for self Notes:-

08 CHAPTER

EXERCISES

8.2 Expected Questions

Direction: Read the following passage carefully and choose the most appropriate answer to the question out of the four alternatives.

SET-1

More than half of US adults, over 128 million people have tried marijuana, despite it being an illegal drug under federal law. Nearly 600,000 Americans are arrested for marijuana possession annually - more than one person per minute. Public support for legalising marijuana went from 12% in 1969 to 66% today. Recreational marijuana, also known as adult-use marijuana, was first legalised in Colorado and Washington in 2012. Proponents of legalising recreational marijuana say that it will add billions to the economy, create hundreds of thousands of jobs, free up scarce police resources, and stop the huge racial disparities in marijuana enforcement. They contend that regulating marijuana will lower street crime, take business away from the drug cartels, and make marijuana use safer through required testing, labeling, and child-proof packaging.

They say marijuana is less harmful than alcohol, and that adults should have a right to use it if they wish. Opponents of legalising recreational marijuana say that it will increase teen use and lead to more medical emergencies including traffic deaths from driving while high. They contend that revenue from legalisation falls far short of the costs in increased hospital visits, addiction treatment, environmental damage, crime, workplace accidents, and lost productivity. They say that marijuana use harms the user physically and mentally, and that its use should be strongly discouraged, not legalised. Mexican immigrants entered the United States in record numbers following the 1910 Mexican Revolution. They reportedly introduced Americans to smoking marijuana for recreational purposes. Around the same time, sailors and West Indian immigrants brought marijuana from the Caribbean into North America via New Orleans. In the 1920s and 1930s, recreational cannabis use became associated with jazz music, and the famous trumpet player Louis Armstrong was an early advocate for marijuana.

The legal marijuana industry generated $7.2 billion in economic activity in 2016, and added millions of dollars in federal taxes paid by cannabis businesses. One study on adult-use marijuana in Nevada projected $7.5 billion in economic activity over the first seven years of legalization, including $1.7 billion in labour income. Marijuana use harms more than just the person using the drug. Societal costs of marijuana use include paying for increased emergency room visits, medical care, and addiction treatment for the uninsured; more victims of drugged driving accidents; increased crime; and a negative impact on health from second-hand smoke.

1. Which of the following is the MOST suitable title for the given passage?

(a) Recreational Marijuana, a curse or boon

(b) Marijuana and the rising crimes in high schools

(c) Scanty of Marijuana in the US

(d) Medical and health aspects of Marijuana

2. How can 'legalising marijuana' be beneficial to the economy?

(a) drug cartels can earn more money through it if it gets legalised

(b) legalising or banning marijuana doesn't affect the economy, so it's not much beneficial to the economic point of view

(c) it can create hundreds of thousands of jobs and free up scarce police resources

(d) marijuana is less harmful than alcohol and other beverages

3. Match the words with their meanings.

Words: a. contend, b. racial, c. scarce

Meanings: 1. assert, 2. meagre, 3. ethnic

(a) a-2, b-3, c-1 (b) a-3, b-2, c-3

(c) a-1, b-3, c-2 (d) a-1, b-2, c-3

4. What was the purpose of Mexican immigrants introducing Marijuana in the US?

(a) They introduced Marijuana as recreational purposes

(b) They brought Marijuana and introduced it for military purposes

(c) They brought Marijuana in the US because it was illegal at the time in Mexico

(d) They introduced Marijuana in the US only for medical purposes

5. Which of the following is NOT advocated by the proponents of Marijuana for its legalisation?

(a) Marijuana is less harmful than alcohol and adults should have a right to use it if they wish

(b) Marijuana lowers street crimes.

(c) Marijuana causes lesser medical emergencies including traffic deaths.

(d) It can help the economy of a country grow.

Answer Key									
1.	(a)	**2.**	(c)	**3.**	(c)	**4.**	(a)	**5.**	(c)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Given passage में marijuana के pros and cons (advantages and disadvantages) के बारे में बात कही गई है इसलिए हम कह सकते है कि "Recreational Marijuana whether a curse or boon" ही दिए गए passage के लिए appropriate title होगा।

Passage में एक point है जो कि marijuana के medical and health aspect के बारे में बताता है परंतु यह passage का center point नहीं है इसलिए हम यह कह सकते है कि option (a) correct answer है।

2. (c) Passage में marijuana के economic perspective पर जोर देकर उसको legal करने की बात कही गई है–

Marijuana पर control लगाने से street crime कम होगा and drug cartels का business भी कम होगा।

इसलिए (c) correct answer होगा

3. (c) Contend - assert, racial - ethnic, and scarce - meager.

Contend (v.) - किसी argument में किसी एक बात का समर्थन करना, (बहस करना)

- **Assert** (v.) - किसी fact belief को
- **Confidently** - forcefully बताना, (दावा करना)
- **Racial** (adj.) - किसी जाति से related (जातीय)
- **Ethnic** (adj.) - किसी जाति विशेष से संबंधित
- **Meager** (adj.) - अपर्याप्त
- **Scarce** (adj.) - little, insignificant (कम)

ऊपर दिए हुए meanings के according words का सही pair option (c) में है इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

4. (a) Passage में recreational (मनोरंजन) purpose के लिए US में marijuana introduce करने वाले Mexican immigrants के बारे में बताया गया है। अत: सही option (a) है।

5. (c) Passage के according, marijuana को legal करने के विरोधियों (opponents) का कहना है कि यह medical emergencies & traffic deaths को बढ़ाता हैं इसलिए option (c) का कथन गलत है। अत: सही option (c) है।

SET-2

While efforts are ongoing to mitigate global warming, climate change is already impacting people's lives. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report 2022 says that Climate change is affecting nature, people's lives and infrastructure everywhere. Its dangerous and pervasive impacts are increasingly evident in every region of our world. These impacts are hindering efforts to meet basic human needs and they threaten sustainable development across the globe. Crucially, the IPCC says that whichever scenario unfolds, global warming will continue for at least several decades, along with rising sea levels. Which is why, as well as focusing on cutting greenhouse gases countries must also work on their climate adaptation strategies. Cutting greenhouse gas emissions can slow the pace of global warming, and this is known as mitigation. The IPCC says that greenhouse gas emissions must peak by 2025 and then rapidly decline if further warming is to be limited.

Many countries have committed to the 2015 Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to around 1.5C above pre-industrial levels, and efforts are already underway to de-carbonize sectors of the global economy like heavy industry. However, it is clear that the world must also take urgent action to adapt to the current and near-future impacts of climate change, which it is too late to avoid. The IPCC says that adaptation to climate change means adjusting our behaviour (where we choose to live; the way we plan our cities and settlements) and adapting our infrastructure (greening of urban areas for water storage). Examples of adaptation could be building roads and bridges that can withstand higher temperatures and more powerful storms, reinforcing coastal defence systems and switching to drought-resistant crops.

In the past decade, several countries have already developed National Adaptation plans under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Parties to the Paris Agreement committed to adapting and building resilience. For example, wealthier countries are obligated to provide $100 billion a year in international climate finance. Although global awareness of climate risks has increased, and that adaptation is required to reduce them, much more needs to be done. This was recently confirmed in a report by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which found that current adaptation efforts are not keeping pace with the growing risks. The Adaptation Gap Report 2022: Too Little, Too Slow - Climate adaptation failure puts world at risk, says that as climate impacts intensify, nations need to dramatically increase funding and actions to help vulnerable nations and communities adapt.

1. **After reading the given passage, it can be inferred that it is -**
   (a) a news item (b) a research report
   (c) a hoax news (d) a magazine article
2. **Why is it necessary for countries to work on their climate adaptation strategies?**
   (a) climate change is making governments to donate funds to developing countries
   (b) climate change has been a distorted orientation according to scientists and it's necessary to have policies to fight back
   (c) climate impacts are hindering efforts to meet basic human needs
   (d) industries are not able to provide sustainable economic help for governments
3. **Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "Vulnerable"?**
   (a) unsusceptible (b) secure
   (c) productive (d) endangered
4. **Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the given passage?**
   (a) Adaptation to climate change means adjusting our behaviour
   (b) Cutting greenhouse gas emissions can slow the pace of global warming
   (c) Wealthier countries are obligated to provide certain amount of finance for climate
   (d) A few countries have already developed National Adaptation
5. **Which of the following is not an example of climate adaptation?**
   (a) building roads and bridges that can withstand higher temperatures
   (b) reinforcing coastal defence systems
   (c) rising sea levels across the globe
   (d) switching to drought-resistant crops

Answer Key

1. (b)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Passage को पढ़ने के बाद यह निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है कि यह एक research report है, जो कि IPCC के द्वारा लाई गई है। इसलिए सही answer (b) है।

See chapter "source of the passage" for more...

2. (c) Passage में बताया गया है कि climate impact basic human needs को पूरा करना मुश्किल बना रहे हैं और world में sustainable development के लिए खतरा पैदा कर रहे हैं। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

3. (d) Vulnerable का meaning है- जिसको easily attack या harm किया जा सकता है चाहे physically या emotionally, इसलिए endangered इसका synonym होगा अत: सही answer option (d) है।

Extra information:- given options का meaning नीचे दिया है।

Unsusceptible (adj.) - जो कि किसी particular thing से easily influenced (प्रभावित) न हो।

Secure (adj.) - निश्चित ही safe & किसी प्रकार के डर से दूर

Productive (adj.) - ज्यादा मात्रा में और अच्छा result देने वाला।

4. (d) Passage के according, several (कुछ) countries already climate change पर National Adaption plan develop कर चुके हैं। Option (d) का statement wrong हैं इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

5. (c) Passage के according, climate adaption के example इस प्रकार है- ऐसे roads & bridges बनाना जो high temperature & powerful storms को झेल सकें, coastal defence system को strong करना। Drought resistant (सूखा प्रतिरोधी) crop (फसल) को अपनाना। केवल Rising sea level इसका example नहीं है इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

SET-3

Our world population has now reached 8 billion. From now on, it's 8 billion and counting. We find that the world has grown smaller and the world's people have become almost one community. We are also being drawn together by the grave problems we face: overpopulation, dwindling natural resources, and an environmental crisis that threaten the very foundation of existence on this small planet we share. I believe that to meet the challenge of our times, human beings will have to develop a greater sense of universal responsibility. Each of us must learn to work not just for his or her own self, family or nation, but for the benefit of all humankind. Universal responsibility is the real key to human survival. It is the best foundation for world peace, the equitable use of natural resources, and the proper care of the environment. Population Communication is actively working on prescribing actions to achieve replacement-size families by improving the status of women, guaranteeing quality family planning services, and reinforcing a human rights approach to reproductive health and family planning.

When Population Communication was founded in 1977, the world's population was close to four billion. The UN declared the 8th billion arrived on November 14 but no reference to overpopulation. When I was born in August 1938 the world had 2.2 billion. A child born today who lives to 80 or 90 years old will be on a planet in which 6 billion more humans will die than when I was born. Gas and oil will peak and begin to decline to zero, coal will take a little bit longer. From 1966 to 1985 I got 90 heads of government to sign a statement in support of population stabilization.

Today the UN, donors, NGOs, and foundations are discounting or ignoring the population problem. I started my career in Egypt as a soil scientist in 1960, switched to family planning in Japan as a Pathfinder in 1962, joined the Population Council in the Republic of China in 1964, Turkey in 1966, and from 1969 to 75 advised the government of Iran on the structure of a family planning program that eventually reached the 2-child family. No Vacancy is that rare chronicle of sobering optimism in a world accustomed to thinking of population as a dilemma with little hope for positive change. The aim of The Overpopulation Project (TOP) is to study and highlight the environmental impacts of overpopulation, including humane policies to end population growth around the world. Initiated in 2017 with a generous two-year grant from the Global Challenges Foundation, TOP plans to continue its work through donations from supporters.

1. Which of the following can be inferred after reading the given passage?

(a) there is no current reference to overpopulation yet

(b) natural resources are abundant for the world

(c) coal could get diminished even before oil and gas

(d) one should learn to work for himself to make the world better

2. According to the author, what needs to be done in order to meet the challenge of our times?

(a) we will have to develop a sense of global responsibility

(b) as a human being one needs to think about oneself

(c) each of us must learn to work independently

(d) independent responsibility is the real key to human survival

3. What is the aim of the overpopulation project?

(a) assess fossil fuels and make them available for next generations

(b) to make the world aware of climate impacts across the world

(c) only to appraise the world population every decade

(d) to study and highlight the environmental impacts of overpopulation

4. Which of the following is similar in meaning to the word 'Dilemma'?

(a) Perplexity (b) Evolution

(c) Crowded (d) Melancholy

5. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the given passage?

(a) Environmental crisis is affecting the very existence of human beings.

(b) Population communication is working on prescribing actions to achieve replacement-size families by improving the status of both men and women.

(c) The author seems to have started his career as a soil scientist.

(d) The overpopulation project still work through donations.

Answer Key									
1.	(a)	**2.**	(a)	**3.**	(d)	**4.**	(a)	**5.**	(b)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) जिस statement में कहा गया है कि 'अभी तक overpopulation का कोई real reference नहीं है' वही correct answer है।

Passage में overpopulation और natural resources के धीरे-धीरे कम होने की बात कही गई है, लेकिन जैसे ही world population 8 billion hit हुई, UN ने declare किया कि 8 billion 14th November को hit की but फिर भी overpopulation का कोई reference नहीं है। बाकी options में passage में जो कहा गया है उसके opposite बताया गया है।

इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

2. (a) According to the given passage, हमारे time के challenges को पूरा करने या उससे deal करने के लिए हमें global responsibility का sense develop करने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

3. (d) Overpoplution project का aim, overpopulation के environmental impacts को study और highlight करना है। इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

4. (a) Dilemma का meaning है वह situation जिसमें दो choice के बीच में एक select करना difficult हो। Perplexity एक confusion की स्थिति होती है इसलिए यह इसका synonym है। अत: सही answer option (a) है।

- **Evolution** (n) = धीरे-धीरे या Gradual development
- **Crowded** (adj.) = (full of people) लोगों की भीड़
- **Melancholy** (n) = बहुत ज्यादा sadness की condition बिना किसी obvious reason के।

5. (b) जिस statement में men and women दोनो के population communication को improve करने की बात कही गई है वह passage के according गलत है।

इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

SET-4

Climate change will worsen the spread of invasive species that tend to show a robust resilience to warming and spread across landscapes. The researchers used computer modeling to examine the present and future (2050) distribution of the two plants in Central and Eastern India. The study area included Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and West Bengal. Their results, that the two plants showed robust resilience to climate change, provide valuable information on sensitive sites prone to future invasion. Such prior information helps develop prevention and control measures to contain the infestation. A scientist said that most of the studies presently focus on Lantana camara. But field surveys and interactions with local people indicate that Chromolaena odorata is equally potent, and in the future, its prospective expansion may be more aggressive than Lantana camara.

Invasive species are emerging as a severe threat, especially to natural and agricultural landscapes. Their presence promotes wildfires in natural landscapes, hinders the regeneration and expansion of native species and their natural habitats; and reduces natural resources for the tribal people living in forest fringe areas and depending on numerous non-timber forest produce. These robust plants can also adapt to and expand in diverse climatic and environmental scenarios. There are no precise estimates of the total area impacted, but anywhere you go, you can witness their distribution. Transportation, especially in tourist hotspots such as Goa, along with wind, birds and wildfires, drive the dispersal of invasive species that mostly spread along roadsides, agriculture fields and across natural landscapes.

Previous research has shown that with warming temperatures, Lantana will spread even more in the Himalayas. It is also changing the fire patterns in Himalayan forests, which can result in the loss of oak forests, which are rich in biodiversity and provide livelihood support to the local communities. Invasive species add to the already existing concern of chir pines replacing oaks in the Himalayas. At the ecological level, invasive species are one of the top drivers of biodiversity extinction, degrading the structure, function and services provided by the ecosystems they invade. At the social level, they can result in huge health impacts. For example, the Aedes aegyptii mosquito carries 54 viruses, including the dengue, chikungunya and Zika viruses. At the economic level, they have caused losses to the tune of $127 billion in India, from 1960 to 2020.

1. What is the main theme of the given passage?

(a) local regions affecting plants and natural resources
(b) invasive species affecting the climate
(c) invasive plants threatening natural and agricultural landscapes
(d) changing climate and rising diseases due to it in rural areas

2. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word 'Dispersal'?

(a) Scattering (b) Misery
(c) Progression (d) Desolation

3. At which of the following levels, are invasive species one of the top drivers of biodiversity extinction?

(a) ecological level (b) social level
(c) economical level (d) historical level

4. Which of the following is NOT correct according to the given passage?

(a) Oak forests are rich in biodiversity and provide livelihood support to the local communities.
(b) Invasive species are also adding concern to the existence of chir pines.
(c) With growing temperatures, Lantana will remain intact.
(d) Change in fire patterns in Himalayan forests can result in the loss of oak forests.

5. How does the presence of invasive species influence native species?

(a) The presence of invasive species advances the expansion of native species
(b) it hinders the regeneration and expansion of native species and their natural habitats
(c) the presence of invasive species always result in huge health benefits in local areas
(d) it doesn't affect native species in rural regions

Answer Key									
1.	(c)	**2.**	(a)	**3.**	(a)	**4.**	(c)	**5.**	(b)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Passage में plants की उन invasive species (आक्रामक प्रजातियाँ) के बारे में बात की गई है जो India के natural landscapes को social, economical and ecological levels पर प्रभावित कर रही हैं।

Passage न तो natural resources को affect करने वाले local regions के बारे में बात करता है और न ही climate change और rural areas में इसके कारण बढ़ती diseases या climate को affect करने वाली invasive species के बारे में बात करता है। बल्कि passage में invasive species के कारण होने वाली disease के बारे में बताया गया है। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

2. (a) Dispersal का meaning है- चीजों और लोगों को बहुत बड़े area में distribute or spread करने का process तथा Scattering का meaning भी फैलाना है अत: सही answer option (a) है।

- **Misery** (n):- physical & mental stress (तनाव की condition
- **Progression** (n):- आगे बढ़ने का process
- **Desolation** (n):- बहुत दुख & अकेलेपन (loneliness) की condition

3. (a) Passage के according, ecological level पर, invasive (आक्रमणकारी) species bio diversity के extinction, eco system के structure, function & services के degrade होने का मुख्य कारक है। इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

4. (c) जो statement यह कहता है कि बढ़ते temperature के कारण, Lantana बरकरार रहेगा, वह गलत है, क्योंकि passage में इसके opposite कहा गया है।

Reference Line: Previous research has shown that with warming temperatures, Lantana will spread even more in the Himalayas.

इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

5. (b) Passage के according, invasive species के होने से native species (उस जगह की अपनी species) के expansion & regeneration में रूकावट (hindrance) आती है। इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

SET-5

"At the strike of noon, ghosts will push you over." Back in my wonderful years in Calcutta, this was the standard warning issued by the elders in the family to discourage children from sneaking up to the terrace while they took their afternoon nap. In the queasy silence of the afternoon, these words sounded particularly ominous. My cousins and I were convinced a sneaky ghost resided on the terrace that, in its malevolence, didn't spare even adorable kids. My grandmother and aunts used to wield threats of ghosts with gleeful abandon, with the result that ghosts lurked on the fringes of our consciousness all the time, ever ready to scare us if we dared to transgress. There was a ghostly repercussion for every indiscretion - staying out after sunset, leaving food on the plate, refusing to eat bitters. If it wasn't the mischievous Mamdo out to get us, it was the one-legged Ekanore, the spiteful Petni, or the cackling Shakchunni. There was no running away from them and we were terrified.

When not scaring children, ghosts live a full life like corporeal humans, at least in the Bengali imagination. They reside on the mog daal (highest branch) of their favourite trees on the edges of tepantorer math (the field of three horizons) or in the shadowy recesses of derelict mansions. They perform daily chores like humans, raise families like us and socialise over dance and music, like most of us. But what makes Bengali ghosts perhaps most like flesh-and-blood humans is their soft spot for food. Bengali folklore and literature are strewn with references to the culinary preferences of ghosts, ghouls and monsters, some of them innocuous and some downright macabre.

In Chandimangal, an important work of medieval Bengali literature, 16th-century poet Mukundaram Chakravarty renders grisly descriptions of a bazaar where ghouls, ghosts and demons buy and sell meat cakes and blood wine, ghee made with human brains and wheel-shaped bread of human paste. For the more fastidious, the market offers flat rice made with soft bones, juicy paan of human skin, and tubs of bone marrow yoghurt. If none of this appeases the supernatural epicure, there are on offer white elephant tusks (instead of white radish), ripped fingernails (instead of water chestnut) and bananas made of the tongue. In Chakravarty's work, everyday human food is denatured to evoke horror and disgust. But in Dakshinaranjan Mitra Majumdar's Thakurmar Jhuli, terror is served without culinary theatricality.

1. What kind of the given passage is?

(a) Literary (b) Narrative
(c) Satirical (d) Argumentative

2. "At the strike of noon, ghosts will push you over." What does the given line refer to?

(a) it refers to children to avoid sneaking around in streets
(b) it refers to elders in family being cautious all the times of ghosts in their neighbourhoods
(c) it refers to elders in family warning children not to go up to the terrace while they took elders slept in the afternoon
(d) it refers to children being aware of ghost while playing outside their houses

3. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the given passage?

(a) Everyday human food is denatured to evoke horror and disgust.
(b) Juicy paan of human skin is also used for the appeasement of supernatural epicure.
(c) What makes Bengali ghosts most like flesh-and-blood humans is their soft spot for being kind and peaceful.
(d) Bengali literature is strewn with references to the culinary preferences of ghosts, ghouls and monsters.

4. In old times, we see some descriptions of selling food, meat and cakes to appease the supernatural epicure. If none of these things works, what is the final solution to that?

(a) they try blood wine and ghee made with human brains
(b) they try wheel-shaped bread of human paste
(c) they try white elephant tusks and ripped fingernails
(d) they try tubs of bone marrow yoghurt

5. In the author's childhood, there was a ghostly consequence for every misconduct or wrongdoing. Which of the following was not among them?

(a) playing too long after school-time
(b) leaving food on the plate
(c) staying out after sunset
(d) refusing to eat bitters

Answer Key									
1.	(b)	2.	(c)	3.	(c)	4.	(c)	5.	(a)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Given passage एक narrative passage है क्योंकि writer अपने cousin, grandmother और aunts के बारे में बताता है, इसके अलावा वह अपने past के experience, आदि के बारे में भी बताता है। इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

See chapter "tone of the passage" for more...

2. (c) Family elders बच्चों को terrace पर जाने से रोकने के लिए question में दी गई line कहते थे, ताकि elders बच्चों की चिंता किए बिना दोपहर में nap ले सकें। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

3. (c) Passage के according, Bengali भूतो का food को लेकर soft spot (प्रेम) ही उनकों flesh & blood humans की तरह बनाता है। जबकि statement (c) में उनके kind & peaceful (शान्त और दयालु) होने की भी बात कही गई है। जो कि wrong है। बाकी सभी statement passage के according सही है। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

4. (c) According to the passage, supernatural epicure को appease करने का अंतिम उपाय है- white elephant tusks and ripped fingernails (सफेद हाथी दांत और फटे हुए नाखून)।

Supernatural epicure के appeasement (तुष्टीकरण) के लिए अन्य सभी options को सामान्य रूप से पहली बार में करने की कोशिश की जाती है वे appeasement लिए कार्यवाई के अंतिम उपाय में से नहीं हैं। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

5. (a) School time के बाद बहुत देर तक खेलना दुराचार के ghostly consequences (भूतिया परिणामों) में से नहीं था। इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

SET-6

A universal basic income (UBI) is an unconditional cash payment given at regular intervals by the government to all residents, regardless of their earnings or employment status. A UBI set at $1,000 per adult per month and $300 per child per month would eradicate US poverty entirely. UBI reduces poverty and income inequality, and improves physical and mental health. Participants in India's UBI trial (2013-2014) said that UBIs helped improve their health by enabling them to afford medicine, improve sanitation, gain access to clean water, eat more regularly, and reduce their anxiety levels. UBI leads to positive job growth and lower school dropout rates. Uganda's UBI trial, the Youth Opportunities Program, enabled participants to invest in skills training as well as tools and materials, resulting in an increase of business assets by 57%, work hours by 17%, and earnings by 38%.

The guarantee of UBI protects people from sluggish wage growth, low wages, and the lack of job security caused by the effects of the growing gig economy such as Uber/Lyft driving and short-term contracts, as well as increased automation in the workplace. Researchers from the Roosevelt Institute created three models for US implementation of UBI and found that under all scenarios, UBI would grow the economy by increasing output, employment, prices, and wages. It also enables people to stay in school longer and participate in training to improve skills or learn a trade. UBI guarantees income for non-working parents and caregivers, thus empowering important traditionally unpaid roles, especially for women. However, UBI takes money from the poor and gives it to everyone, increasing poverty and depriving the poor of much needed targeted support.UBI removes the incentive to work, adversely affecting the economy and leading to a labor and skills shortage. Earned income motivates people to work, be successful, work cooperatively with colleagues, and gain skills. However, if we pay people, unconditionally, to do nothing, they will do nothing, and this leads to a less effective economy. A strong economy relies on people being motivated to work hard, and in order to motivate people there needs to be an element of uncertainty for the future. UBI, providing guaranteed security, removes this uncertainty.

1. What kind of tone does the given passage have?

(a) Ethical
(b) Apologetic
(c) Biased
(d) Informative

2. According to the given passage, what is a universal basic income?

(a) a cash payment given to all residents by its government on the basis of their age and earnings

(b) a supportive cash payment given by a government to all residents regarding their earnings

(c) an unconditional cash payment given by a government to all residents, regardless of their earnings or employment status

(d) a payment given by a government to some of the residents regarding their employment status

3. How does the universal basic income help reduce poverty and income inequality, and improve physical health in India?

(a) it helps non-working parents and caregivers improve their unpaid roles, especially in women

(b) it provides financial stability only to elder people who are unemployed

(c) it helps reduce poverty and income inequality not improve physical and mental health

(d) it improves people's health by enabling them to afford medicine, sanitation, clean water, and eat more regularly

4. How does UBI (Universal Basic Income) lead to positive job growth and lower school dropout rates, according to the passage?

(a) Schools support children find their own way to develop skills.

(b) Some programmes based on UBI provide skills regarding investment training as well as tools and materials.

(c) UBI provides direct payments to students so they can become independent of their parents.

(d) Governments all over the world supply tools and materials to help students start their own start-ups.

5. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the given passage?

(a) If we pay people, unconditionally, to do nothing, they will do nothing.

(b) UBI brings incentive to work, which affects the economy.

(c) a strong economy relies on people getting paid for doing hard-work

(d) UBI takes money from the poor and gives it to everyone.

Answer Key				
1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Passage को ध्यान से पढ़ने के बाद यह conclude किया जा सकता है कि given passage informative passage है, क्योंकि यह बताता है कि universal basic income सही है या नहीं। इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

See chapter "Tone of the passage" for more...

2. (c) According to the passage एक universal basic income, unconditional cash payment है जो government द्वारा सभी residents (निवासियों) को उनकी कमाई या रोजगार की स्थिति की परवाह किए बिना दिया गया है। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

3. (d) Universal basic income की मदद से लोग medicines को afford कर पाते हैं, sanitation को improve कर पाते है, साफ पानी मिलता है, खाना regular मिल जाता है & anxiety (चिंता) का level कम हो जाता है। statement (d) में यह सही दिया है। इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

4. (b) Passage के according, UBI पर based कुछ programmes में youth को investment training की skills के साथ ही साथ tools & materials भी provide कराते है। जिसकी वजह से business assets में 57%, work hours में 17% & earnings में 38% इजाफा (increment) हुआ।

इसलिए Given statements में option (b) सही answer है।

5. (b) Statement में कहा गया है कि UBI काम करने के लिए incentive (प्रोत्साहन) लाता है, जो कि passage के according correct नहीं है। इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

SET-7

Social media use is linked to an increase in political engagement but also increases in polarisation, populism, and distrust in institutions. Here are two common ways of thinking about democracy in the online era. First, the internet is a liberation technology and will usher in an era of global democracy. Second, you can have social media or democracy, but not both. Which is more correct? There is no doubt democracy is in retreat around the globe. Even supposedly stable democracies have recently seen events incompatible with democracy and the rule of law, such as the violent assault on the US Capitol in 2021. To understand the role of social media in this process, we carried out a systematic review of the evidence linking social media to ten indicators of democratic wellbeing: political participation, knowledge, trust, news exposure, political expression, hate, polarisation, populism, network structure, and misinformation.

On the positive side, we found digital media use relates to higher political engagement and greater diversity of news exposure. For example, a study in Taiwan found information-oriented social media use increased political participation. However, this was only true if the user believed an individual can influence politics through online actions. On the negative side, we found considerable evidence for effects such as fostering polarisation and populism, and reducing trust in institutions. The effects on trust in institutions and media were particularly pronounced. During the pandemic, digital media use has been shown to be associated with Covid-19 vaccine hesitancy.

We also found a strong and pervasive association between social media use and populism. More social media use translates into a greater vote share for populist parties. Studies in Austria, Sweden and Australia have found evidence for an association between increased social media use and online right-wing radicalisation. Studies in Germany and Russia have provided causal evidence that digital media can increase the incidence of ethnic hate crimes. Facebook, Twitter and other social media are not per se incompatible with democracy. Democratic welfare, however, requires that scientists carefully study the social effects of social media. Those effects must be evaluated and regulated by voters and elected policymakers, not a small clique of super-rich individuals. We have seen small but important steps in this direction. The Digital Services Act of the European Union is one. Another is the proposed Platform Accountability and Transparency Act in the US, though its fate is uncertain.

1. Which of the following is the most appropriate theme of the passage?

(a) Social Media's use and Global Decline in Democracy
(b) Rising distrust in Facebook and Instagram
(c) Decrease in polarisation due to social media
(d) Benefits of Social Media

2. Match the following words with their meanings.

Words: a. pervasive, b. assault, c. incompatible
Meanings: 1. extensive, 2. attack, 3. conflicting

(a) a-1, b-2, c-3 (b) a-3, b-2, c-1
(c) a-3, b-1, c-3 (d) a-1, b-3, c-2

3. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the passage?

(a) Democratic welfare requires that politicians carefully take the social effects of social media
(b) Digital media use has been shown to be associated with vaccine hesitancy
(c) Increased social media use brings online right-wing radicalisation
(d) Digital media use relates to higher political engagement and greater diversity of news exposure

4. According to the passage, which of the following indicators is NOT among those denoting democratic well-being?

(a) Business (b) Populism
(c) Knowledge (d) Political Expression

5. Digital media can increase the incidence of ethnic hate crimes. How do you support the given statement according to the passage?

(a) Studies in Austria and Sweden have found evidence for an association between increased social media and can increase the incidence of ethnic hate crimes
(b) Studies in Germany and Russia have provided causal evidence that digital media can increase the incidence of ethnic hate crimes
(c) Studies in Germany and Australia show evidence of increase in incidence of ethnic hate crimes
(d) Studies in Austria and Australia bring definitive evidence of increase in ethnic hate crimes

Answer Key

1.	(a)	**2.**	(a)	**3.**	(a)	**4.**	(a)	**5.**	(b)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Passage में Social media के use और political institutions में polarisation, populism, and distrust के increase (वृद्धि) के बारे में बात कही गई है।

इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

2. (a) दिये हुए सभी words का meaning नीचे है-

Pervasive (adj.) = (एक area या लोगों के group के बीच में) फैला हुआ = extensive

Assault (n) = physical attack

Incompatible (adj.) = (of two things) so different in nature (असंगत/बेमेल) = Conflicting

ऊपर दिए हुए meanings के according, words के सही pair option (a) में है इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

3. (a) A statement में कहा गया है कि, Democratic welfare के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि politicians, social media के social effects को ध्यान से लें, लेकिन passage में ऐसा कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

4. (a) Passage में democratic well-being के 10 indicators के बारे कहा गया है और business उनमें से एक नहीं है। इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

5. (b) Germany and Russia में हुई studies यह evidence provide करती हैं कि social media, ethnic hate crimes के incidents को increase करता है। इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

SET-8

Free college programs come in different forms but generally refer to the government picking up the tab for tuition costs, while students pay for other expenses such as room and board. In the US, 32 states and DC have some variation of free college programs. 9 states have statewide programs with few eligibility limits, while 23 have state-sponsored free college tuition programmes with income, merit, geographical or programmatic limitations. 18 states have no free college programs. Tuition at public four-year institutions rose more than 31% between 2010 and 2020. When adjusted for inflation, college tuition has risen 747.8% since 1963. The average student loan debt more than doubled from the 1990s to the 2010s, according to the US Department of Education. About 16.8 million undergraduate students were projected to be enrolled in college in 2022.

College tuition is set by state policy or by each individual institution. Some colleges, especially federal land grant schools, had free tuition beginning in the 1860s and some states had tuition-free policies at state colleges and universities for in-state students well into the twentieth century. The rapid rise of tuition has limited access to higher education, which is essential in today's workforce: three-quarters of the fastest-growing occupations now call for education beyond high school. If tuition is free, students will take on significantly fewer student loans. Approximately 92% of US student loans are owned by the US Department of Education. Students are coming out of college already buried under a mountain of debt before they have a chance to start their careers. During the post-World War II era, the US ranked first in the world for college graduates, compared to tenth today. The beneficiaries of the free tuition contributed to the economy by buying cars and homes, and getting jobs after college, while not being burdened by college debt. They contributed to society with higher levels of volunteering, voting, and charitable giving.

Student loan debt rose 317% between 1970 and 2021, and public college costs rose 180% between 1980 and 2019. The 1944 GI Bill paid for the educations of 22,000 dentists, 67,000 doctors, 91,000 scientists, 238,000 teachers, 240,000 accountants, 450,000 engineers, three Supreme Court Justices (Rehnquist, Stevens, and White), three presidents (Nixon, Ford, and H.W. Bush), many congressmen, at least one Secretary of State, 14 Nobel Prize winners, at least 24 Pulitzer Prize winners, many entertainers (including Johnny Cash, Paul Newman, and Clint Eastwood), and many more.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the given passage?

(a) Taxpayers would spend billions to subsidise tuition, while other college costs remained high.

(b) Tuition-free college is not free college and students will still have large debts.

(c) The US economy and society have benefited from tuition-free colleges in the past.

(d) Tuition-free college will decrease completion rates, leaving students without the benefits of a full college education and degree.

2. How will tuition-free college help decrease crippling student debt, according to the passage?

(a) governments can reduce interests on student debt to lower the burden of student debt

(b) students need to take fewer loans to start their college journey

(c) students can take loans when they start their own businesses rather than taking loans in college

(d) students will take on significantly fewer student loans if tuition is free

3. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word 'Charitable'?

(a) Bounteous (b) Lavish

(c) Benevolent (d) Stingy

4. How has the rapid rise of tuition limited access to higher education?

(a) because college tuition is set by state policy or by each individual institution

(b) because it is essential in today's workforce as many occupations now demand education beyond high school

(c) because it's necessary for students in federal land grant schools to have extra tuition

(d) because students are not able to get jobs without extra tuition in the US

5. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the given passage?

(a) When adjusted for inflation, college tuition has risen till now.

(b) Some states had tuition-free policies at state colleges and universities for in-state students well into the nineteenth century.

(c) The beneficiaries of the free tuition contributed to society with higher levels of volunteering, voting, and charitable giving.

(d) Students are coming out of college already buried under a mountain of debt before they have a chance to start their careers.

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Passage के according, free tuition के beneficiaries ने car और घर खरीदकर तथा college के बाद job लेकर economy में contribute किया इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

2. (d) Passage में कहा गया है कि अगर tuition free होंगे तो students significantly (सार्थक रूप से) कम student loan लेंगे। जब students college से निकलते हैं तो वो debt में दबे होते हैं, अगर tuition free होंगे तो उनको loan लेने की जरूरत नहीं होगी, जो कि students debt कम करने में मददगार साबित होगा। इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

3. (d) Charitable (adj.) word का meaning होता है वह money जो needy & poor लोगों को उनकी मदद के लिए देते हैं। Stingy (adj.) का meaning है वह लोग जो money नहीं spend करना चाहते है और दयालु नही होते। अत: charitable & stingy एक दूसरे के opposite है इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

- **Bounteous** (adj.) = Large or generous in amount (अधिक मात्रा में)
- **Lavish** (adj.) = जरूरत से ज्यादा money spend करने वाला।
- **Benevolent** (adj.) = दयालु और मददगार।

4. (b) Tuition में होने वाला rapid rise, higher education तक ही सीमित है। जबकि higher education आजकल के workforce के लिए essential है। आजकल के 75% (3/4th) occupations (jobs) में इसकी ही demand है। इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

5. (b) According to the passage, कुछ states में state college and universities में in-state students के लिए twentieth century में free tuition policies थी but nineteenth century में नहीं।

जबकि option (b) में free tuition को 19th century में देने की बात की गई है जो कि गलत है। इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

SET-9

While there is no official legal definition of sanctuary city, the term generally refers to towns, cities, or counties that decline to cooperate completely with federal detention requests related to undocumented immigrants, often with a "don't ask, don't tell" policy. Some argue that sanctuary cities such as San Francisco, New York, and Chicago should not receive federal funding because they are not enforcing federal immigration laws. Others say that sanctuary city policies protect both citizens and undocumented immigrants. Sanctuary cities grew from the Sanctuary Movement the late 1980s and early 1990s in which religious congregations began helping undocumented Salvadorian and Guatemalan families settle in the United States. They acted in direct defiance of US immigration authorities, who denied over 90% of asylum requests by immigrants fleeing violence in El Salvador and Guatemala. The sanctuary activists believed that the federal government was breaking international and domestic refugee law.

Los Angeles was the first city to enact sanctuary policies, with a focus on undocumented immigrants already in the US. Sanctuary cities encourage better relationships between undocumented immigrants and law enforcement as undocumented immigrant cooperation with police has statistically proven to make sanctuary cities safer. Sanctuary cities protect undocumented immigrants against federal immigration laws. Many people believe that the federal immigration deportation policies are unjust because they target undocumented immigrants indiscriminately, deport people who have lived in the US since childhood, deport people who have committed no crimes, separate families, and cause people to live in constant fear of deportation and its devastating consequences.

However, there are contrasts to it as well, like sanctuary policies defy federal laws to which state and local governments are bound. The Department of Justice requires that most recipients of federal grant money certify their compliance with all federal laws. Sanctuary cities, by not asking about, recording, and submitting to the federal government the immigration statuses of residents, are violating federal law and the rules for getting federal grant money. Sanctuary policies prevent local and state police officers from doing their jobs. Sanctuary policies prevent police from investigating, questioning, and arresting people who have broken federal immigration law. Many crimes, violent and otherwise, could be prevented if local law enforcement in sanctuary cities could arrest undocumented immigrants for their first crime on US soil-illegal entry into the country-and turn them over to federal law enforcement.

1. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the given passage?

(a) Federal Deportation Laws
(b) Immigration Laws
(c) Sanctuary Cities
(d) Immigration Crimes

2. Which of the following proves that sanctuary cities encourage better relationships between undocumented immigrants and law enforcement?

(a) undocumented immigrants try to get jobs and contribute to the economy growth

(b) murder rates in one of the oldest sanctuary cities were at their lowest since the City of Refuge ordinance was enacted

(c) undocumented immigrant cooperation with police has statistically proven to make sanctuary cities safer

(d) undocumented immigrants get voting rights and help the government in many ways

3. Why do people believe that the federal immigration deportation policies are unjust?

(a) because undocumented immigrants are a threat to governments

(b) because they target undocumented immigrants indiscriminately

(c) because these policies only favour women and children

(d) because undocumented immigrants cost financially to governments

4. According to the passage, how do sanctuary policies hinder local and state police officers' work?

(a) they prevent police from investigating, questioning, and arresting people who have broken federal immigration law

(b) these policies don't want immigration laws that the federal government wants to impose

(c) they sometimes cooperate with local and state police officers

(d) the sanctuary policies are equal for all immigrants

5. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the given passage?

(a) There are firm decisions that sanctuary cities should not receive federal funding because they are not enforcing federal immigration laws.

(b) Sanctuary cities grew from a movement where religious congregations began helping undocumented families.

(c) Sanctuary activists believed that the federal government was breaking international and domestic refugee law.

(d) The Department of Justice requires that most recipients of federal grant money certify their compliance with all federal laws.

Answer Key									
1.	(c)	**2.**	(c)	**3.**	(b)	**4.**	(a)	**5.**	(a)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Given passage में "Sanctuary Cities" के बारे में बताया गया है। Passage में mainly बताया गया है कि "ये cities क्या हैं और आ रहे undocumented immigrants के संदर्भ में ये cities क्या कर रहे हैं"। passage में sanctuary cities के pros & cons के बारे में बताया गया है। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

2. (c) According to the passage, undocumented immigrant police के साथ cooperate कर रहे हैं और sanctuary cities को सुरक्षित बनाने में सक्षम साबित हुए हैं। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

3. (c) लोगों का मानना है कि federal immigration deportation policies अन्यायपूर्ण हैं क्योंकि वे undocumented immigrants को indiscriminately target करती हैं। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

4. (a) Passage के according, sanctuary policies, local & state police officers को उनका काम करने से रोकती है। जिन लोगों ने Federal immigration law को तोड़ा हो उन लोगों की गिरफ्तारी, investigation, questioning करने से police को रोकती है। option (a) में यही बात कही गई है। इसलिए option (a) सही answer है।

5. (a) जिस statement में कहा गया है कि – दृढ़ निर्णय (firm decisions) हैं कि sanctuary cities को federal funding प्राप्त नहीं करना चाहिए, वह गलत है क्योंकि passage के according यह मुद्दा अभी भी argumentative बना हुआ है। बाकी सभी passage के according सही है। इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

SET-10

Reparations are payments (monetary and otherwise) given to a group that has suffered harm. For example, Japanese-Americans who were interned in the United States during World War II have received reparations. In 1865, Sherman authorized 400,000 acres of coastal land from Charleston, South Carolina to the St. John's River in Florida to be divided into forty-acre plots and given to newly freed slaves for their exclusive use. The land had been confiscated by the Union from white slaveholders during the Civil War. Because Sherman later gave orders for the Army to lend mules to the freedmen, the phrase forty acres and a mule became popular.

However, shortly after Vice President Andrew Johnson became president following Abraham Lincoln's assassination, he worked to rescind the order and revert the land back to the white landowners. At the end of the Civil War, the federal government confiscated 850,000 acres of former Confederates' land. By mid-1867, all but 75,000 acres had been returned to the Confederate owners. Structures and systems that were designed and shaped by enslavement, colonialism and successive racially discriminatory policies and systems must be transformed. Reparations should not only be equated with financial compensation. They also comprise measures aimed at restitution, rehabilitation, satisfaction and guarantees of non-repetition, including, for example, formal acknowledgment and apologies, memorialization and institutional and educational reforms. Reparations are essential for transforming relationships of discrimination and inequity and for mutually committing to and investing in a stronger, more resilient future of dignity, equality and non-discrimination for all. Reparatory justice requires a multipronged approach that is grounded in international human rights law.

Reparations are one element of accountability and redress. For every violation, there should be repair of the harms caused through adequate, effective and prompt reparation. If not this all, we should be at least apologetic for doing all this. Reparations also help to promote trust in institutions and the social reintegration of people whose rights may have been discounted, providing recognition to victims and survivors as rights holders. Slavery led to giant disparities in wealth that should be addressed with reparations. The wealth of the United States was largely built on the backs of slaves. African Americans were not compensated for their economic contribution, leading to decades of financial struggle. It's a shame to not feel sorry about things we did with the enslaved despite their building the whole country from scratch.

1. Which of the following best describes the tone of the given passage?

(a) Humorous (b) Laudatory
(c) Populist (d) Apologetic

2. How did the phrase "forty acres and a mule" become popular?

(a) slaves could either take forty acres of land or a mule
(b) army received orders to lend mules to the freedmen after the land had been confiscated
(c) the land slaves received was taken back from them in exchange for a mule
(d) forty acres of land snatched all the mules given to slaves

3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word 'Rescind'?

(a) Ratify (b) Validate
(c) Enforce (d) Cancel

4. Who among the following was actually responsible for cancelling the order and reverting the land back to the white landowners?

(a) Sherman (b) Abraham Lincoln
(c) Andrew Johnson (d) The US Army

5. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the given passage?

(a) Structures and systems designed and shaped by enslavement must be transformed.
(b) The wealth of the United States was largely built on the backs of slaves.
(c) African Americans were not compensated for their economic contribution.
(d) Reparations should only be equated with financial compensation.

Answer Key

1.	(d)	**2.**	(b)	**3.**	(d)	**4.**	(c)	**5.**	(d)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) इस passage में कई तरीकों से enslavement (गुलामी) के लिए amends (सुधार) की बात की गई है जैसे restitution, rehabilitation, satisfaction और guarantees of non-repetition, और financially भी। Last में passage में कहा गया है कि अगर यह सब नहीं है तो हमें कम से कम अपने गलत काम के लिए apologetic (क्षमा प्रार्थी) होना चाहिए। इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

See chapter "tone of the passage" for more...

2. (b) Passage हमें दी गई phrase के बारे में बताता है और यह भी बताता है कि यह कैसे popular हुआ।

1865 में Sherman ने South Carolina से Florida में St. John's River तक 400000 acre coastal land को 40 acre plots में विभाजित किया और newly freed slaves को उनके विशेष उपयोग के लिए दिया। बाद में Sherman ने mules भेजने का भी order दिया इसलिए यह phrase famous हुई।

इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

3. (d) Rescind (v) का meaning है किसी law, order या agrement को cancel करना, ऐसा इसलिए cancel (v) इसका सबसे closest meaning है। ∴ सही answer option (d) है।

- **Ratify** (v.) - किसी बात की पुष्टि करना
- **Validate** (v.) - किसी बात की accuracy & validity को check या prove करना
- **Enforce** (v.) - compel करना, किसी law, rule या obligation को लागू करना।

4. (c) Andrew Johnson ने order cancel कर दिया और land को वापस white landowners के हवाले कर दिया। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

5. (d) जिस statement में, reparations को केवल financial compensation के साथ बराबर किया जाना चाहिए, ऐसा कहा गया है वो passage के according गलत है। बाकी सभी statements passage के according सही है। इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

SET-11

The federal minimum wage was introduced in 1938 during the Great Depression under President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It was initially set at $0.25 per hour and has been increased by Congress 22 times. 1.8 million workers (or 2.3% of the hourly paid working population) earn the federal minimum wage or below. Proponents of a higher minimum wage state that the current federal minimum wage of $7.25 per hour is too low for anyone to live on; that a higher minimum wage will help create jobs and grow the economy; that the declining value of the minimum wage is one of the primary causes of wage inequality between low- and middle-income workers; and that a majority of Americans, including a slim majority of self-described conservatives, support increasing the minimum wage.

Opponents say that many businesses cannot afford to pay their workers more, and will be forced to close, lay off workers, or reduce hiring; that increases have been shown to make it more difficult for low-skilled workers with little or no work experience to find jobs or become upwardly mobile; and that raising the minimum wage at the federal level does not take into account regional cost-of-living variations where raising the minimum wage could hurt low-income communities in particular. The Economic Policy Institute stated that a minimum wage increase from the current rate of $7.25 an hour to $10.10 would inject $22.1 billion net into the economy and create about 85,000 new jobs over a three-year phase-in period. Economists from the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago predicted that a $1.75 rise in the federal minimum wage would increase aggregate household spending by $48 billion the following year, thus boosting GDP and leading to job growth.

The Congressional Budget Office projected that a minimum wage increase from $7.25 to $10.10 would result in a loss of 500,000 jobs. In a survey of 1,213 businesses and human resources professionals, 38% of employers who currently pay minimum wage said that they would lay off some employees if the minimum wage was raised to $10.10. 54%. Raising the minimum wage would increase poverty. A study from the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland found that although low-income workers see wage increases when the minimum wage is raised their hours and employment decline, and the combined effect of these changes is a decline in earned income, minimum wages increase the proportion of families that are poor or near-poor.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the given passage?

(a) Raising the minimum wage would increase economic activity and spur job growth

(b) Economists from the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago predicted that a rise in the federal minimum wage would decrease aggregate household spending

(c) Raising the minimum wage could not hurt low-income communities in particular

(d) Many Americans, including a slim majority of self-described conservatives, don't support increasing the minimum wage

2. Increasing the minimum wage would force businesses to lay off employees and raise unemployment levels. How do you support the given statement?

(a) Raising the minimum wage at the federal level does not take into account regional cost-of-living variations

(b) Minimum wage would increase aggregate household spending, thus boosting GDP and leading to job growth

(c) The Congressional Budget Office projected that a minimum wage increase would result in a loss of jobs

(d) Raising minimum wage would bring low-skilled workers

3. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word 'Aggregate'?

(a) Inclusive (b) Extensive

(c) Pervasive (d) Individual

4. How would raising the minimum wage cause an increase in poverty?

(a) the combined effect of raising the minimum wage is a decline in earned income

(b) the current federal minimum wage per hour is too low for anyone to live on

(c) raising the minimum wage doesn't affect the increase in poverty

(d) skilled workers always want an increase in minimum wage

5. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the given passage?

(a) The declining value of the minimum wage is one of the primary causes of wage inequality between low- and middle-income workers.

(b) Minimum wage was initially set at $0.25 per has been increased by Congress 22 times.

(c) Federal minimum wage was introduced in the nineteenth century.

(d) 1.8 million workers earn the federal minimum wage or below.

Answer Key				
1. (a)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Passage के according, minimum wages को बढ़ाने से economic activity & job में growth बढ़ जाती है। इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

2. (c) Passage के according, minimum wages बढ़ाने से businesses, employees की छंटनी करने और unemployment levels बढ़ाने के लिए मजबूर हो जाएंगे। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

3. (d) Aggregate (adj.) का meaning कुछ चीजों को साथ जोड़कर बढ़ाना है जबकि Individual (adj.) का meaning single या अकेला है। इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

- **Inclusive (adj.) =** सारी services या जो भी required है उन items को मिलाकर।
- **Extensive (adj.) =** एक बड़े area को cover या affect करने वाला।
- **Pervasive (adj.) =** (फैला हुआ) एक बड़े area group में

4. (a) Passage में बताया गया है कि minimum wages बढ़ाने से poverty increase होगी। इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

5. (c) According to the passage, federal minimum wage को nineteenth century में पेश किया गया था। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

SET-12

During World War II, the United States forcibly relocated and incarcerated at least 125,284 people of Japanese descent in 75 identified incarceration sites. Most of them lived on the Pacific Coast in concentration camps in the western interior of the country. Approximately two-thirds of the inmates were United States citizens. These actions were initiated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt via an executive order shortly after Imperial Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor. Japanese Americans were placed in concentration camps based on local population concentrations and regional politics. More than 112,000 Japanese Americans who were living on the West Coast were incarcerated in camps, which were located in its interior.

In Hawaii (which was under martial law), where more than 150,000 Japanese Americans comprised over one-third of the territory's population, only 1,200 to 1,800 were incarcerated. California defined anyone with 1?16th or more Japanese lineage as a person who should be incarcerated. Colonel Karl Bendetsen, the architect of the programme, went so far as to say that anyone with "one drop of Japanese blood" qualified for incarceration. The United States Census Bureau assisted the incarceration efforts by providing specific individual census data on Japanese Americans. The Bureau denied its role for decades despite scholarly evidence to the contrary, and its role became more widely acknowledged by 2007. At the time, Japanese incarceration was intended to mitigate a security risk which Japanese Americans were believed to pose, the scale of the incarceration in proportion to the size of the Japanese American population far surpassed similar measures which were undertaken against German and Italian Americans, who were interned due to being mostly non-US citizens. Relocation was popularly supported at the time.

In the 1970s, under mounting pressure from the Japanese American Citizens League and redress organizations, President Jimmy Carter opened an investigation to determine whether the decision to put Japanese Americans into concentration camps had been justified by the government. He appointed the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians to investigate the camps. In 1983, the Commission's report, Personal Justice Denied, found little evidence of Japanese disloyalty at the time and concluded that the incarceration had been the product of racism. It recommended that the government pay reparations to the detainees. In 1988, President Ronald Reagan signed the Act of 1988, which officially apologised for the incarceration on behalf of the U.S. government and authorized a payment of $20,000 to each former detainee who was still alive when the act was passed.

1. Which of the following does the given passage mainly talk about?

(a) Concentration of German Americans
(b) Incarceration of Japanese Italians
(c) Internment of Latin Americans
(d) Concentration of Japanese Americans

2. What was the role of Colonel Karl Bendetsen in the incarceration of Japanese American?

(a) he abolished the incarceration programme and stood up against the US government
(b) he was the architect of the incarceration programme
(c) he was in charge of one of the concentration camps
(d) he urged Japanese people to flee from the US in order to save their lives

3. How did the United States Census Bureau assist the incarceration efforts?

(a) by providing specific individual census data on Latin Americans

(b) by providing specific individual census data on Japanese Americans

(c) by providing specific individual census data only on Italian Americans

(d) by providing specific individual census data only on all the Americans

4. Why were German and Italian Americans confined as prisoners?

(a) Because German and Italian Americans were not US citizens

(b) Because Italian Americans started businesses, which became the hub of organised crimes

(c) Because German Americans took part in World War II

(d) Because German and Italian Americans refused to take part in World War II

5. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the given passage?

(a) An investigation was opened due to the mounting pressure from the Japanese American Citizens League and redress organizations.

(b) A commission concluded that the incarceration had been the product of racism.

(c) Jimmy Carter signed the act, which officially apologised for the incarceration on behalf of the U.S. government.

(d) Jimmy Carter appointed the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians to investigate the camps.

Answer Key

1.	(d)	**2.**	(b)	**3.**	(b)	**4.**	(a)	**5.**	(c)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Given passage, world war II के दौरान Japanese Americans के internment and incarceration (नजरबंदी और कैद) पर based है।

Reference Line: During World War II, the United States forcibly relocated and incarcerated at least 125,284 people of Japanese descent in 75 identified incarceration sites. Most of them lived on the Pacific Coast, in concentration camps in the western interior of the country. Approximately two-thirds of the inmates were United States citizens.

इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

2. (b) According to the passage, Colonel Karl Bendetsen incarceration programme का architect था।

Reference Line: Colonel Karl Bendetsen, the architect of the programme, went so far as the say that anyone with "one drop of Japanese blood" qualified for incarceration.

Passage के according बाकी statements, Colonel Karl Bendetsen के बारे में सही नहीं हैं। इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

3. (b) Passage हमे बताता है कि United States Census Bureau ने Japanese Americans पर specific individual census data प्रदान करके उनको कैद कराने के प्रयासों में सहायता की।

Reference Line: The United States Census Bureau assisted the incarceration efforts by providing specific individual census data on Japanese Americans.

इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

4. (a) German and Italian Americans को confined (सीमाबद्ध) किया गया क्योंकि वे US citizens नहीं थे।

Reference Line: At the time, Japanese incarceration was intended to mitigate a security risk which Japanese Americans were believed to pose, the scale of the incarceration in proportion to the size of the Japanese American population far surpassed similar measures which were undertaken against German and Italian Americans, who were interned due to being mostly non-US citizens.

Option (a) के अलावा बाकी सभी options confinment का सही reason नहीं बताते है। इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

5. (c) Passage के according, Presisdent Ronald Reagon ने 1988 के act पर sign किए जबकि statement (c) में Jimmy Carter के sign करने की बात कही गई है जो कि wrong है। इसके अलावा बाकी तीनो options सही है। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

SET-13

Americans consumed 14.4 billion gallons of bottled water in 2019, up 3.6% from 2018, in what has been a steadily increasing trend since 2010. Globally, about 20,000 plastic bottles were bought every second in 2017, the majority of which contained drinking water. More than half of those bottles were not turned in for recycling, and of those recycled, only 7% were turned into new bottles. Banning bottled water would reduce waste and protect the environment. About 70% of plastic water bottles bought in the United States were not recycled in 2015, which means the majority end up in landfills or in the oceans, harming the ecosystem and poisoning animals.

Plastic water bottles were the third most commonly collected trash during the Ocean Conservancy's International Coastal Cleanup behind cigarette butts and plastic food wrappers. By 2050, estimates suggest that there will be more plastic waste by weight in the oceans than fish.

A nationwide ban on bottled water would lead to an estimated 68 billion fewer plastic water bottles being manufactured, purchased, used, and discarded. Banning bottled water would save money, and public water fountains are convenient and plentiful. Bottled water is expensive. It can cost between 400 to 2,000 times more than tap water, four times more than a gallon of milk, and three times more than a gallon of gasoline. Eliminating plastic water bottle waste would also save local governments money.

Although there are cons to it as well. Banning bottled water removes a healthy choice and leads to increased consumption of unhealthy sugary drinks. Increased consumption of zero-calorie bottled water in place of high-calorie juices and sodas has cut trillions of calories from American diets. Other types of beverages have plastic containers that are more harmful than plastic water bottles, and bans don't necessarily reduce waste. Plastic water bottles contain much less polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastic than soft drink bottles that require a thicker plastic container due to the drinks' carbonation - 9.89 grams of PET v. 23.9 grams for a 16.9oz bottle. Bottled water is a practical emergency water supply. If tap water is not drinkable, then bottled water is a necessary replacement, making its availability essential to public health.

1. What kind of the given passage is?

(a) Biased (b) Humanistic
(c) Motivating (d) Informative

2. How would banning bottled water reduce waste and protect the environment?

(a) plastic water bottles are less harmful than plastic food wrappers and they harm the ecosystem lesser than any other wastage
(b) most of the plastic water bottles don't get recycled and they end up in landfills or in the oceans, harming the ecosystem
(c) most of the plastic water bottles get recycled so there's no need to ban bottled water
(d) the majority drinking water bottles are not harmful as other wastages

3. What was the number one commonly collected trash during the Ocean Conservancy's International Coastal Cleanup?

(a) cigarette butts
(b) plastic water bottles
(c) plastic food wrappers
(d) wastage vegetables

4. How does banning bottled water remove a healthy choice?

(a) it leads to the lesser consumption of unhealthy sugary drinks
(b) banning bottled water would save money as public water fountains are convenient and plentiful
(c) increased consumption of zero-calorie bottled water in place of high-calorie juices and sodas has cut many calories from diets
(d) bottled water cost more than tap water

5. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the given passage?

(a) Eliminating plastic water bottle waste would also save local governments money.
(b) Bottled water cost three times more than a gallon of gasoline.
(c) at a time in the future, there will be more plastic waste by weight in the oceans than fish.
(d) Bottled water is not a practical emergency water supply.

Answer Key									
1.	(d)	2.	(b)	3.	(a)	4.	(c)	5.	(d)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) दिया हुआ passage एक informative passage है क्योंकि यह bottled water को ban करना चाहिए या नहीं इस बारे में requisite information & data के साथ concern बताता है। इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

See chapter "tone of the passage" for more...

2. (b) Passage के according, ज्यादातर plastic bottles recycle नहीं होती है और अंत में ocean या landfill में चली जाती है और ecosystem को harm करती है। इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

3. (a) Passage के according, ocean conservancy के International coastal clean up के दौरान पाए जाने वाले सबसे ज्यादा trash (कूड़े) में cigarette butts number one trash था। Second most plastic food wrappers थे और water bottles third number पर है। इसलिए सही answer (a) है।

4. (c) Passage के according, bottled water पर ban लगाना healthy choice को खत्म कर देता है, क्योंकि high-calorie juices and sodas के स्थान पर zero calorie bottled water के increased consumption ने diet से trillions of calories कम कर दी हैं।

बाकी सभी option सही reason को नहीं बता रहे है। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

5. (d) जिस statement में कहा गया है कि bottled water एक practical emergency water supply नहीं है, वह passage के according गलत है।

यदि नल का पानी पीने योग्य नहीं है तो bottled water एक necessary replacement है, जिससे इसकी availability public health के लिए आवश्यक है।

Option (d) के अलावा बाकी सभी options correct हैं। और passage में given है इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

SET-14

The war on drugs is a global campaign, led by the United States federal government, of drug prohibition, military aid, and military intervention, with the aim of reducing the illegal drug trade in the United States. The initiative includes a set of drug policies that are intended to discourage the production, distribution, and consumption of psychoactive drugs that the participating governments and the United Nations have made illegal. The term was popularized by the media shortly after a press conference given on June 18, 1971, by President Richard Nixon-the day after publication of a special message from President Nixon to the Congress on Drug Abuse Prevention and Control-during which he declared drug abuse "public enemy number one". That message to the Congress included text about devoting more federal resources to the "prevention of new addicts, and the rehabilitation of those who are addicted" but that part did not receive the same public attention as the term war on drugs. Two years prior to this, Nixon had formally declared a war on drugs that would be directed toward eradication, interdiction, and incarceration. In 2015, the Drug Policy Alliance, which advocates for an end to the War on Drugs, estimated that the United States spends $51 billion annually on these initiatives, and in 2021, after 50 years of the drug war, others have estimated that the US has spent a cumulative $1 trillion on it.

In 2009, Gil Kerlikowske-the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)-signaled that the Obama administration did not plan to significantly alter drug enforcement policy, but also that the administration would not use the term War on Drugs, because Kerlikowske considers the term to be "counter-productive". ONDCP's view is that "drug addiction is a disease that can be successfully prevented and treated, making drugs more available will make it harder to keep our communities healthy and safe". In 2011, the Global Commission on Drug Policy released a critical report on the War on Drugs, declaring: "The global war on drugs has failed, with devastating consequences for individuals and societies around the world. Fifty years after the initiation of the UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, and years after President Nixon launched the US government's war on drugs, fundamental reforms in national and global drug control policies are urgently needed." The report was criticised by organizations that oppose a general legalization of drugs.

1. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the given passage?

(a) War on drugs
(b) Aftermaths of drugs
(c) Medical aspects of drugs
(d) Increasing crime rates due to drugs

2. The passage talks about a campaign. Which of the following is not included among the initiatives of the campaign?

(a) policies intended to prevent the production
(b) policies intended to prevent distribution
(c) policies intended to prevent consumption
(d) policies intended to charge severe penalties

3. Regarding drugs, what is the view of the Office of National Drug Control Policy?

(a) the use of drugs makes people wanting more of it, and making it illegal is the only way to control it
(b) drug addiction is a disease that can be successfully prevented and treated
(c) raising the prices of drugs can be a good way to fight against drugs
(d) confinement of people is the most suitable method to deal with the drug problem

4. Match the following words with their meanings.

Words: a. cumulative, b. incarceration, c. discourage

Meanings: 1. daunt, 2. growing, 3. detainment

(a) a-2, b-2, c-3 (b) a-1, b-3, c-2
(c) a-2, b-3, c-1 (d) a-1, b-2, c-3

5. Which of the following statements is Correct according to the given passage?

(a) Making drugs more available will make it better to keep our communities healthy and safe.
(b) The Obama administration planned to significantly alter drug enforcement policy.
(c) Congress couldn't include text about devoting more federal resources to the "prevention of new addicts.
(d) Basic reforms in national and global drug control policies are urgently needed.

Answer Key				
1. (a)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) पूरे passage में drugs के ऊपर campaign war & इसके public का no. 1 enemy होने की बात बतायी गई है। Passage में कही भी drugs के aftermath (परिणाम) या medical aspects या उससे बढ़ने वाले crime rate के बारे में नहीं बताया है इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

2. (d) Passage के according, illegal drug trade को reduce करने के initiative में ऐसी drug policies हैं जो psychoactive drug के production, consumption & distribution को discourage करती हैं, उन पर Penalties, impose करती हैं

अत: Option (d) का statement drug policy में included नहीं है। अत: वही सही answer है।

3. (b) According to the passage, National Drug Control Policy के office का मानना है कि drug addiction एक ऐसी disease है जो कि successfully prevent and treat की जा सकती है।

Other statements, Office of National Drug Control Policy के according सही नहीं है। इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

4. (c) **Cumulative** (adj.) = successive (लगातार) addition की वजह से quantity और degree का बढ़ना।

Growing (adj.) = बढ़ता हुआ

Incarceration (n.) = जेल में बंद होने की स्थिति

Detainment (n.) = किसी की custody या जेल में बंद होना

Discourage (v.) = किसी के confidence & enthusiasm (उत्साह) को कम करना

Daunt (v.) = किसी को डरा हुआ feel कराना या भय दिखाना।

ऊपर दिए हुए meanings को देखते हुए हम कह सकते हैं कि सही answer option (c) है।

5. (d) जिस statement में कहा गया है कि national and global drug control policies में basic reforms की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, वह passage के according सही है। इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

SET-15

Only the dead have seen the end of war. Older men declare war, but it is youth that must fight and die. The 2006 Lebanon War was a 34-day military conflict in Lebanon, Northern Israel and the Golan Heights. The principal parties were Hezbollah paramilitary forces and the Israel Defense Forces (IDF). The conflict started on 12 July 2006, and continued until a United Nations-brokered ceasefire went into effect in the morning on 14 August 2006, though it formally ended on 8 September 2006 when Israel lifted its naval blockade of Lebanon. Due to unprecedented Iranian military support to Hezbollah before and during the war, some consider it the first round of the Iran-Israel proxy conflict, rather than a continuation of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The conflict was precipitated by the 2006 Hezbollah cross-border raid. On 12 July 2006, Hezbollah fighters fired rockets at Israeli border towns as a diversion for an anti-tank missile attack on two armored Humvees patrolling the Israeli side of the border fence. The ambush left three soldiers dead. Two Israeli soldiers were abducted and taken by Hezbollah to Lebanon. Five more were killed in Lebanon, in a failed rescue attempt. Hezbollah demanded the release of Lebanese prisoners held by Israel in exchange for the release of the abducted soldiers. Israel refused and responded with airstrikes and artillery fire on targets in Lebanon. Israel attacked both Hezbollah military targets and Lebanese civilian infrastructure, including Beirut's Rafic Hariri International Airport. The IDF launched a ground invasion of Southern Lebanon. Israel also imposed an air and naval blockade. Hezbollah then launched more rockets into northern Israel and engaged the IDF in guerrilla warfare from hardened positions.

The conflict is believed to have killed between 1,191 and 1,300 Lebanese people, and 165 Israelis. It severely damaged Lebanese civil infrastructure, and displaced approximately one million Lebanese and 300,000-500,000 Israelis. On 11 August 2006, the United Nations Security Council unanimously approved the United Nations Security Council Resolution in an effort to end the hostilities. The resolution was approved by both the Lebanese and Israeli governments. The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon was given an expanded mandate, including the ability to use force to ensure that their area of operations was not used for hostile activities and to resist attempts by force to prevent them from discharging their duties. The Lebanese Army began deploying in Southern Lebanon on 17 August 2006. The blockade was lifted on 8 September 2006.

1. After reading the passage, we can say that the tone of the passage is:

(a) dogmatic (b) euphemistic
(c) taunting (d) factual

2. How did the Lebanon conflict formally come to an end?

(a) when the US attacked on Golan Heights
(b) when American fighter planes started getting by Lebanon
(c) when Israel lifted its naval blockade of Lebanon
(d) when Lebanon developed anti-tank missiles

3. What did Hezbollah demand in exchange for the release of the abducted soldiers?

(a) Hezbollah demanded the US soldiers to surrender go back to their country

(b) Hezbollah demanded a formal agreement to bring the Lebanon war an end

(c) Hezbollah demanded Israel forces to stop the naval blockade

(d) Hezbollah demanded the release of Lebanese prisoners held by Israel

4. The passage talks about a resolution. What was the main purpose of that resolution?

(a) the resolution was approved in an effort to end all the hostilities

(b) the resolution was a sideway to push the IDF out of the Lebanon border

(c) the resolution was intended to secure all the military sites

(d) the resolution was mandated only to bring the US forces out of the war

5. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the given passage?

(a) The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon was given an expanded mandate.

(b) Hezbollah launched more rockets into northern Israel and engaged the IDF in guerrilla warfare from hardened positions.

(c) Israel attacked only on Hezbollah military targets in the war.

(d) The IDF launched a ground invasion of Southern Lebanon.

Answer Key

1.	(d)	**2.**	(c)	**3.**	(d)	**4.**	(a)	**5.**	(c)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Passage की tone factual है क्योंकि passage में facts के बारे में बात कही गई है, war के समय क्या हुआ, क्या reason थे, कितने समय तक चला और कैसे खत्म हुआ।

See chapter "tone of the passage" for more...

इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

2. (c) जब Israel ने Lebanon से अपनी naval blockade (नौसैनिक नाकाबंदी) को हटा लिया, तब ही Lebanon conflict formal रूप से समाप्त हो गया। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है, बाकी सभी statements wrong हैं।

3. (d) Passage के according Hezbollah ने अपहरण किए गए सैनिकों की रिहाई के बदले में Israel द्वारा आयोजित Lebanese prisoners की रिहाई की मांग की।

इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

4. (a) Passage में कहा गया है कि United Nations Security Council, के resolution (प्रस्ताव) का purpose, शत्रुता को समाप्त करना था। इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

5. (c) Passage के according, Israel ने Hezbollah military targets & Labanese civilian infrastructure जिसमें Beirut का Rafic Hariri International Airport भी शामिल है, जबकि option (c) के according, Israel ने केवल Hezbollah military target पर attack किया जो कि wrong है। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

SET-16

Americans eat an average of 58 pounds of beef, 96 pounds of chicken, and 52 pounds of pork, per person, per year, according to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Vegetarians, about 5% of the US adult population, do not eat meat (including poultry and seafood). The percentage of Americans who identify as vegetarian has remained steady for two decades. 11% of those who identify as liberal follow a vegetarian diet, compared to 2% of conservatives. Many supporters of vegetarianism say that eating meat harms health, wastes resources, and creates pollution. They often argue that killing animals for food is cruel and unethical since non-animal food sources are plentiful. Many opponents of a vegetarian diet say that meat consumption is healthful and humane, and that producing vegetables causes many of the same environmental problems as producing meat. They also argue that humans have been eating and enjoying meat for 2.3 million years.

It is cruel and unethical to kill animals for food when vegetarian options are available, especially because raising animals in confinement for slaughter is cruel, and many animals in the United States are not slaughtered humanely. Animals are sentient beings that have emotions and social connections. Scientific studies show that cattle, pigs, chickens, and all warm-blooded animals can experience stress, pain, and fear. A vegetarian diet is more healthful than a carnivorous diet. According to the American Dietetic Association, a vegetarian diet can meet protein requirements, provide all the essential amino-acids (the building blocks of protein), and improve health.

While some say that eating meat is natural, not cruel or unethical. Vegetarians mistakenly elevate the value of animal life over plant life. Research shows that plants also respond electrochemically to threats. Every organism on earth dies at some point so other organisms can live. There is nothing wrong with this cycle. Vegetarian diets are not necessarily better for the environment. Raising beef is often the most efficient way to produce food for humans. About 85% of US grazing land is not suitable for raising crops humans can eat. 98% of the original American prairie lands, along with their native plants and animals, are gone. Most of that land is now covered in corn and wheat fields.

1. After reading the given passage, it can be inferred that it is -
(a) a deceptive piece
(b) a research report
(c) a magazine article
(d) a news item

2. What kind of views have there been put regarding being vegetarian?
(a) both negative and positive
(b) biased
(c) only positive
(d) only negative

3. According to the passage, in the past two decades, the percentage of Americans who identify themselves as vegetarian has -
(a) slowly increased
(b) rapidly increased
(c) drastically decreased
(d) neither increased nor decreased

4. Why is it cruel and unethical to kill animals for food when vegetarian options are available?
(a) killing animals for food affects the environment in several ways
(b) killings animals for food is one thing while killing animals for hunting is another
(c) animals are also sentient being and have emotions, and social connections
(d) animal slaughtering is not very much economical

5. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the passage?
(a) Vegetarian diets are not necessarily better for the environment.
(b) Research shows that plants also respond chemically to threats.
(c) Every organism on earth dies at some point so other organisms can live.
(d) Raising beef is often the most efficient way to produce food for humans.

Answer Key

1.	(b)	**2.**	(a)	**3.**	(d)	**4.**	(c)	**5.**	(b)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) दिए हुए passage में, लोगों को vegetarian होना चाहिए या नहीं इसके क्या लाभ और हानि हैं, इनको बताया गया है। इसलिए यह एक research report है अत: सही answer option (b) है।

See chapter 'tone of the passage' for more....

2. (a) Passage में लोगों के vegetarian होने के pros. & cons. दोनों बताए गए हैं, इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

3. (d) Passage के according, जो Americans खुद को Vegetarian identify करते हैं उनकी percentage, past two years से same है। इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

4. (c) Passage के according, vegetarian options होने के बाद भी animals को खाने के लिए मारना cruel and unethical है क्योंकि उनके भी emotions और social connections होते हैं। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

5. (b) Passage के according, plants, threats (चेतावनी/खतरे) को electro chemically (विद्युत रासायनिक) response करते हैं। जबकि option (b) में threats को chemically (रासायनिक) response करने की बात कही गई है जो कि गलत है। इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

SET-17

With 79% of Americans saying prescription drug costs are unreasonable, and 70% reporting lowering prescription drug costs as their highest healthcare priority, the popular prescription drug debate is not about whether drug costs should be reduced but how to reduce prescription drug costs. One consideration is whether the United States federal government should regulate prescription drug prices. A prescription drug is a medication that may only be obtained with a medical professional's recommendation and authorisation. In some US states, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, pharmacists, clinical psychologists, and other medical professionals are permitted to write prescriptions in addition to doctors. Prescription drugs are generally divided into two categories: brand-name drugs and generic drugs.

In the United States, drug companies, also called pharmaceutical companies, set prescription drug prices, which are largely unregulated by the US federal government. Some drug companies will be familiar due to their names being attached to COVID-19 vaccines or other common products: Johnson & Johnson and Pfizer, for example. Others may not be household names but command large portions of the market nonetheless: Swiss companies Roche and Novartis, to name two. High drug costs can force people to choose between life-saving drugs and other essentials. 24% of people taking prescription drugs reported difficulty affording the drugs. Too many companies with too many private interests are involved in drug pricing, resulting in high prices and limited access to important drugs due to corporate greed. Drug prices are first set by drug companies that have an interest in recouping R&D costs and raising corporate revenues.

On the other hand, some talk about the revenue from prescription drug sales to fund research and development of new drugs. Research and development (R&D) of a new drug costs between almost $1 billion and more than $2 billion. Expanded access to affordable insurance that better serves customers by covering a larger percentage of prescription drug costs would more effectively lower drug costs for patients. Drug companies negotiate lower prices for government programmes including Medicare and for private insurance companies. What the US system does poorly is sharing these negotiated savings with patients who use the medicines. In fact, patient costs for medicines are increasing even while net drug manufacturer prices are decreasing. This paradox exists because no matter how much of a discount an insurer or provider negotiates, most insurance plans don't pass the discount to patients.

1. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the given passage?

(a) Should the government regulate prescription drug prices?

(b) Are prescription drugs healthy for everyone?

(c) Are prescription drugs necessary?

(d) Are prescription drugs safe to be used?

2. According to the passage, what is a prescription drug?

(a) a medication that are only approved doctors instead of some medical shop owners

(b) a medication that can only be given to all patients who are about to be hospitalised

(c) a medication that may only be obtained with a medical professional's recommendation and authorisation

(d) a medication that should be given to people who are only in extreme health conditions

3. How does the involvement of too many private interests affect drug pricing?

(a) it only affects people who are on the verge to being hospitalised for a long period of time

(b) it results in high drug prices and limited access to important drugs

(c) it puts people in trouble who have insurance policies

(d) it doesn't hit hard to people who have access to medical corporations

4. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word 'Consideration'?

(a) Heedlessness (b) Attention

(c) Deliberation (d) Discussion

5. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the passage?

(a) Drug companies negotiate lower prices for government programmes.

(b) High drug costs can force people to choose between life-saving drugs and other essentials.

(c) In the US, the prescription drug prices are largely regulated by the US federal government.

(d) Drug prices are first set by drug companies that have an interest in recouping R&D costs.

Answer Key

1.	(a)	**2.**	(c)	**3.**	(b)	**4.**	(a)	**5.**	(c)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Given passage में सिर्फ prescribed drugs की कीमतों को regulate करने के बारे में कहा गया है न कि prescribed drugs के healthy and necessary होने के बारे में। इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

2. (c) Passage के according, prescription drugs एक ऐसी दवा है जिसे केवल तभी obtain किया जा सकता है जब कोई medical professional recommend करें। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

3. (b) Passage के according, drug pricing में बहुत सारी companies के private interest (निजी हित) involve होने के कारण, important drugs के price high और access (पहुँच) काफी limited हो जाती है। इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

4. (a) Consideration (n) word का meaning सोच विचार (careful thought) होता है और Heedlessness (n) word का meaning लापरवाही (lack of attentiveness) होता है। यह एक दूसरे के opposite है इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

- **Attention** (n.) = notice someone or something (ध्यान)
- **Deliberation** (n.) = long & careful consideration or discussion (विचार विमर्श)
- **Discussion** (n.) = conversation (बातचीत)

5. (c) जिस statement में कहा गया है कि presciption drug के price US federal government के द्वारा regulate किए जाते हैं, वह passage के according गलत है।

इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

SET-18

The Iranian Revolution was a series of events that culminated in the overthrow of the Pahlavi dynasty under Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, and the replacement of his government with an Islamic republic under the rule of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, a leader of one of the factions in the revolt. The revolution was supported by various leftist and Islamist organisations. After the 1953 Iranian coup d'état, Pahlavi had aligned with the United States and the Western Bloc to rule more firmly as an authoritarian monarch. He relied heavily on support from the United States to hold on to power, which he held for a further 26 years. This led to the 1963 White Revolution and the arrest and exile of Ayatollah Khomeini in 1964. Amidst massive tensions between Khomeini and the Shah, demonstrations began in October 1977, developing into a campaign of civil resistance that included both secular and religious elements. The protests rapidly intensified in 1978 as a result of the burning of Rex Cinema which was seen as the trigger of the revolution, and between August and December that year, strikes and demonstrations paralysed the country.

In January 1979, the Shah left Iran and went into exile as the last Persian monarch, leaving his duties to a regency council and Shapour Bakhtiar, who was an opposition-based prime minister. Ayatollah Khomeini was invited back to Iran by the government, and returned to Tehran to a greeting by several thousand Iranians. The royal reign collapsed shortly after, in February, when guerrillas and rebel troops overwhelmed troops loyal to the Shah in armed street fighting, bringing Khomeini to official power. Iranian people voted in a national referendum to become an Islamic republic on 1 April 1979 and to formulate and approve a new theocratic-republican constitution whereby Khomeini became supreme leader of the country in December 1979.

The revolution was unusual for the surprise it created throughout the world. It lacked many of the customary causes of revolution (defeat in war, a financial crisis, peasant rebellion, or disgruntled military); occurred in a nation that was experiencing relative prosperity. In addition to this, the revolution sought a region-wide Shia revival, and an uprooting of the existent dominant Arab Sunni hegemony in the Middle East; this has brought Iran into conflict with Saudi Arabia, and as of 2022 the two countries are fighting a proxy conflict for influence in the Middle East.

1. The given passage is mainly about -

(a) Internal displacement of both Saudi and Iranian people

(b) Iranian revolution

(c) Proxy conflict between Iran and Saudi Arabia

(d) Peasant rebellion

2. What was the main thing that triggered the Iranian revolution?

(a) clash between the government and Islamic republic

(b) overthrow of the current government

(c) the burning of a cinema

(d) the authoritarian monarch

3. Amidst massive tensions between Khomeini and the Shah, demonstrations into a campaign of civil resistance. What kinds of elements were involved in the resistance?

(a) both democrat and monarch

(b) both secular and religious

(c) both sovereign and secular

(d) both monarch and sovereign

4. Which of the following roles does Shapour Bakhtiar play in the passage?

(a) the last Persian monarch of Iran

(b) the man who betrayed Shah when he was in regime

(c) the man who controlled the mind of Iranian people

(d) an opposition-based prime minister

5. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the passage?

(a) The Iranian revolution was unusual and it surprised the world with some intriguing success.

(b) Iranian people voted in a national referendum to become an Islamic republic.

(c) Saudi Arabia and Iran are still in conflict with each other over various issued.

(d) Ayatollah Khomeini left Iran and went into exile and he was never welcomed in Iran after that.

Answer Key									
1.	(b)	**2.**	(c)	**3.**	(b)	**4.**	(d)	**5.**	(d)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Passage में Iranian revolution के बारे में बताया गया है, causes क्या थे, revolution में क्या हुआ और बाद में क्या हुआ। Proxy conflict भी Iranian revolution की वजह से हुआ।

इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

2. (c) जो protests थे, वे एक cinema (Rex Cinema) के जलने से और तेज हो गए और revolution start हुआ।

इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

3. (b) Passage के according, secular and religious दोनों elements (तत्व) civil resistance (नागरिक प्रतिरोध) के अभियान में involved थे। इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

4. (d) Passage के according, Shapous Bakhtiar एक opposition based prime minister था। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

5. (d) Passage के according, Jan 1979 में Shah ने Iran को छोड़ा और निर्वासन (exile) में चला गया, एक Persian monarch की तरह। जबकि option (d) में Ayatollah Khameini के जाने की बात की गई है, जो कि सही नहीं है। इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

SET-19

Ancient Egypt was a civilization in Northeast Africa situated in the Nile Valley. Ancient Egyptian civilization followed prehistoric Egypt and coalesced around 3100 BC with the political unification of Upper and Lower Egypt under Menes (often identified with Narmer). The history of ancient Egypt occurred as a series of stable kingdoms, separated by periods of relative instability known as Intermediate Periods: the Old Kingdom of the Early Bronze Age, the Middle Kingdom of the Middle Bronze Age and the New Kingdom of the Late Bronze Age. Egypt reached the pinnacle of its power in the New Kingdom, ruling much of Nubia and a sizable portion of the Near East, after which it entered a period of slow decline. During the course of its history Egypt was invaded or conquered by a number of foreign powers, including the Hyksos, the Libyans, the Nubians, the Assyrians, the Achaemenid Persians, and the Macedonians under the command of Alexander the Great. The Greek Ptolemaic Kingdom, formed in the aftermath of Alexander's death, ruled Egypt until 30 BC, when, under Cleopatra, it fell to the Roman Empire and became a Roman province. The success of ancient Egyptian civilization came partly from its ability to adapt to the conditions of the Nile River valley for agriculture. The predictable flooding and controlled irrigation of the fertile valley produced surplus crops, which supported a more dense population, and social development and culture.

With resources to spare, the administration sponsored mineral exploitation of the valley and surrounding desert regions, the early development of an independent writing system, the organization of collective construction and agricultural projects, trade with surrounding regions, and a military intended to assert Egyptian dominance. Motivating and organizing these activities was a bureaucracy of elite scribes, religious leaders, and administrators under the control of a pharaoh, who ensured the cooperation and unity of the Egyptian people in the context of an elaborate system of religious beliefs. The many achievements of the ancient Egyptians include the quarrying, surveying, and construction techniques that supported the building of monumental pyramids, temples, and obelisks; a system of mathematics, a practical and effective system of medicine, irrigation systems, and agricultural production techniques, the first known planked boats, Egyptian faience and glass technology, new forms of literature, and the earliest known peace treaty, made with the Hittites. Ancient Egypt has left a lasting legacy.

1. Which of the following contexts does the passage bring to us?

(a) Ethical (b) Humanistic
(c) Populist (d) Historical

2. Where did the success of ancient Egyptian civilization come from?

(a) when Cleopatra ruled Egypt and became a Roman province
(b) when it adapted to the conditions of the Nile River valley
(c) when Egyptian people started exploring opportunities outside their country
(d) when Egypt was ruled by the Macedonians under the command of Alexander the Great

3. During the course of its history Egypt was invaded by many foreign powers. Which of the following was not one of them?

(a) Hyksos (b) Macedonians
(c) Libyans (d) Chola

4. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word 'Pinnacle'?

(a) Forethought (b) Nadir
(c) Regard (d) Culmination

5. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the given passage?

(a) Quarrying, surveying, and construction techniques are one of many Egyptian achievements.
(b) The first known planked boats is an Egyptian giving.
(c) Predictable flooding and controlled irrigation made the dense population rely on other countries' support.
(d) The history of ancient Egypt also occurred as a series of stable kingdoms.

Answer Key									
1.	(d)	**2.**	(b)	**3.**	(d)	**4.**	(d)	**5.**	(c)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Given passage में historical context है क्योंकि इसमें Egypt के शासन और इसकी सफलता के संदर्भ में Egyptian civilization के बारे में बात की गई है।

Context, type & tone लगभग एक ही बात होती है।

इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

See chapter "tone of the passage" for more...

2. (b) Passage के according ancient Egyptian civilization की सफलता Nile River valley की स्थितियों के अनुकूलन से आई है।

बाकि options ancient Egyptian civilization के successful होने का सही reason नही बताते हैं।

इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

3. (d) Passage के according, इतिहास में Egypt कई Foreign (विदेशी) powers के द्वारा invade (जबरदस्ती घुसना) या conquer (जीत लेना) किया गया है। जैसे कि Hykos, Libyans, the Nubians, the Assyrians, the Achamenid Persians & the Macedonians. इसमें Chola की बात नहीं की गई है इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

4. (d) Pinnacle (n.) word का meaning है the most successful point (सर्वोच्च शिखर)

Culmination (n.) word का meaning भी यही है the highest or climatic point of something.

इसलिए ये दोनों आपस में synonyms है। अत: सही answer option (d) है।

- **Nadir** (n.) = the lowest or most unsuccessful point in a situation (पतन)
- **Regard** (n.) = concern for somebody or something (किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु की परवाह)
- **Forethought** (n.) = careful consideration of what will be necessary or may happen in near future (आगे की चिंता)

5. (c) जो statement यह कहता है कि predictable flooding और controlled irrigation ने dense population को other countries पर dependent बना दिया, वह passage के according गलत है।

इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

SET-20

Peace is not made at the council table or by treaties, but in the hearts of men. All treaties between great states cease to be binding when they come in conflict with the struggle for existence. The Treaty of Versailles was the most important of the peace treaties of World War I. It ended the state of war between Germany and the Allied Powers. It was signed on 28 June 1919 in the Palace of Versailles, exactly five years after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, which led to the war. The other Central Powers on the German side signed separate treaties. Although the armistice of 11 November 1918 ended the actual fighting, it took six months of Allied negotiations at the Paris Peace Conference to conclude the peace treaty. The treaty was registered by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on 21 October 1919.

Of the many provisions in the treaty, one of the most important and controversial was: The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies. The other members of the Central Powers signed treaties containing similar articles. This article, Article 231, became known as the War Guilt clause. The treaty required Germany to disarm, make ample territorial concessions, and pay reparations to certain countries that had formed the Entente powers. In 1921 the total cost of these reparations was assessed at 132 billion gold marks (then $31.4 billion roughly equivalent to US$442 billion in 2022). Because of the way the deal was structured, the Allied Powers intended Germany would only ever pay a value of 50 billion marks.

Prominent economists such as John Maynard Keynes declared the treaty too harsh a Carthaginian peace, and said that the reparations were excessive and counter-productive. On the other hand, prominent Allied figures such as French Marshal Ferdinand Foch, criticised the treaty for treating Germany too leniently. This is still the subject of ongoing debate by historians and economists. It was a compromise that left no one satisfied. In particular, Germany was neither pacified nor conciliated, nor was it permanently weakened. The treaty has sometimes been cited as a cause of World War II.

1. The given passage mainly revolves around which of the following?

(a) Reparations of history
(b) Peace and boundaries
(c) World War I
(d) The treaty of Versailles

2. According to the given passage, what was the main cause of World War I?

(a) the violation of the treaty of Versailles
(b) the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
(c) the unprecedented attack by Germany on Allied powers
(d) the failure of Paris Peace Conference

3. The treaty required Germany to do many things. Which of the following was not one of them?

(a) to make ample territorial concessions
(b) to pay reparations to certain countries
(c) to disarm itself
(d) to become a member of the European Union

4. Why was the treaty too harsh for Germany?

(a) because it needed to Germany to pay all the reparations to the US, UK and Russia
(b) because Germany never wanted to surrender at that time
(c) because the allied powers defeated Germany in wrongful ways that was inappropriate in terms of the war
(d) because it needed Germany to do many things and put a great financial burden on it as reparations

5. Which of the following is NOT correct according to the given passage?

(a) The other Central Powers on the German side signed separate treaties.
(b) It took six months of Allied negotiations at the Paris Peace Conference to conclude the peace treaty.
(c) The other members of the Central Powers signed treaties containing different articles.
(d) Germany was neither pacified nor conciliated, nor was it permanently weakened at the time of World War I.

Answer Key									
1.	(d)	2.	(b)	3.	(d)	4.	(d)	5.	(c)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Passage का central point Treaty of Versailles है जो कि World War I की सबसे important treaty है इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

2. (b) According to the passage, Archduke Franz Ferdinand का assassination World War I का main cause था।

बाकी सभी options World War I के होने का सही reason नहीं बताते हैं। इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

3. (d) Passage के according, treaty (संधि) करने के लिए Germany को disarm (निहत्या/बिना शस्त्र का) होना पड़ेगा। इसके साथ ही पर्याप्त (ample) territorial concession (रियायत) देना होगा और कुछ countries से reparation. इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

4. (d) Passage के according, treaty (संधि) Germany के लिए काफी harsh थी क्योंकि treaty के लिए Germany को बहुत काम करने पड़े, जिससे इस पर financial burden भी बढ़े। इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

5. (c) जिस statement में कहा गया है कि Central Powers के other members ने different articles (अनुच्छेदों) वाली treaty पर sign किए, वह passage के according सही नहीं है।

बाकी सभी options सही हैं और passage से direct reference भी है। इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

SET-21

While the current debate about employer vaccine mandates in the United States centers upon COVID-19 requirements, mandates and the debate about them are as old as the country itself. The first American vaccine mandate was issued by then General George Washington in 1777. Washington ordered Continental Army troops to be inoculated against smallpox with the precursor to the smallpox vaccine during the Revolutionary War. Most early vaccine mandates were implemented by state and local governments. For example, Massachusetts was the first state to mandate vaccines for school children in the 1850s. By 1900, half of the US states had school vaccine mandates; by 1980, all US states had them. The debate about mandates had taken full form by the end of the 1800s, with dissenting opinions looking much like contemporary arguments: Some Americans opposed mandates on the grounds of personal liberty; some because they believed lawmakers were in cahoots with vaccine makers; and some because of safety concerns.

During World War II, the US military began mandating a host of vaccines for service members, including typhoid, yellow fever, and tetanus. The US military allows administrative, medical, and religious vaccine exemptions, though they are rare. Many states and DC have implemented COVID-19 vaccine or vaccine-or-test mandates as employers. The mandates may cover executive branch staff, teachers at state schools and pre-schools, state-run healthcare facility employees, and other state government employees. Conversely, several states have enacted laws banning employers from implementing vaccine mandates. The US Supreme Court ruled on Jan. 13, 2022, that the Biden Administration does not have the authority to impose a COVID-19 vaccine-or-test mandate. The White House mandate would have required people who work for employers with 100 or more employees to either be vaccinated or tested weekly and wear a mask indoors if unvaccinated. The Court allowed the White House COVID-19 vaccine mandate to stand for medical facilities that take Medicare or Medicaid payments.

Whatever the status of COVID-19 vaccine mandates, many employers have legally required certain employees to be vaccinated against other diseases. The US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission explained that employers may require employees to be vaccinated as long as the businesses comply with the reasonable accommodation provisions of the ADA [Americans with Disabilities Act] and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and other EEO considerations. Those accommodations include but are not limited to medical and religious exemptions.

1. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the given passage?

(a) Vaccine Mandate
(b) Staggering Healthcare System
(c) Military and Local Vaccines
(d) Genesis of Common Diseases

2. The debate about the vaccine mandate took complete shape by the end of the 19th century with some opposed opinions. Which of the following was not among them?

(a) people opposed vaccine mandates on the grounds of personal liberty
(b) people opposed vaccine mandates as they believed that lawmakers were conspiring with vaccine makers
(c) people opposed vaccine mandates because of safety concerns
(d) people opposed vaccine mandates because they already had health problems

3. According to the passage, which of the following states most early implemented vaccine mandates?

(a) California (b) South Dakota
(c) Massachusetts (d) New Mexico

4. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word 'Enforcement'?

(a) Imposition (b) Neglect
(c) Liability (d) Privilege

5. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the passage?

(a) Many states and DC have implemented COVID-19 vaccine or vaccine-or-test mandates as employers.
(b) The mandates may cover executive branch staff, teachers at state schools and pre-schools.
(c) Many employers have legally required certain employees to be vaccinated against other diseases.
(d) Several states have enacted laws allowing employers from implementing vaccine mandates.

Answer Key

1.	(a)	**2.**	(d)	**3.**	(c)	**4.**	(a)	**5.**	(d)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Given passage मुख्य रूप से vaccine mandates के बारे में बात करता है और हमें बताता है कि यह America में कैसे start हुआ, सबसे पहले किसने implement किया, लोगों ने इसे कैसे accept और reject किया।

इसलिए most appropriate title "Vaccine Mandate" है।

इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

2. (d) Passage के according, लोगो ने vaccine mandates का विरोध नहीं किया क्योंकि उन्हें पहले से ही health problems थी। इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

3. (c) Passage के according, most early vaccine mandates, state and local governments द्वारा लागू किए गए थे और Massachusetts ऐसा करने वाला पहला state था। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

4. (a) Enforcement (n) का मतलब लोगों द्वारा किसी law या rule को obey करवाना।

Imposition (n) का मतलब किसी चीज को जबरदस्ती लागू कर देना। क्योंकि यह दोनों words का meaning same है। सही answer option (a) है।

- **Neglect** (n.) = किसी चीज पर ध्यान न देने की स्थिति।
- **Libility** (n.) = किसी चीज के लिए legally responsible होना।
- **Privilege** (n.) = किसी person को special advantage मिलना।

5. (d) Passage के according, कुछ states ने ऐसे law बनाए है जिसमें employers को vaccine mandates को implement करने पर ban है। जबकि option (d) के according states vaccine mandate को implement करने की अनुमति देते है जो कि गलत है इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

SET-22

The Chola dynasty was a Tamil thalassocratic empire of southern India and the longest-ruling dynasties in world history. The earliest datable references to the Chola are from inscriptions dated to the 3rd century BCE during the reign of Ashoka of the Maurya Empire. As one of the Three Crowned Kings of Tamilakam, along with the Chera and Pandya, the dynasty continued to govern over varying territories until the 13th century CE. Despite these ancient origins, the rise of the Chola, as the Chola Empire, only began with the medieval Cholas in the mid-9th century CE.

The heartland of the Cholas was the fertile valley of the Kaveri River. Still, they ruled a significantly larger area at the height of their power from the later half of the 9th century till the beginning of the 13th century. They unified peninsular India, south of the Tungabhadra, and held as one state for three centuries between 907 and 1215 AD. Under Rajaraja I and his successors Rajendra I, Rajadhiraja I, Rajendra II, Virarajendra, and Kulothunga Chola I, the dynasty became a military, economic and cultural powerhouse in South Asia and South-East Asia. The power and the prestige the Cholas had among political powers in South, South-eastern, and eastern Asia at its peak is evident through their expeditions to the Ganges, naval raids on cities of the Srivijaya empire based on the island of Sumatra, and their repeated embassies to China. The Chola fleet represented the zenith of ancient Indian maritime capacity.

The Cholas succeeded in building the greatest thalassocratic empire in the history of India, thereby leaving a lasting legacy. They established a centralized form of government and a disciplined bureaucracy. Moreover, their patronage of Tamil literature and their zeal for building temples has resulted in some of the greatest works of Tamil literature and architecture. The Chola kings were avid builders and envisioned the temples in their kingdoms not only as places of worship but also as centers of economic activity. A UNESCO world heritage site, the Brihadisvara temple at Thanjavur, commissioned by the Rajaraja Chola in 1010 CE, is a prime example for Chola architecture. They were also well known for their patronage to art. The development of the specific sculpturing technique used in the 'Chola bronzes', exquisite bronze sculptures of Hindu deities built in a lost wax process was pioneered in their time. The Chola tradition of art spread and influenced the architecture and art of Southeast Asia.

1. After reading the passage, it can be inferred that it is -

(a) A historical piece
(b) An ethical piece
(c) A speculative piece
(d) An introspective piece

2. How did the Cholas leave a long lasting legacy?

(a) They tried to conquer the world even before Alexander the Great
(b) They succeeded in building the greatest thalassocratic empire in the history of India
(c) They always remained united in front of the world while ruling their separate territories at the same time in India
(d) They had people for them, who travelled and spread their legacy in India across the world

3. Who among the following is not one of the successors of Rajaraja I?

(a) Rajendra I (b) Virarajendra
(c) Chera (d) Rajendra II

4. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word 'Fertile'?

(a) Arable (b) Fruitful
(c) Sterile (d) Abundant

5. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the passage?

(a) The Cholas established a decentralized form of government and a disciplined bureaucracy.
(b) The Cholas were well known for their patronage to art.
(c) The Cholas envisioned the temples in their kingdoms not only as places of worship but also as centres of economic activity.
(d) The power and the prestige the Cholas had among political powers in South, South-eastern, and eastern Asia.

Answer Key

1.	(a)	**2.**	(b)	**3.**	(c)	**4.**	(c)	**5.**	(a)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Given passage एक historical piece है क्योंकि यह 3rd century AD तक Chola dynasty की history, power and prestige (इतिहास, शक्ति और प्रतिष्ठा) के बारे में बात करता है। इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

Contest, type & tone लगभग एक ही बात होती है।

See chapter "tone of the passage" for more...

2. (b) Passage के according, Chola के वंशज (Cholas) India की History (इतिहास) में सबसे महान thalassocratic empire को बनाने में successful रहे, इस प्रकार इन्होंने long lasting (लम्बे समय तक चलने वाली) legacy (विरासत) छोड़ी। इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

3. (c) Passage के according, Chera, राजराजा-I के उत्तराधिकारियों में से नहीं है। Passage में इनके निम्न उत्तराधिकारी बताए गए हैं:

Rajendra-I, Rajendra II, Virarajendra और Kulothunga Chola-I. इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

4. (c) Sterile

Fertile और Sterile एक दूसरे के antonyms हैं।

Fertile = (उपजाऊ) producing or capable of producing abundant vegetation or crops

Sterile = (बंजर) unable to produce plants or crops

Arable = (कृषि योग्य) used or suitable for growing crops

Fruitful = (लाभदायक) productive

Abundant = (प्रचुर बहुत मात्रा में) existing or available in large quantities. इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

5. (a) यह कथन सही नहीं है- The Cholas established a decentralined bureaucracy.

Passage में कहा गया है कि Cholas, भारत के इतिहास में सबसे बड़ा Thalassocratic Empire बनाने में सफल रहे, जिससे वो एक स्थायी विरासत छोड़ गए। उन्होंने एक centralized form of government और एक disciplined bureaucracy की स्थापना की।

Space for self Notes:-



Section - C

SENTENCE REARRANGEMENT



Section Highlights

- **240+ Previous Year Questions**
- **100+ Expected Questions**
- **30+ Golden Concepts**

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01 CHAPTER INTRODUCTION

Para-jumble/Sentence jumble को sentence rearrangement या PQRS के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।

Para-Jumble:-

Para-jumble में para (= paragraph) के parts (sentences) को jumbled (= mixed) form में दिया गया होता है और हमसे उसका correct order पूछा जाता है।

Example:- Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

A. When this extra water vapour condenses into precipitation, it results in heavier rain or, if it's cold enough, heavier snow.

B. The atmosphere can store an additional 4% of water vapour for every additional 1°F of warming.

C. More water evaporates from soils, plants, lakes and seas as the atmosphere warms.

D. One of the most obvious indications of climate change is heavier rainfall.

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(a) CBDA (b) DCBA
(c) ACDB (d) BCAD

Sentence Jumble:-

Sentence-jumble में sentence के parts को jumbled (= mixed) form में दिया गया होता है और हमसे उसका correct order पूछा जाता है।

Example:- Rearrange the parts of the sentence in the correct order.

While physical movement

P. activities may not require physical

Q. is important for children, all learning

R. the part of teachers and students

S. movement and facial expressions on

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(a) PRQS (c) RSPQ
(b) QSRP (d) QPSR

सभी competitive exominations में 'sentence rearrangement' एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण topic है। इस topic के प्रश्नों में हमें कुछ sentence (4 से 6) दिए जाते हैं और हमें उन्हें पढ़कर और अच्छे से analysis करके एक सही order में लगाना होता है।

Types of sentence rearrangement questions

Types of para/sentence jumble question

1. **PQRS or ABCD format -** इस form में हमें 4 parts/ sentences दिए जाते है उन्हें पढ़कर हमें उनका सही order चुनना होता है।
2. **Static first part -** इस format में पहला part/sentence *fixed* रहता है और इसको ध्यान में रखकर बाद के 4 parts को order में लगाकर options में से सही order चुनना होता है।
3. **Static first and last part -** इस format में पहला और आखिरी (6^{th}) part/sentence पहले से ही fixed रहता है इन्ही दो को ध्यान में रखकर हमें बीच के 4 parts/sentences को order में लगाकर options में से सही order चुनना होता है।
4. **Missing sentences -** इस format में first और last parts/sentences *fixed* रहते हैं और बीच में दो parts/ sentences *missing* होते हैं। हमें बीच के missing sentences को दिए गए चार options में से सही order में ढूंढ़ना होता है।

➢ **Important skills needed**

1. Good knowledge of grammatical structures:

Grammatical structures के लिए इस book के section-A को अच्छे से पढ़ लें।

2. Reading skills:

इस book के RC की theory पढें आपको अच्छे reading skills develop करने में काफी मद्द मिलेगी उसके अलावा Daily newspaper या कुछ भी regular basis पर पढ़ना reading skills के लिए अच्छा रहता है।

02 CHAPTER PARA-JUMBLE

Para jumble में एक paragraph के कुछ sentence को jumbled form में देकर correct order पूछा जाता है जैसा कि हम last chapter में पढ़ चुके हैं।

यह Topic SSC के Pre-examinations तथा Mains के examination में अक्सर देखने को मिलता है।

इस Topic के प्रश्नों में हमें paragraph के sentences को पढ़कर और अच्छे से analysis करके एक अर्थपूर्ण paragraph बनाना होता है।

Approaches

Sentence jumble को solve करने के लिए कुछ important points दिए गए हैं जिनकी help से हम इन questions को आसानी से solve कर सकेंगें।

1. हमें Grammatical concepts जैसे parts of speech और उनके इस्तेमाल की अच्छी समझ होनी चाहिए।
2. कभी-कभी सिर्फ Grammatical concepts की मदद से questions को solve कर पाना मुश्किल होता है। अत: आवश्यक है कि हमें अपनी reading skills को improve करना चाहिए।

➢ Important Steps:-

Step-1 → सबसे पहले एक नजर options पर डालनी चाहिए और देखना चाहिए कौन से-कौन से sentence से हमें paragraph को start करने के options दिए गये हैं।

Step-2 → सबसे पहले हमें starting/introductory sentence खोजना चाहिए इसके लिए सभी sentence को हमें तेज नजर से scan करना चाहिए, starting sentence कैसे find करना है ये हमने book में आगे समझाया हुआ है।

Step-3 → हमें कुछ pairs बनाने चाहिए मतलब 2 या अधिक ऐसे sentence जो साथ में आना जरूरी हैं उनको identify करना चाहिए।

Step-4 → हमें ये भी देखना चाहिए कि कौनसा sentence किस sentence से पहले या बाद में आयेगा बेशक वो pair ना बनाए।

Step-5 → हम कई बार अगर concluding/last sentence को Identify कर लें तो option eliminate करके सही answer निकाल सकते हैं।

Note:- ऊपर लिखे गए steps के साथ-साथ options को भी देखते जाएं और options को eliminate करें।

Step-6 → सही order मिलने के बाद एक बार सभी sentences को proper order में पढ़ लें क्योंकि कई बार हम जल्दबाजी में सही answer वाले option को eliminate कर देते हैं। अगर समय कम बचा हो तो हमें बिना पढ़े आगे बढ़ जाना चाहिए।

Note:- हमें हमेशा paragraph का main idea समझने का प्रयास करना चाहिए और देखना चाहिए कि वो paragraph किस संदर्भ में और किसके द्वारा लिखा गया है।

Students के सामने आने वाली समस्याएँ

1. Starting sentence कैसे पहचानें?
2. Pairs कैसे बनाऐं?
3. कौन-सा sentence पहले आयेगा, कौन-सा बाद में, यह कैसे पता चलेगा?
4. Last sentence को कैसे खोजें?

इन समस्याओं का समाधान

हमने नीचे कुछ points लिखे हैं और examples देके समझाया है अगर आप इन points को अच्छे से पढ़ लेगें तो फिर para jumble का कोई भी question आपके आगे नतमस्तक हो जायेगा।

Point-1:-

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कि Pronouns का प्रयोग Nouns के लिए किया जाता है। इसलिए जब एक person या एक thing के लिए Noun और Pronoun दोनों का प्रयोग किया जाए तब Noun वाला sentence पहले आता है। जब बात personal pronouns की होती है तब ज्यादातर बच्चे समझ जाते हैं मगर जब बातें थोड़ी Advanced हों तो समझने में बहुत दिक्कत होती है। हमने नीचे कुछ examples दिए हैं जिनमें basic and advanced दोनों ही cover किए हैं।

Ex.1 (P) **He** is the only student of my class who got the award.
(Q) **Rajesh** is not coming to school these days.

- **Rajesh** एक noun है तथा '**He**' (pronoun) **Rajesh** के लिए use किया गया है "QP" correct order है।

Ex.2 (P) I bought '**Wings of Fire**' Yesterday.
(Q) **It** is written by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

- 'P' में '**Wings of Fire**' एक noun है जिसके लिए 'Q' में '**It**' एक pronoun है इसलिए 'PQ' सही order है।

Ex.3 (P) Mohan was one of **them**.
(Q) There were a lot of **people**.

- 'P' में जो pronoun '**Them**' है उसके लिए noun 'Q' में '**people**' है इसलिए 'QP' सही order है।

Ex.4 (P) **Her** decisions influence everyone.
(Q) **Radhika** is a responsible person.

- 'P' में आया हुआ Determiner **'Her'** 'Q' में आये हुए noun **'Radhika'** को refer कर रहा है इसलिए 'QP' सही order होगा।

Ex.5 (P) Only **a few** are as good as his first one.
(Q) I have seen most of his **movies**.

- 'P' में लिखा गया **'a few'** (pronoun) 'Q' में लिखे गए noun **'Movies'** को refer कर रहा है इसलिए QP सही order होगा।

Ex.6 (P) **Many** were due to Rupali's decisions.
(Q) He made 10 **mistakes** in the exam.

- 'P' में आया हुआ **'many'** (pronoun) 'Q' में आये हुए **'mistakes'** को refer कर रहा है इसलिए 'QP' correct order है। यहाँ कुछ students को लग सकता है कि 'Q' का 'He', 'P' के 'Rupali' के लिए है but ऐसा नहीं है क्योंकि Rupali (girl) एक अलग person है और He (boy) एक अलग person है।

Note:- Plural noun के लिए Plural pronoun ढूंढे तथा singular noun के लिए singular pronoun.

Point-2:-

Article **'the'** generally उन nouns के लिए आता है जो definite हों। ऐसे Noun अक्सर पहली बार जब आते हैं तब Article 'a/an' (अगर Noun Singular हो) या बिना Article या कोई Quantifier (जब Noun plural या uncountable हो) आता है। अत: article 'The' वाले Sentence सामान्यत: बाद में तथा a/an या zero article/Quantifier वाले sentence पहले आते हैं।

Ex.1 (P) **The old man** was struggling to cross the road.
(Q) When I was going to work I saw **an old man** on the other side of the road.

- 'P' में **'The old man'** लिखा है 'Q' में **'an old man'** लिखा है इसलिए 'QP' सही order है।

Ex.2 (P) **Some people** gathered near the temple.
(Q) The police tried to prevent **the people** from committing any crime.

- 'Q' में लिखा है **'The people'** और 'P' में **'Some people'** इसलिए 'P' पहले आयेगा, PQ सही order है।

Ex.3 (P) Boil **salted water** for 10 minutes.
(Q) Put the vegetables into **the water**.

- 'P' में **'Salted water'** में कोई article नहीं है जबकि 'Q' में **'water'** के साथ **'The'** लगाया है तो 'PQ' सही order होगा।

Ex.4 (P) His mother threw **the butter** as it was of cheap quality.
(Q) He bought plenty of **butter** from the supermarket.

- 'Q' में **'butter'** के साथ को article नहीं है। 'P' में article **'the'** लगाया है इसलिए 'QP' सही order होगा।

Point-3:-

कभी-कभी क्या होता है कि students को एक Question के तीन sentence में दिखेगा कि एक sentence में एक noun के लिए 'zero article' या 'a/an' लगाया है तथा एक sentence में 'the' लगाया है और एक sentence में उसी Noun के लिए Pronoun आया है। अब बच्चा यहाँ फस जाता है कि A वाला तो पहले आयेगा, ठीक बात है, मगर Pronoun और 'The + Noun' वाले में कौन-सा पहले आएगा। ऐसे में हमें ये समझना चाहिए कि Pronouns, generally noun वाले sentence के immediate बाद वाले sentence में आते हैं और 'The + Noun' हम तब लगाना prefer करते हैं जब pronoun लगाने पर ambiguity आने की संभावना हो। मतलब अगर noun से gap ज्यादा हो रहा है या उसी प्रकार का कोई दूसरा noun आ रहा हो तो हम Pronoun नहीं 'the + noun' लगाते हैं। इसलिए सामान्यत:

→ A/an/zero article + Noun ... (1)
→ This + Noun ... (2)
→ Pronoun ... (3)
→ The + Noun ... (4)

Note:- ये कोई Rule नहीं है मगर usually ऐसा होता है।

Ex.1 (P) Rohan killed **the snake**.
(Q) I saw **a snake** in the party last night.
(R) **It** was crawling near the entry gate.

- पहले **'a snake'** (a + noun) यानी 'Q' आयेगा, फिर **'It'** (pronoun) वाला sentence यानी 'R' और फिर **'the snake'** (the + noun) वाला sentence यानी 'P' आयेगा, 'QRP' सही order होगा।

Ex.2 A. **A panther** is reported to have broken into a house yesterday in search of food and shelter.
B. The villagers heard his cries and ran to the house but the scared animal had run away through the window by then.
C. **It** secretly slouched into a room where a young man named Johnny was sleeping, who suddenly woke up and realised that the beast was roaming around his bed.
D. Just as **the panther** was about to leap on him, he swiftly shot out of bed and hid in a closet.

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 Shift-II

(a) ABDC (b) BDCA
(c) ACDB (d) DCAB

- 'A' में **'A panther'** (noun) दिया है, 'C' में **'It'** pronoun दिया है 'D' में **'The panther'** (the + noun) दिया है मतलब 'A - C - D' इस order में होगें, सिर्फ तीसरे option में ये दिया गया है वही correct answer होगा।

Ex.3 P. There once was **a little boy** who had a very bad temper.

Q. **The boy** gradually began to control his temper over the next few weeks, and the number of nails he was hammering into the fence slowly decreased.

R. **His** father decided to hand him a bag of nails and said that every time the boy lost his temper, he had to hammer a nail into the fence.

S. On the first day, **the boy** hammered 37 nails into that fence.

SSC CGL PRE - 06/12/2022 Shift-I

(a) QRSP (b) PRSQ
(c) RPSQ (d) QPRS

P → A little boy (A + noun)

Q → The boy (The + noun)

R → His Father (His = Determiner)

S → The boy (The + noun)

- इसमें 'P' सबसे पहले आयेगा तथा और 'S', 'R' के बाद। मतलब starting में 'PR' आयेगा जोकि option (b) है।

Point-4:-

Demonstrative determiner/pronoun (this, that, these, those) dependently identify होते हैं और किसी Noun को Demonstrate करते हैं इसलिए पहले Noun आयेगा फिर Demonstration.

Ex.1 (P) I need new **shoes** now.

(Q) **These** are pretty old now.

- 'Q' में '**These**' का प्रयोग 'P' में आये '**Shoes**' के लिए किया गया है इसलिए 'PQ' सही order है।

Ex.2 (P) How long have you been living in **this country**?

(Q) **Australia** is a nice **country** to live in.

- 'P' में आया '**this country**' 'Q' में आये '**Australia/nice country**' के लिए है इसलिए 'QP' सही order होगा।

Ex.3 (P) Put some salt into **this water**.

(Q) Take **some water** in a pan.

- 'P' में आया '**this water**' 'Q' में आये '**Some' water**' को refer कर रहा है इसलिए 'QP' सही order होगा।

Point-5:-

कई बार हम दो ऐसे Nouns use करते हैं जिसमें एक किसी complete thing को दिखाता है और दूसरा उसके एक हिस्से को दिखाता है तो complete thing को दिखाने वाला Noun साधारणत: पहले और part को दिखाने वाला Noun बाद में आता है।

[ये सब concepts हमारी help करते हैं मगर इनको Rule की तरह रटटा ना मारें Please]

Ex.1 (P) His **salary** is more than anyone else's in his family.

(Q) After searching for so many years he has finally got his dream **job**.

- 'P' में '**Salary**' की बात कही गई है और 'Q' में job की, क्योंकि '**salary**', '**job**' का ही part होता है इसलिए 'QP' सही order होगा।

Ex.2 (P) His **house** is in very bad condition.

(Q) Even the **roof** can collapse anytime.

- 'P' में '**House**' की बात की गई है और 'Q' में '**Roof**' की। सामान्यत: Part को दिखाने वाले Nouns, Complete thing को दिखने वाले Nouns के बाद आते हैं इसलिए 'PQ' सही order होगा।

Point-6:-

जब हम एक sentence में किसी का full name लिखें और एक में short, तब हम full name वाला sentence पहले लिखते हैं।

Ex.1 (P) **Mr. Solanki** has been a great help to his students.

(Q) **Prashant Solanki** teaches English.

- 'Q' में 'full name' दिया है और 'P' में 'short', इसलिए 'Q' पहले आयेगा, 'P' बाद में। अत: 'QP' सही order है।

Point-7:-

जब एक sentence में full form given हो और दूसरे में short form तब full form वाला sentence पहले आयेगा।

Ex.1 (P) The fourth meeting of **INB** will take place next week.

(Q) The world health assembly established an **Intergovernmental Negotiating Body**.

- 'P' में '**INB**' short form है, 'Q' में full form दिया गया है, इसलिए 'QP' सही order होगा।

Point-8:-

कभी-कभी sentence में time दिया होता है ऐसे में Past → Present → Future sequence में चलते हैं।

Ex.1 (P) The First Lok Sabha elections were held in **1951**.

(Q) We got freedom in **1947**.

(R) Our constitution came into force on 26th January **1950**.

- '**Time**' के according यहाँ 'QRP' सही order होगा।

Ex.2 A. In **1943**, sudden retrenchment from his office due to the war cost him his nine year old job.

B. In **1934**, Patel Babu gave up his factory job and came to Calcutta with his wife.

C. Ever since, Patel Babu had struggled to make a living.

D. The sailing was smooth for some years and Patel Babu was in his boss's good books.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) ADBC (b) CBDA
(c) DACB (d) BDAC

- Sentence 'A' में '**1943**' दिया है Sentence 'B' में '**1934**' मतलब 'B', 'A' से पहले आयेगा, option 'A' and option 'C' eliminate हो जाते हैं क्योंकि इनमे 'A' पहले है 'B' से, B option 'C' sentence से start है जो कि possible नहीं (इसको आगे समझाया है) तो 'D' correct answer होगा।

Point-9:-

जब दो या दो से अधिक Determiner या Pronoun, Quantity या Number को दिखाते हैं तब साधारणत: Total को दिखाने वाले सबसे पहले, उसके बाद Part को दिखाने वाले और फिर Remaining को दिखाने वाले बाद में आते हैं।

(A lot/all) - some - others/rest.

Ex.1 (P) **Some** were playing football.
(Q) There were **a lot of** boys in the park.
(R) **Others** were sitting on benches.

- पहले '**a lot**' वाला आयेगा, फिर '**some**' वाला फिर '**others**' वाला इसलिए 'QPR' सही होगा।

Ex.2 P. **Many** deadwood beetle species recycle the nutrients of woodlands.
Q. **Some** deadwood beetles are predators or parasitoids to other insect species and restrict population growth of potential pests.
R. **Others** have recently been found to be pollinators.
S. Working alongside fungi, bacteria and other invertebrates, they break down dead woods and return the nutrients back to the soil.

SSC CGL PRE - 02/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) PSQR (b) RPSQ
(c) PRQS (d) QPRS

- पहले '**Many**' वाला आयेगा फिर '**some**' वाला फिर '**other**' वाला मतलब 'PQR' सही order होगा। अब options eliminate करते हैं, (b) में 'R', 'P' से पहले है, (c) में 'R', 'Q' से पहले है, (d) में 'Q', 'P' व 'R' से पहले है इसलिए option (a) सही होगा।

Ex. 3 P. **Honey ants** are common in deserts and other arid climates around the world.
Q. They are part of the "worker" caste of honey ants.
R. **Other** castes include soldiers, who protect the colony from predators and the queen - usually is the mother of all other ants in the colony.
S. Only **some** honey ants become "living larders".

SSC CGL PRE - 12/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) RPQS (b) RSPQ
(c) PSQR (d) SQRP

- 'P' में '**Honey ants**' (Total) दिया है 'S' में '**Some**' दिया है, 'R' में '**other castes**' दिया है। अत: 'P', 'S', 'R' सही order होगा। Option (a), (b) में 'R', 'P' से पहले है इसलिए option (c) correct होगा।

Point-10:-

जब एक sentence में question पूछा हो और दूसरे sentence में उसका answer दिया हो तो पहले question वाला फिर उसके just बाद में answer वाला sentence आता है और ये mandatory pair बनता है।

Ex.1 (P) Mohan Replied, "I am working on a project."
(Q) Rama said to Mohan, "Shat are you doing, my friend?"

- 'Q' में quesiton है और 'P' में answer, इसलिए 'QP' सही order होगा।

Point-11:-

जब दो अलग-अलग sentence में एक में Reason और दूसरे में Result हो तब सामान्यत: (but not always) Reason पहले और Result बाद के आता है। मगर जब Reason और Result एक ही sentence में दो clause में दिया हो और Reason, sub-ordinate clause में दिया हो तब Reason पहले या बाद दोनों जगह आ सकता है।

→ Because he was my friend, I helped him.
→ I helped him because he was my friend.

Ex.1 (P) Within one hour, he was in jail
(Q) He stole a golden necklace.

- 'P' में result है तो 'P' बाद में आयेगा 'QP' सही order होगा।

Point-12:-

Co-ordinate conjunctions से कभी भी paragraph को start नहीं कर सकते।

Note:- Co-ordinate conjunctions → FANBOYS

Ex.1 (P) **And** they have been working hard.
(Q) They have opened a new factory.

- 'P' एक '**Co-ordinating**' conjunction से start हो रहा है ये पहला sentence नहीं हो सकता इसलिए 'QP' सही order होगा।

Note:- Sub-ordinating conjunction से हम paragraph को start कर सकते है।

Ex: When I lived in Delhi, I met a very beautiful girl.

Point-13:-

कुछ words, sequence को दिखाते हैं हमें उनसे भी काफी मदद मिल जाती है।

- First/first of all/firstly/initially/in the beginning/in the starting → next/meanwhile/ in the meantime/now/then, etc. → Last/finally/ ultimately/eventually, at last, etc.

Ex.1 (P) **Next**, we must reduce unemployment.
(Q) **Finally**, we must compete in world markets.
(R) **First**, we must increase productivity.

- **First** (R) → **Next** (P) → **Finally** (Q) इसलिए 'RPQ' सही order होगा।

Point-14:-

कुछ adverbs का use दो sentences को जोड़ने के लिए किया जा सकता है ऐसे Adverbs 'conjunctive adverbs' कहे जाते हैं। Adverbs जब sentences को जोड़ते है तो ये meaning connections बनाते है लेकिन Grammatical connections नहीं इसलिए जब दो sentences को हम एक adverb से जोड़ेगें तो पहले sentence के अंत में full stop (.) या semi-colon (;) आता है इसके बाद conjunctive adverb और फिर next sentence आता है।

- Some commonly used conjunctive Adverbs → However, then, therefore, meanwhile, consequently, in fact, also, as a result, on the other hand, indeed, nevertheless, nonetheless, etc.

Ex.1 (P) **Consequently**, It was decided to close the smaller branches.
(Q) The results were disappointing for the third year running.

- 'P' में conjunctive adverb दिया है इसलिए वो बाद में आयेगा 'QP' सही order है।

Ex.2 (P) He talked about his own achievements in the last year.
(Q) **Then** he talked about his company's success over the last few years.

- 'Q' में conjunctive adverb **'then'** दिया है इसलिए वो बाद में आयेगा 'PQ' सही order है।

Point-15:-

ऐसे sentences जिसमें Similarity & Illustration को दिखाने वाले words या phrases आते हैं, वो sentences जिसको illustrate करते हैं, उस sentence के बाद में आते है।

- Phrases showing similarity → Similarly, likewise, in like, fashion, in like manner, analogous to, etc.
- Phrases showing illustration → Thus, for example, for instance, namely, to illustrate, in other words, in particular, specifically, such as, etc.

Ex.1 (P) **For example**, good tools are essential to do the job well.
(Q) Some cautions must be taken while performing your duty.

- क्योंकि 'P' sentence illustration को दिखा रहा है इसलिए 'QP' सही order है।

Ex.2 (P) **Similarly**, the top three places went to Americans in swimming.
(Q) The United States won most of the track, and field events.

- क्योंकि 'P' sentence **'similarity'** को दिखा रहा है इसलिए 'QP' सही order है।

Point-16:-

ऐसे sentences जिनमें Contrast को दिखाने वाले words या phrases आते हैं, वो sentences जिस sentence से contrast दिखाते है उस sentence के बाद में आते हैं।

- Phrases that show contrast → On the contrary, contrarily, not withstanding, but, however, nevertheless, in spite of, in contrast, yet, on one hand, on the other hand, rather, or, nor, conversely, at the same time, while this may be true, etc.

Ex.1 (P) It must have been terrible.
(Q) **On the contrary**, I enjoyed every minute.

- क्योंकि 'Q' में **'On the contrary'**, contrast को show कर रहा है इसलिए बाद में आएगा तो 'PQ' सही order है।

Ex.2 (P) **Nevertheless**, it is important that we try.
(Q) There is little chance that we will succeed in changing the law.

- क्योंकि 'P' में **'Nevertheless'** contrast को दिखा रहा है इसलिए बाद में आएगा तो सही order 'QP' होगा।

Ex.3 (P) **Nonetheless**, we shall need to tackle the problems soon.
(Q) The problems are not serious.

- क्योंकि 'P' sentence contrast को दिखा रहा है इसलिए सही other 'QP' होगा।

Point-17:-

ऐसे sentences जिनमें Addition को दिखाने वाले words या phrases आते हैं, वो sentences जिस sentence में addition दिखाते हैं उस sentence के बाद में आते हैं।

- Phrases that show addition → Add, in addition to, furthermore, moreover, besides, than, too, also, both-and, another, equally important, further, last, finally, not only-but also, as well as, secondly, in the second place, next, in fact, in the same way, otherwise, etc.

Ex.1 (P) **Furthermore**, he had not even contacted her.
(Q) He said that he had not discussed the matter with her.

- क्योंकि 'P' sentence addition को दिखा रहा है इसलिए 'QP' सही order है।

Ex.2 (P) There is, **moreover**, increasing evidence that bilingual children perform better across a range of school subject not just foreign languages.
(Q) Studies suggest that bilingual children find it easier to learn additional language.

- क्योंकि 'P' sentence में **'moreover'** addition को दिखा रहा है। इसलिए 'QP' सही order है।

Ex.3 (P) Learning another language improves children's job prospects.

(Q) **What is more/in addition**, it boosts their self-esteem.

- क्योंकि 'Q' sentence addition को दिखा रहा है इसलिए बाद में आएगा तो 'PQ' सही order है।

Point-18:-

ऐसे sentences जिनमे result या summary या conclusion को दिखाने वाले words होते हैं वो sentences सामान्यत: उस sentence के बाद आते हैं जिसका वो result बताते हैं।

- Phrases that show summary → Therefore, finally, consequently, thus, in short, in conclusion, in brief, as a result, accordingly, etc.
- Phrases that show result/conclusion → So that, with the result that, thus, consequently, hence, accordingly, for this reason, therefore, so, because, since, as a result, in other words, then, etc.

Ex.1 (P) We shall, **therefore**, return to this item at our next meeting.

(Q) There is still much left to discuss.

- क्योंकि 'P' sentence में **'therefore'**, result दिखा रहा है इसलिए बाद में आएगा तो 'QP' सही order है।

Ex.2 (P) Children who grow up on a diet of junk food find it difficult to change this habit later in life.

(Q) **This is why,** it is essential that children eat healthy from an early age.

- क्योंकि 'Q' sentence में **'this is why'**, result को दिखा रहा है इसलिए यह बाद में आएगा तो 'PQ' सही order है।

Ex.3 (P) **In short**, he suffered a lot last month.

(Q) He lost his bike & injured his leg in a car accident & he also lost his job.

- क्योंकि 'P' sentence में **'in short'**, summary को दिखाता है इसलिए 'P' sentence बाद में आएगा। तो 'QP' सही order है।

Point-19:-

Introductory/starting sentence की विशेषताएँ:-

→ ये descriptive statement होता है।

→ ये अक्सर किसी person, thing or idea को introduce करता है।

→ इसमें indefinite nature के words आते हैं।

→ Demonstratives, definite article और resultative words इसमें ना के बराबर आते हैं।

Point-20:-

Concluding/Last sentence की विशेषताएं।

→ ये अक्सर result की बात करता है मतलब जो बात passage में कही गई है उसके result को दिखाया जाता है।

→ Last sentence में अक्सर resultative words पाए जाते है।

Resultative words:- Thus, therefore, hence, however, that's why, for this reason, so, so that, etc.

→ Last sentence में हमेशा बात को conclude किया जाता है।

Note:- अगर हम पहला और आखिरी sentence Identify कर लेते हैं तो options की मदद से अधिकतर questions का सही answer दे सकते हैं।

Exercise

Note:- नीचे कुछ Advance level के examples दिये गये हैं जिनमें options नहीं हैं। अगर आप इन examples को बिना options के solve कर पाते हैं तो आगे चल कर options वाले questions को solve कर पाना काफी हद तक आसान हो जाएगा।

Example -1

1. The correct order is (_____).

(A) There are many secondary reasons as well along with increasing levels of carbon.

(B) The term is used to describe the unnatural rise in earth's average temperature.

(C) Increased carbon dioxide is the primary driver of global warming.

(D) Global warming is the single biggest threat to life on earth today.

Ans. DBCA

- (A) में secondary reasons तथा (C) में primary reasons की बात की गयी है। अत: CA एक mandatory pair है।
- (B) में 'the term' का use global warming के लिये किया गया है। अत: हम कह सकते हैं कि DB एक mandatory pair है।
- D एक introductory sentence है। Sentence D से start होगा तथा 'DBCA' correct order बनेगा।

Example -2

2. The correct order is (_____).

(A) They can help you to decide the right products for you.

(B) Advertisements can be extremely useful if they are honest.

(C) Teenagers are especially vulnerable to such advertisements.

(D) However, some advertisements may be harmful as they try to befool you.

Ans. BADC

- B में Advertisements को useful बताया गया है तथा a में बताया गया है कि ये किस प्रकार हमारी help करती हैं। अत: BA एक mandatory pair है।
- D में some advertisements को harmful कहा गया है तथा C में 'such' word उन harmful advertisements के लिये use किया गया है तथा C में harmful होने का effect बताया गया है। DC एक mandatory pair है।
- However, contrast show करता है। हम कह सकते हैं कि BA pair पहले तथा DC pair बाद में आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'BADC' correct order है।

Example -3

3. The correct order is (_____).

(A) Our amusements have little zest if we engage in them in solitude.

(B) Friendship increases happiness and diminishes misery.

(C) It doubles our joys and divides our grief.

(D) When we do well, it is delightful to have friends who are pleased with our success.

Ans. BCDA

- Sentence B, C, D, positive sense तथा sentence A negative sense को refer कर रहा है। अत: A, sentences B, C, D के बीच में नहीं आयेगा।
- B में friendship की बात की गई है तथा C में "It" friendship के स्थान पर आया है तथा C, B में कही गयी बात को continue कर रहा है, अत: BC एक mandatory pair है।
- Sentence A, negative sentence है जो कि contrast को show कर रहा है अत: last में आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'BCDA' correct order बनेगा।

Example -4

4. The correct order is (_____).

(A) However, when areas in Leh began to experience water shortages, life didn't grind to a halt.

(B) Ladakh is a cold desert with a low average annual rainfall.

(C) Thus, glaciers have been the main source of water for the people.

(D) This was because Chewang Norphel, a retired civil engineer came up with the idea of artificial glaciers.

Ans. BCAD

- 'However, thus and this' जैसे words, sentence की starting में नहीं आयेगें। अत: हम कह सकते हैं कि sentence B से start होगा।
- C में 'the people', 'ladakh' के people को denote कर रहा है। अत: B के बाद C आयेगा।
- D में 'this was because' का use हुआ है जो किसी बात का कारण बता रहा है। A में कहा गया है कि water shortage के बावजूद भी जिंदगी चलती रही तथा D में इसका कारण बताया गया है। 'AD' mandatory pair है। अत: 'BCAD' correct order है।

Example -5

5. The correct order is (_____).

(A) The interest rates offered depends on the bank, deposit amount and the tenure you choose.

(B) It not only helps you to save money but also helps you to earn a substantial interest on it.

(C) One of the best ways to secure your money is by investing in fixed deposits.

(D) Under the fixed deposit scheme, the depositor deposits the money only once at the time of opening the account.

Ans. CDBA

- C में fixed deposits की बात की गयी है तथा D में fixed deposit को describe किया गया है, अत: 'CD' एक mandatory pair है।
- B में 'it' का use किया गया है जो कि 'fixed deposit scheme' के लिये आया है, अत: D के बाद B आयेगा।
- 'The interest rates' *fixed deposits* के rates को refer कर रहा है यह 1st sentence नहीं बनेगा। इस प्रकार 'CDBA' correct order बनेगा।

Example -6

6. The correct order is (_____).

(A) Schools are closed for the Christmas and winter break at this time of the year.

(B) Christmas and New Year are the time of the year to celebrate.

(C) All over the city, winter carnivals and Christmas bazaars lend fun and warmth in the cold.

(D) For the second time in a row, we are likely to see restrained celebrations for fear of the pandemic raising its ugly head again.

Ans. BACD

- B में Christmas and new year को celebration का time बताया गया है तथा A में इसी time को 'this time of the year' से दर्शाया गया है। BA एक mandatory pair है।
- D में negative sense है, यह contrast दिखा रहा है तथा starting में passage positive है और C भी positive meaning को show कर रहा है, C sentence D से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'BACD' correct order है।

Example -7

7. The correct order is (_____).

(A) It is a Park quite different from any other we have seen.

(B) One difference is that it is made from nearly 250 tons of scrap.

(C) Another difference is that it is powered by wind and solar energy

(D) A new Park called Bharat Darshan Park has been thrown open to the public in New Delhi.

Ans. DABC

- D में 'new park' का introduction दिया गया है अत: यह starting sentence है।
- A में 'park' को 'other parks' से different बताया गया है तथा उसके difference B and C में दिये गये हैं। B में one difference तथा C में another difference है, अत: B, C से पहले आयेगा तथा A, BC से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'DABC' correct order बनेगा।

Example -8

8. The correct order is (_____).

(A) But, in developed societies, the childhood and adolescence is extended.

(B) In rural communities, the customs are more uniform.

(C) This provides more opportunities for education and character development.

(D) The practices of child rearing vary from culture to culture.

Ans. DBAC

- D में बताया गया है कि 'child rearing' (बच्चों का पालन) में 'culture' के according, difference देखने को मिलता है तथा A and B में इसे आगे describe किया गया है। अत: 'D' starting sentence है।
- B में 'rural communities' के बारे में बताया गया है तथा A में but के द्वारा contrast दिखाते हुये 'developed societies' की बात की गयी है। BA एक mandatory pair है।
- C में this का use किया गया है जो कि 'childhood and adolescence' के extended होने की बात को refer कर रहा है। A के बाद C आयेगा। अत: 'DBAC' correct order बनेगा।

Example -9

9. The correct order is (_____).

(A) Finally, it can be termed as the channel for all trade, and what is more important, of all ideas

(B) It also provides framework to all economic development.

(C) It is the road which determines the site of many cities and the growth and nourishment of all.

(D) The road is one of the great fundamental institutions of mankind.

Ans. DCBA

- D में road का introduction दिया गया है। C में road के बारे में extra information है। B में 'also' word का use कर C में कही गयी बात को आगे बढ़ाया गया है। इस प्रकार DCB एक pair है।
- A में 'Finally' word का use है जो कि summary को दर्शाता है तथा sentence के last में आता है। इस प्रकार 'DCBA' correct order है।

Example -10

10. The correct order is (_____).

(A) Firstly, it provides air for respiration, serves the sense of smell and conditions the air by filtering, warming and moistening it.

(B) The nose is the prominent structure between the eyes that serves as the entrance to the respiratory tract.

(C) For inhalation it has two cavities, separated from one another by a wall of cartilage called the septum.

(D) Apart from filtering the air, it also cleans itself of foreign debris extracted from inhalations.

Ans. BADC

- B में 'nose' का introduction दिया गया है। B, starting sentence है।
- A में 'nose' की विशेषताओं को बताते हुये 'filtering' word का use किया गया है तथा C में 'apart from filtering' कहते हुये अन्य विशेषतायें बतायी गयी हैं। A के बाद D आयेगा।
- D में 'inhalations' (सांस लेने) की बात की गयी है तथा C में बताया गया है कि 'inhalation' कैसे होता है। इस प्रकार 'BADC' correct order है।

03 CHAPTER SENTENCE JUMBLE

Sentence Jumble में एक ही sentence के parts को jumbled (mixed) form में दिया जाता है और उसका correct order पूछा जाता है।

यह Topic मुख्यत: SSC के Pre-examinations में पूछा जाता है और Mains के examination में भी अक्सर देखने को मिलता है।

इस Topic के प्रश्नों में हमें sentence के parts को पढ़कर और अच्छे से analysis करके एक अर्थपूर्ण sentence बनाना होता है।

Approaches

Sentence jumble को solve करने के लिए कुछ important points दिए गए हैं जिनकी help से हम इन questions को आसानी से solve कर सकेगें।

1. हमें Grammatical concepts जैसे parts of speech और उनके इस्तेमाल की अच्छी समझ होनी चाहिए।
2. हमें sentence में identify करना आना चाहिए कि sentence का starting part कौन सा होगा। (यदि fixed नहीं है तो) और यह भी आना चाहिए की कौन सा part उस sentence को आगे continue करेगा।

➢ **Important Steps:-**

Step I :- सभी parts को ध्यान से पढ़ें।

Step II :- यदि Type-I का question है तो starting part को find करना सबसे पहला task है।

Step III:- यदि Type II या Type III का questions है, या फिर Type I के question में आप starting part चुन चुके हैं तो इसके बाद कौन सा part आगे continue कर रहा है।

Step IV:- Grammatical concepts के सही क्रम की समझ हमारी मदद करती है यह decide करने में कि कौन-सा part किस part के just बाद आ सकता है या नहीं।

Approach → किसके बाद क्या आएगा?
→ किसके बाद क्या नहीं आएगा?

Step V:- Step III और Step IV में यह जानना कि कौन सा part किस part के बाद आ सकता है और कौन-सा नहीं आ सकता, यह analysis हमें options को eliminate करने में मदद करता है।

Some Important Sentence Structures

- Subject + verb ✓
- Subject + verb + object ✓
- Subject + verb + preposition + object ✓
- Subject + verb + conjunction + subject + verb ✓
  (Subject + verb: *clause*; subject + verb: *clause*)
- Determiner + Noun ✓
- Determiner + Adverb + Adjective + Noun ✓
- Transitive verb + Noun/Pronoun (object) ✓
- Preposition + Noun/Pronoun (object) ✓

Problems Faced by Students

1. Starting Part कैसे पहचानें?
2. Pairs कैसे बनाऐं?
3. कौन-सा part पहले आयेगा, कौन-सा बाद में यह कैसे पता चलेगा?
4. Last part को कैसे खोजें?

इन समस्याओं का समाधान

Sentence Jumble के questions करते समय हमें option-elimination technique का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। Options को eliminate करने के लिए हमें मुख्यत: 3 चीजों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

1. किस-किस part of speech से sentence को start नहीं कर सकते।
2. किस-किस part of speech से sentence को end नहीं कर सकते।
3. हमें कुछ pairs भी बनाने चाहिए जिससे हम answer पे पहुच पाऐं।

हमने नीचे कुछ points लिखे हैं और examples देके समझाया है अगर आप इन points को अच्छे से पढ़ लेगें तो फिर Sentence Jumble का कोई भी question आप आसानी से कर पाएंगें।

Point-1:-

किसी भी sentence को हम सामान्यत: नीचे लिखे parts of speech से start नहीं करते।

- Co-ordinate conjunction
- Adjective without noun
- Adverb of manner
- Relative pronoun
- Main verb

Ex:- (P) And I liked her company.
(Q) She always stayed with me.

- क्योंकि "And" से sentence की शुरूआत नहीं कर सकते इसलिए सही order "QP" है।

Ex:- (P) Whom he knew in the city.
(Q) He invited all the people

- P में Relative pronoun "Whom" दिया गया है और Relative pronoun से sentence start नहीं करते इसलिए 'QP' सही order होगा।

Point-2:-

किसी भी sentence को हम सामान्यत: नीचे लिखे parts of speech पर end नहीं करते।

- Conjunction
- Preposition
- Transitive verb
- Determiner
- Relative pronoun
- Wh-words

Ex:- (P) She didn't answer my call.
(Q) I was worried about her when.

- 'Q' के अंत में 'when' conjunction आया है इसलिए Q से end नहीं करते, अत: 'QP' correct order है।

Ex:- Russell Wilson, an NFL
P. about Naomi Osaka saying that her
Q. has been spectacular to watch
R. humility and dedication to others
S. player for the Seattle Seahawks, wrote

SSC CGL PRE - 13/12/2022 SHIFT-I

1. SPRQ 2. PRQS
3. RPQS 4. QPRS

- 'S' के अंत में 'wrote' (V_2 of 'write') का प्रयोग हुआ है जो कि 'about' preposition अपने बाद लेगी। मतलब हम S पर end नहीं कर सकते। Options 2, 3, 4 'S' पर end होते हैं इसलिए ये सही answer नहीं हो सकते। अत: option 1 सही answer है।

Ex:- (P) How he convinced her
(Q) Everyone was curious about

- 'Q' के अंत में 'about' preposition आया है जिससे हम sentence को end नहीं कर सकते इसलिए 'QP' सही order होगा।

Note:- सामान्यत: preposition के बाद उसका object आना जरूरी होता है इसलिए हम preposition पर sentence अंत नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन मुख्यत: 4 ऐसी situations possible हैं जहाँ पर preposition last में अकेला होता है, और उसका object पहले आ चुका होता है।

1. जब preposition का object एक relative clause हो तब preposition को उसके object से अलग किया जा सकता है।

Ex:- I know the girl whom they were talking about.
obj. Prep.

2. जब preposition का object कोई 'Wh-word' हो तब preposition को उसके object से अलग किया जा सकता है।

Ex:- What were you listening to?
obj. Prep.

3. जब preposition के object को passive voice में subject बनाया जाता है तब preposition अपने object से अलग हो जाता है।

Ex:- The problem is being dealt with.
obj. Prep.

4. जब किसी preposition से पहले एक infinitive का use हो और infinitive से पहले आया noun/pronoun, preposition के object का काम करें, तब preposition का object, preposition से अलग हो जाता है।

Ex:- I need a fork to eat with.

Point-3:-

Pair बनाने के लिए हमें नीचे दिए गए points का ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

(i) Subject + verb
(ii) Preposition + object
(iii) Transitive verb + object
(iv) Determiner + Noun
(v) Attributive adjective + Noun
(vi) Antecedent + Relative pronoun/Relative clause
(vii) To + V_1
(viii) Conjunction + clause
(ix) Parallelism
(x) Co-relative and other pairing words

(i) Subject + verb → अगर हमें किसी part के अंत में subject दिखे तो उसके लिए verb से start होने वाला part देखना चाहिए।

Ex:- Michael Holding, who
P. 20 years, has finally drawn curtains on
Q. commentary panel for more than
R. was a member of the Sky Sports
S. his stint behind the microphone

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 SHIFT-III

1. RQPS 2. QPRS
3. SPQR 4. PSQR

- Starting part के अंत में 'who' दिया है जिसके लिए verb चाहिए। Only part 'R' verb 'was' से start होता है, मतलब R सबसे पहले आयेगा, अत: यहाँ option '1' correct answer होगा।

Ex:- The rattlesnake
P. it has specialized Jacobson's
Q. organs, which gives it a heightened
R. knows when to lie low because
S. sense of smell to detect prey

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

1. RPQS 2. SPRQ
3. QSPR 4. QPRS

- Sentence के starting parts में 'the rattlesnake' दिया है जो कि एक subject है और हमें इसके साथ verb चाहिए। Verb से start होने वाला एक मात्र part 'R' है। अत: जो option 'R' से start होता है वह order 'RPQS' है अत: यही correct answer होगा।

(ii) **Preposition + object** → जब किसी part के अंत में एक preposition दिया हो तब हमें ऐसे part की खोज करनी चाहिए जिसके starting में उसका object मिल पाए (object = noun/pronoun/V1 + ing)

Ex:- A 2007-2009 study
P. explored forward thinking techniques
Q. to synchronise time on board deep
R. space probes for accurate navigation, in
S. particular looking into low-cost options

SSC CGL PRE - 03/12/2022 SHIFT-III

1. RSPQ 2. PSRQ
3. SPRQ 4. PQSR

- 'R' के अंत में 'in' preposition है, उसका object only particular 'S' में हो सकता है इसलिए RS जरूरी pair है जो सिर्फ option '1' में है।

(iii) **Transitive verb + object** → जब किसी part के अंत में transitive verb की कोई form दी गई होती है तब उसके लिए object देखना चाहिए।

Ex:- Thorium has
P. and is part of a nuclear programme in India
Q. of nuclear reactor in countries including
R. been tested as a fuel in other types
S. the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom,

SSC CGL PRE - 07/12/2022 SHIFT-I

1. RQSP 2. RPSQ
3. PSQR 4. SPQR

- 'Q' के अंत में 'including' लिखा गया है, 'include' एक transitive verb होती है इसलिए इसके बाद object आएगा जो कि 'S' में दिया गया है। 'QS' एक pair बन जाता है और only option '1' में 'QS' दिया गया है।

(iv) **Determiner + Noun** → कोई भी Determiner या Article बिना Noun के नहीं आता है इसलिए जब किसी part के अंत में Article या Determiner दिखे तो उसके लिए Noun देखना चाहिए।

Ex:- A single uranium
P. pencil eraser, contains the same energy
Q. pellet, slightly larger than a
R. as a ton of coal, 3 barrels of oil
S. or 17,000 cubic feet of natural gas

SSC CGL PRE - 02/12/2022 SHIFT-II

1. PRSQ 2. RSPQ
3. QPRS 4. RPQS

- 'Q' के अंत में Article 'a' दिया है उसके लिए Noun only 'P' में दिया है मतलब 'QP' एक pair है जो कि सिर्फ option '3' में है।

(v) **Attributive adjective + Noun** → Adjectives के बाद सामान्यत: Nouns आते हैं। लेकिन यदि adjective linking verb के बाद (predicative) और किसी Noun/Pronoun के बाद (Post-Positive) में आए तब इसके बाद noun नहीं आते।

- I have a <u>beautiful</u> girlfriend. (Attributive use)
- My girlfriend is <u>beautiful</u>. (Predicative use)

Ex:- While physical movement
P. activities may not require physical
Q. is important for children, all learning
R. the part of teachers and students
S. movement and facial expressions on

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 SHIFT-II

1. PRQS 2. RSPQ
3. QSRP 4. QPSR

- 'P' के अंत में 'physical' adjective आया है और उसके पहले linking verb नहीं है मतलब इसके लिए Noun चाहिए जो only 'S' part में है, इसलिए 'PS' एक pair है, only option '4' में PS है।

Note:- Determiner/Article + (adverb + adjective + noun)

(vi) **Antecedent + Relative pronoun/Relative clause** → जब किसी part के start में relative pronoun दिया हो तब हम उस part को देखते हैं जिसके अंत में antecedent हो।

Antecedent = Noun/pronoun

Ex:- We have been
P. able to identify certain patterns in
Q. the micro-biome and immune response
R. that are clearly linked to the progression and
S. severity of brain injury

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

1. PQSR 2. QPSR
3. RSPQ 4. PQRS

- 'R' के starting में relative pronoun 'that' दिया है उसका antecedent 'Q' में है इसलिए 'QR' एक pair है। जो कि सिर्फ option '4' में है।

(vii) **To + V_1** → Infinitive को हम साधारणत: पूरा लिखते हैं।

Ex:- There are
P. reports that toy shops and other
Q. to prepare for the Christmas rush
R. non-food retailers are struggling to
S. get enough stock into their warehouses

SSC CGL PRE - 02/12/2022 SHIFT-III

1. RPSQ 2. PRSQ
3. SQRP 4. QRPS

- 'R' के अंत में 'to' दिया है तथा 'S' के starting में get (V_1), इसलिए 'RS' एक pair है जो कि सिर्फ option '2' में है।

(viii) **Conjunction + clause** → Conjunctions के बाद हम clause (subject + verb) लिखते हैं।

Ex:- (P) He had lost his parents.
(Q) There was no one to take care of him as.

- 'Q' के अंत में 'As' conjunction है, उसके बाद clause (he had lost) आयेगा, अत: 'QP' सही order है।

(ix) **Parallelism** → जब हमें कोई Co-ordinating conjunction दिखे तो जरूरी नहीं कि हमें उसके बाद clause ही लगानी है। हम उसके बाद वह part of speech भी लगा सकते है जो उसके पहले use हुआ हो।

Co-ordinating conjunctions →

FANBOYS → (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So)

Ex:- The decision not
P. to include any kind of wealth or
Q. crisis, has proven controversial
R. income tax, which would be the fairer option
S. for solving the social care funding

SSC CGL PRE - 06/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

1. SQPR 2. PRSQ
3. RSPQ 4. QPRS

- 'P' के अंत में 'or' लिखा है जिसके पहले wealth लिखा है तो parallelism व 'or' के use के according 'or' के बाद crisis आयेगा जो कि 'Q' में है तो 'PQ' एक pair है जो कि सिर्फ option (3) में है।

(x) **Co-relative and other pairing words** → नीचे कुछ ऐसे words दिए गये जो अक्सर pair बनाते हैं।

Either	or
Neither	nor
Not only/just	but also
Both	and
From	to
Between	and
Hardly/scarcely	when
Rather/other	than
Else	but
Lest	(should) + V_1

Ex:- We have invited
P. but also his parents
Q. not only Mohan

- Co-relative "not only..... but also" को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम यह निष्कर्ष निकाल सकते हैं कि Q के बाद P होगा अत: "QP" सही order होगा।

Note:- यें points हमने आगे examples के through समझायें हैं, इन सभी examples को ध्यान से पढ़ें।

Example -1

Make a sentence with the help of given words.
(Boy, Father, His, Along, Came, With, The, Here)

Ans (a) The boy along with his father came here,
(b) The boy came here along with his father.
(c) Along with his father the boy came here.

Sentence jumble के questions को solve करने के लिए हमें part of speech (Noun, Pronoun, Verb etc.) की समझ होनी चाहिये।

- Basic structure -
  {Sub. + verb + other word.}
- क्योंकि Noun/Pronoun, Subject का कार्य कर सकते हैं। अत: sentence में 'Boy' and 'Father' दोनों मे से कोई एक subject हो सकता है।
- 'Came' verb है जो subject के बाद आयेगी, 'here' adverb है जो verb के बाद आयेगी।
- 'Along with' preposition के बाद उसका object आयेगा।
  - The boy along with his father. (✓)
  - The father along with his boy. (×)
    ('his boy' के स्थान पर 'his son' better होता)

Example -2

Make a sentence with the help of given words.
(Prisoners, Medium-security, The, Houses, About, 200, Prison)

Ans. The Prison houses about 200 medium-security prisoners.

- ऐसे Quesiton में हमें verb ढूढ़ना चाहिये तथा उसके according subject को ढूढ़ेगें।
- Houses ऐसा word है जो noun तथा verb दोनों का काम कर कर सकता है, क्योंकि question में अन्य कोई verb नहीं है अत: हम कह सकते हैं कि Houses यहाँ verb की तरह use हुआ है।

Note:- Sentence में कम से कम 1 verb अवश्य होनी चाहिये।

- 'Houses' singular verb है इसलिए 'Prison' subject होगा।
- 'About' preposition है इसके बाद Object आयेगा, जो कि medium - security prisoners है। इस प्रकार sentence बनेगा–

  The prison houses about 200 medium-security prisoners.

Example -3

Make a sentence with the help of given words.

(Rohit, In, Match, Brilliantly, Played, The)

Ans. Rohit played brilliantly in the match

- Sub + verb + adverb
- Rohit - Subject (Noun)
  Played - Verb (V_2)
  Brilliantly - Adverb of manner
  In - Preposition
  The - Article
  Match - Object (Noun)
  In the match - Adverb of place
- MPT = Manner - Place - Time इस प्रकार 'brilliantly' (adv. of manner), 'in the match' (adv. of place) से पहले आयेगा।

Example -4

(A) *We use it in our global future*
(B) *Religious communities can contribute*
(C) *Important perspectives on how*
(D) *By embracing and supporting science.*

(a) BADC (b) BCDA
(c) DBCA (d) BCAD

Ans. (c) DBCA

- A में 'we use it' दिया गया है। 'It' को देखकर हम कह सकते हैं कि sentence A से start नहीं होगा।
- B में 'contribute' verb के लिये object की आवश्यकता है जो कि option C में दिया है। इस प्रकार 'BC' एक mandatory pair है।
- C में 'how' conjunction के देखकर हम कह सकते है कि इसके बाद एक clause की आवश्यकता है जो कि A में given है। अत: 'BCA' pair बनेगा।
- क्योंकि D option में 'science' word है तथा इसी के लिये A में it का use किया गया है। अत: D, A से पहले आयेगा। अत: 'DBCA' correct answer है।

Example -5

(A) *The history of science is also*
(B) *A history of people resisting*
(C) *New discoveries that conflict*
(D) *With conventional wisdom*

(a) ABDC (b) CDBA
(c) CDAB (d) ABCD

Ans. (d) ABCD

- B में 'resisting' verb के लिये object की आवश्यकता है जो कि C में given हैं।
- C में 'conflict' intransitive verb है, इसलिए इसके बाद object नहीं आ सकता किंतु adverb आ सकती है जो कि D में given हैं।
- इस प्रकार 'BCD' एक mandatory pair है।
- क्योंकि A में 'the history' is (verb) का subject है और D के बाद direct subject नहीं आयेगा, इसलिए A starting में आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'ABCD' correct answer है।

Example -6

(A) *To thrive commercially,*
(B) *Companies need sales people who*
(C) *Can explain their products in a*
(D) *Way that corporate executives can understand.*

(a) BCDA (b) CDBA
(c) BCAD (d) ABCD

Ans. (d) ABCD

- B 'who' से end हो रहा जो कि relative pronoun है अत: इसके बाद C आयेगा जो कि verb से start हो रहा।
- C के end में article 'a' है अत: इसके बाद singular noun आयेगा जो कि D में given है। इस प्रकार 'DCD' एक mandatory pair है।
- 'To thrive' (विकसित करना) term का use 'companies' के लिये किया गया है, इसलिए 'AB', pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार 'ABCD' correct answer है।

Example -7

(A) *On the global stage, it is not only vital*
(B) *For the African continent to remain relevant*
(C) *Have equity in these technologies*
(D) *That companies embrace AI, but also that local entrepreneurs*

(a) ABDC (b) CDBA
(c) BADC (d) BACD

Ans. (d) BADC

- "Not only --- but also" की वजह से 'AD' एक mandatory pair है।
- C में 'have' verb के लिये subject की आवश्यकता है जो कि local entrepreneurs है। इसलिए D के बाद C आयेगा।
- इस प्रकार 'ADC' pair बनेगा, जो कि सिर्फ option (d) में है, अत: यही सही answer होगा।

Example -8

(A) *Management to leadership*
(B) *Making the transition from*
(C) *Requires that managers exercise skills*
(D) *In strategic thinking.*

(a) ABDC (b) CDBA
(c) CABD (d) BACD

Ans. (d) BACD

- "From --- to" के कारण 'BA' एक mandatory pair है।
- C में 'requires' verb है। अत: इसके पहले subject की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि 'strategic thinking', preposition 'in' का object है। अत: यह subject नहीं बन सकता।
- 'Making' word 'requires' verb का subject है। इस प्रकार 'BAC' pair बनेगा।
- 'Skills in strategic thinking' को देखते हुये हम कह सकते है कि C के बाद D आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'BACD' correct answer है।

Example -9

The Bombay stock exchange

(A) *In any other stock exchanges in the world*
(B) *Has the second - largest*
(C) *One of the main stock exchanges of India*
(D) *Number of domestic companies listed.*

(a) CBDA (b) CBAD
(c) DACB (d) DBCA

Ans. (a) CBDA

- "The Bombay stock exchange" subject है। अत: इसके बाद verb या noun in opposition आ सकता है।
- यदि A के बाद B को लिखते हैं तब C में 'one' के लिये भी verb चाहिये जो कि given नहीं है, अत: 'C' case in apposition है। इस प्रकार 'CB' एक mandatory pair है।
- B में 'largest' (adj.) के बाद noun आयेगा अत: B के बाद D आयेगा।
- क्योंकि 'one of the main stock', 'any other stock' से पहले आयेगा। इसलिये 'CBDA' correct answer है।

Example -10

(A) *Believed I shared with him*
(B) *His stories suggested that*
(C) *Problem I*
(D) *He was young and struggling*
(E) *With youth, which was a*

(a) ABCED (b) BCDAE
(c) CBADE (d) BDECA
(e) EBADC

Ans. (d) BDECA

- Part 'E' के end में Article 'a' है अत: इसके बाद Noun आयेगा जो कि 'C' में given है। अत: 'EC' एक mandatory pair है।
- 'I' के बाद verb आयेगी। इस प्रकार 'C' के बाद A आयेगा। तथा 'ECA' एक pair बनेगा।
- 'That' conjunction दो clause को जोड़ता है। अत: 'BD' एक mandatory pair है।
- 'Struggling with' phrasal verb है, इसलिए 'DE' एक mandatory pair है। इस प्रकार 'CADB' correct order बनेगा।

Example -11

The impact of the Nepal blockade,

(A) *In Indian Border towns*
(B) *Their own channels to end it*
(C) *Was so intense that it*
(D) *Forced Indian traders to top.*

(a) ACDB (b) ABDC
(c) BDCA (d) BCDA

Ans. (a) ACDB

- Part 'C' 'it' से end हो रहा है जो कि subject है अत: इसके बाद verb आयेगी, इसलिए CD एक mandatory pair है।

Note:- B में जो it है वो object है, subject नहीं।

- A में जो adverb है- 'in Indian Border' वह 'the Nepal blockade' के लिया आया है। अत: Sentence, part (A) से start होगा। इस प्रकार 'ACDB' correct answer है।

Example -12

The deaths of least 27 people

(A) *Between the U.K. and France over*
(B) *In the English Channel is fuelling tensions*
(C) *The world's busiest waterway in small boats*
(D) *How to stop migrants from crossing*

Ans. BADC

- 'The deaths' subject है तथा इसके बाद verb आयेगी, जो कि B में 'are fuelling' दी हुई है, इसलिए sentence, part (B) से start होगा।
- क्योंकि 'U.K and France' के बीच 'tensions' है, इसलिए B के बाद A आयेगा।
- 'Over' preposition का object D में given है अत: A के बाद D आयेगा।
- "The world's busiest waterway", verb "crossing" का object है इसलिए D के बाद C आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'BADC' correct answer है।

Example -13

(A) *With a new corona virus variant detected*
(B) *In India have said that unless we*
(C) *In South Africa, scientists and health experts*
(D) *The country will possibly see repeated waves*
(E) *Act quickly and efficiently*

Ans. ACBED

- B में 'have' एक plural verb है इसके लिये plural subject चाहिये जो कि C में given है। अत: CB एक mandatory pair है।
- C में दिया गया 'In south Africa' A में given 'detected' verb के लिये adverb of place है। अत: AC एक mandatory pair है।
- B में 'we' का प्रयोग हुआ है तथा इसके बाद आने वाली verb (Act) E में दी गई है। अत: BE एक pair है। इस प्रकार 'ACBED' correct answer है।

Example -14

(A) *After 11 years of being on the drawing board,*
(B) *Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL)*
(C) *With the French company EDF and*
(D) *Nuclear power project in Maharashtra*
(E) *There is some progress in the Jaitapur*

Ans. AEDCB

- C में 'and' दिया गया है जो कि दो similar things को connect करता है, क्योंकि 'and' के पहले एक company है, इसलिए 'and' के बाद भी एक company होगी। इस प्रकार CB एक mandatory pair है।
- 'The Jaitapur' किसी place का नाम नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि place के नाम के पहले 'The' नहीं आयेगा। यह एक project का नाम हो सकता है, इसलिए E के बाद D आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'AEDCB' correct answer है।

Example -15

(A) *The resumption of the Trade Policy Forum*
(B) *Extent that the U.S and India now*
(C) *Have a mechanism to come to grips with their differences*
(D) *And the decision to activate the working*
(E) *Groups augur well for trade ties to the*

Ans. ADEBC

- Part (C) 'have' (verb) से start हो रहा है अत: इसके पहले plural subject आयेगा। जो कि B में given है। इसलिए BC एक mandatory pair है।
- Part (E) के end में 'The' है। अत: इसके बाद वह sentence आयेगा जो noun से start हो। अत: 'EBC' एक pair है।
- 'And' दो similar structures को जोड़ता है, इसलिए AD का pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार 'ADEBC' correct answer है।

Example -16

(A) *Analysis to better understanding the relationship between*
(B) *In the hope of creating new pharmaceuticals*
(C) *One company, Axial Therapeutics, wants to use microbiota*
(D) *Microbes and the central nervous system*

Ans. BCAD/CADB

- 'between --- and' के कारण 'AD' एक mandatory pair है।
- Microbiota analysis को देखते हुये हम कह सकते है कि C के बाद A आयेगा।
- B एक prepositional phrase है जो sentence के starting व end point पर आ सकता है।
- इस प्रकार 'BCAD' or 'CADB' दोनों ही correct order हैं।

Example -17

(A) *Invading pathogens as well as repair*
(B) *White blood cells, antibodies*
(C) *And replace damaged cells and tissues*
(D) *And other mechanisms go to work to destroy the*

Ans. BDAC

- Part (D) में 'and' noun के पहले आया है अत: 'and' के पहले भी noun होगा, इसलिए 'BD' एक mandatory pair है।
- Part (D) के end में article 'The' है अत: इसके बाद noun आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'DA' एक mandatory pair है। अत: 'BDAC' correct order है।

Example -18

(A) *Crypto wallet linked to Digi locker*
(B) *In such a situation, the best possible way*
(C) *Activities could be to introduce the country's own*
(D) *For the government to keep an eye on crypto*

Ans. BDCA

- 'Own' के बाद एक noun आयेगा, इसलिए 'CA' एक mandatory pair है।
- 'Crypto activities' के कारण 'DC' एक mandatory pair है।
- 'The best possible way' subject है इसके बाद verb आयेगी, जो कि 'D' में (to keep) given है। अत: 'BDCA' correct order होगा।

Example -19

(A) *Protagonist who wasn't even the hero of his own story*
(B) *The limelight of his own narrative*
(C) *Amol Paleker often played the character of an unconfident*
(D) *And had to struggle to fight for*

Ans. CADB

- 'C' के end में 'an unconfident' है अत: इसके बाद noun आयेगा, इसलिए 'CA' एक pair बनेगा।
- 'For' preposition के लिये object की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए part (D) के बाद part (B) आयेगा।
- 'And' similar structures को जोड़ता है। इसलिए 'AD' एक pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार 'CADB' correct order है।

Example -20

(A) But it dents the government's year-long endeavour

(B) After the United States, Mexico and Brazil is just another of the grim

(C) India's official death toll from the corona-virus crossing 200,000, that is now placed fourth

(D) To obfuscate and dodge unpleasant reality

(E) Milestones in India's wrenching journey through the pandemic

Ans. CBEAD

- Part (C) में India को 4th place पर बताया गया है तथा Part (B) में अन्य 3 countries के नाम हैं। इसलिए 'CB' एक mandatory pair है।
- 'endeavour to do something' लिखा जाता है। इसलिए यहाँ पर 'endeavour to obfuscate' बनेगा तथा 'AD' एक mandatory pair है।
- Part (B) के end में 'the grim' है क्योंकि 'grim' (adjective) है तथा Article का use Noun के लिये किया जाता है। इसलिए Part (B) के बाद आने वाला sentence Noun से start होगा। अत: 'BE' एक pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार 'CBEAD' correct order है।

Space for self Notes:-



04 CHAPTER EXERCISES

4.1 Previous Year Questions

SSC CGL MAINS 2022

Direction:- Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

1. (A) Healthy, strong trees act as carbon sinks, offsetting carbon and reducing the effects of climate change.

(B) Trees help to clean the air we breathe. Through their leaves and bark, they absorb harmful pollutants and release clean oxygen for us to breathe.

(C) Increasing levels of carbon dioxide caused by deforestation and fossil fuel combustion trap heat in the atmosphere.

(D) In urban environments, trees absorb pollutant gases like nitrogen oxides, ozone, and carbon monoxide, and sweep up particles like dust and smoke.

SSC CGL MAINS- 02/03/2023

(a) DBAC (b) CDAB

(c) BDCA (d) ABCD

2. A. The principles that emerged from those trials, known as the Nuremberg Code, are broadly applicable to many types of health-related research involving human participants, including clinical trials.

B. The growing breadth and complexity of contemporary health challenges have produced arrange of difficult questions that cannot always be adequately addressed by relying exclusively on existing policies, guidelines or codes of conduct.

C. Recent formal efforts to articulate international standards of ethics applicable to health and health care can be traced to the Nuremberg trials of 1947, during which the horrors of Nazi medical experiments came to light.

D. Ethical questions related to health, health care and public health cover topics as diverse as moral issues around reproduction, state obligations in the provision of health care services and appropriate measures to control infectious disease.

SSC CGL MAINS- 02/03/2023

(a) DCAB (b) ACDB

(c) DACB (d) DABC

3. A. Many fitness trainers encourage their clients to include these foods in their diet to build muscle.

B. Power foods can be included in your everyday diet in a variety of ways.

C. The secret to getting the most out of power foods is, of course, knowing how to cook them properly, buying seasonal produce and recognising your preferred flavour profile.

D. Power foods are high in nutrients such as fibre, potassium and minerals.

SSC CGL MAINS- 02/03/2023

(a) ADBC (b) DABC

(c) BCAD (d) DBCA

4. A. Tigers are the largest members of the cat family. They are found in many parts of Asia.

B. They mostly live in dark forests and sleep during the day. They come out for hunting pigs and deer by night.

C. It is assumed that, probably, around 3,000 tigers live in the wild. This species looks spectacular and grand and they are very graceful in their movements.

D. It is almost impossible for us to see them against a jungle background, especially when they are standing still, because of their striped coats. Unlike, most cats, the tiger likes bathing very much.

SSC CGL MAINS- 02/03/2023

(a) ADBC (b) ABCD

(c) ACBD (d) CDBA

5. A. They stand undefeated in the realms of Shakespeare and Homer.
B. India is a country where people are full of immense prolixity and exemplary storytelling.
C. Additionally, the philosophical discourse and discussions on various dilemmas of life associated with the Bhagavad Gita are highly appreciated by scholars from all over the world.
D. Mahabharata and Ramayana are two great examples of colossal works that unquestionably enjoy the virtue of being peak sources for the cultural ethos of the country.

SSC CGL MAINS - 02/03/2023

(a) DACB (b) BDAC
(c) BACD (d) ACBD

6. A. Then a nurse and a doctor came
B. After the terrible accident
C. A car took Raman to the hospital
D. The two men carried him to a bed and put him in it carefully

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/03/2023

(a) ACDB (b) DCBA
(c) BCDA (d) ABCD

7. A. On the afternoon of that eventful day, I stood on the porch, dumb, expectant and guessed vaguely from my mother's signs and from the hurrying to and fro in the house that something unusual was about to happen, so I went to the door and waited on the steps.
B. I did not know what the future held of marvel or surprise for me and anger and bitterness had preyed upon me continually for weeks and a deep languor had succeeded this passionate struggle.
C. The most important day I remember in all my life is the one on which my teacher, Anne Mansfield Sullivan, came to me and I am filled with wonder when I consider the immeasurable contrasts between the two lives which it connects and it was the third of March, 1887, three months before I was seven years old.
D. The afternoon sun penetrated the mass of honeysuckle that covered the porch, and fell on my upturned face and my fingers lingered almost unconsciously on the familiar leaves and blossoms which had just come forth to greet the sweet southern spring.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/03/2023

(a) CADB (b) CBAD
(c) CDAB (d) DABC

8. A. She shot the movie on the widest canvas possible using the same kind of equipment that captured Star Wars landscapes, and applied a muted colour grading to every frame.
B. She said last year that she wanted the ensemble film to look like "a faded postcard".
C. Polley lends the central conversation a visual gravitas normally reserved for epics.
D. Women Talking, adapted by the writer-director Sarah Polley from Miriam Toews's 2018 novel, is vibrant cinema.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/03/2023

(a) DCAB (b) DBCA
(c) DABC (d) CABD

9. A. When faced with uncertainty, humlook out for the action of others and become a victim of ineffective rational thinking during compelling, confusing situations.
B. According to him, in an emergency, we tend to forget that everybody else observing the event is also likely to be looking out for social evidence.
C. Robert B. Cialdini explains this reaction with a psychological phenomenon called 'pluralistic ignorance'.
D. Since we all prefer to appear poised and unflustered among others, we are likely to search for answers placidly, with brief, camouflaged glances at those around us.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/03/2023

(a) BCDA (b) ABCD
(c) ACBD (d) ABDC

10. A. Road accidents have become very common in India.
B. Condition of roads in India is pathetic.
C. Increasing number of vehicles leave little space on roads.
D. Roads are narrow and remain congested most of the time.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/03/2023

(a) CDBA (b) ACBD
(c) BCDA (d) BDCA

11. A. The temperature of the world has increased, resulting in global warming.
B. The melting of the ice caps will increase the sea level, thereby drowning many islands and coastal regions.
C. The increased amount of carbon emission is considered as the reason behind global warming.
D. The increase in the global temperature is melting the polar ice caps.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/03/2023

(a) BADC (b) ACBD
(c) ACDB (d) ABCD

12. A. Fort Hare was more than that: it was a beacon for African scholars from all over Southern Central and Eastern Africa.

B. Until 1960, the University College of Fort Hare, in the municipality of Alice, about twenty miles due east from Healdtown, was the only residential center of higher education for blacks in South Africa.

C. For young black South Africlike myself, it was Oxford and Cambridge, Harvard and Yale, all rolled into one.

D. The regent was anxious for me to attend Fort Hare and I was gratified to be accepted there. I felt that I was being groomed for success in the world.

SSC CGL MAINS - 06/03/2023

(a) CABD (b) BDAC
(c) BCAD (d) BACD

13. A. We reached there at about 10 a.m.

B. The first ride we took was the Fury Wheel. It was really big, all of us were yelling and crying!

C. Yesterday, my friends and I went on a short picnic to an amusement park.

D. Even though we had reached on time there was a serpentine queue for the tickets. I took the entrance ticket.

SSC CGL MAINS - 06/03/2023

(a) ABCD (b) CADB
(c) ADBC (d) CDBA

14. A. In speed, in comfort, in beauty, in equipment she was a masterpiece.

B. It was the envy and admiration of the maritime nations of the world.

C. The Titanic was the Queen Alary of her day and the pride of the White Star Line.

D. Everything about her was attractive and fascinating.

SSC CGL MAINS - 06/03/2023

(a) CDAB (b) DCAB
(c) CBAD (d) ABCD

15. P. Perhaps no definition of democracy is more popular and universally acceptable than what is given by Abraham Lincoln.

Q. He defines democracy as "a government of the people, by the people and for the people".

R. Certainly, democracy is the most representative form of government.

S. To bind the people and take the nation ahead on the path of progress, democracy is the most suitable form of government for India.

SSC CGL MAINS - 06/03/2023

(a) SRQP (b) PQRS
(c) PSRQ (d) QRSP

16. A. Helping parents become savvier at picking care options and tossing retention bonuses to caregivers are others.

B. These fixes, importantly, can make child care more affordable for parents and offer life rafts to centres haemorrhaging workers.

C. The most proposed government solution for child care involves building on top of this flawed system is offering more vouchers to purchase private child care.

D. But they do little to address the structural needs: improved quality for kids, better wages and working conditions for workers, and more choices in the low-income neighbourhoods.

SSC CGL MAINS - 06/03/2023

(a) CDBA (b) CABD
(c) BADC (d) CBDA

17. A. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 to end poverty, reduce inequality and build more peaceful, prosperous societies by 2030.

B. The SDGs cannot be achieved without the realisation of child rights.

C. Also known as the Global Goals, the SDGs are a call to action to create a world where no one is left behind.

D. As world leaders work to deliver on the 2030 promise, children around the globe are standing up to secure their right to good health, quality education, a clean planet and more.

SSC CGL MAINS - 07/03/2023

(a) ADBC (b) ACBD
(c) ADCB (d) ABDC

18. P. The prices of cooking gas, pulses and vegetables have registered a sharp rise.

Q. In recent years the prices of essential commodities have gone up sharply.

R. The low-income groups and the salaried classes are the worst sufferers.

S. Living has become quite a costly affair these days.

SSC CGL MAINS - 07/03/2023

(a) QSRP (b) RPSQ
(c) PQRS (d) SRQP

19. A. No country has yet achieved the combination of very high human development with a light ecological footprint and the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss are growing.

B. Compounded by a climate emergency, political polarization and challenged multilateralism, continued conflicts, and forced displacement, the number of people living in poverty rose in 2020 for the first time since 1998 by an estimated 119-124 million and inequalities are growing, and the traditional social contract is no longer working for many.

C. The challenge of reaching Agenda 2030 was already significant, even before the COVID-19 pandemic hit.

D. Today's development challenges are dynamic, interconnected puzzles of multidimensional risk that require systemic solutions and multilateral cooperation is vital in addressing these shared challenges that cross boundaries of geography and time.

SSC CGL MAINS - 07/03/2023

(a) CBDA (b) BCDA
(c) ABDC (d) DBAC

20. A. I was almost drowned a dozen times; was nearly boiled alive and just missed being cremated.

B. Now, my well-being is simply the result of a careful and measured mode of living and perhaps the most astonishing thing is that three times in my youth I was rendered by illness a hopeless physical wreck and given up by physicians.

C. More than this, through ignorance, and light-heartedness, I got into all sorts of difficulties, dangers and scrapes from which I extricated myself as by enchantment.

D. But as I recall these incidents to my mind I feel convinced that my preservation was not altogether accidental.

SSC CGL MAINS - 07/03/2023

(a) CADB (b) DCAB
(c) BCAD (d) BADC

21. A. Instead, they are constrictors, meaning they squeeze their prey to death before swallowing it whole.

B. Agile on water but awkward on land, the green anaconda is one of the largest snakes in the world.

C. Most people assume that anacondas are very poisonous, but they are actually non-venomous.

D. At 29 feet long and 550 pounds, these snakes are huge!

SSC CGL MAINS - 07/03/2023

(a) BDCA (b) DABC
(c) BACD (d) BCAD

22. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below. While the first and the last sentences (S1 and S6) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

S1. In Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

A. but also an elder statesman and national leader

B. we have not only a crusader against the caste system,

C. a valiant fighter for the cause of the downtrodden in India

D. whose contribution in the form of the Constitution of India

S6. will be cherished forever by posterity.

SSC CGL MAINS - 07/03/2023

(a) CABD (b) ABCD
(c) DABC (d) BACD

23. **For the four-sentence (S1 to S4) paragraph below, sentences S1 and S4 are given. From the options P, Q, R and S select the appropriate sentences for S2 and S3, respectively.**

S1. The men and women took their places after the initial mingling, and immediately a surge of conversation filled the room.

S2.

S3.

S4. One or two of the women were actually bouncing up and down on the sofa cushions.

P. So, the two parties had to lean forward, their elbows on their knees.

Q. At the beginning they mingled awkwardly, clutching their drinks, and walking here and there.

R. Several people made a last-minute dash to the bathroom before the conversation could start.

S. The men's chairs were far enough away from the women's couches.

SSC CGL MAINS - 02/03/2023

(a) P, R (b) S, P
(c) Q, S (d) R, Q

24. Parts of a sentence/paragraph are given below. While the first and the last parts (A and F) are in the correct order, the parts in between are jumbled up. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent sentence/paragraph.

A. I love
B. so that
C. every morning
D. for a walk
E. to go
F. I can keep myself fit and healthy.

SSC CGL MAINS- 06/03/2023

(a) BCDE (b) DEBC
(c) EDCB (d) CBDE

Answer Key

1. (c)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (b)	**6.** (c)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (a)
9. (c)	**10.** (d)	**11.** (c)	**12.** (d)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (b)	**16.** (b)
17. (b)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (c)	**21.** (a)	**22.** (d)	**23.** (b)	**24.** (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) 'C' में 'Increasing levels of carbon dioxide' की समस्या का जिक्र किया गया है।
- 'A' में इसका solution बताते हुये कहा गया है, कि Trees, 'Carbon sinks' की तरह कार्य करते है।
- अत: 'CA' एक mandatory pair है जो कि only option (c) में given है। इस प्रकार 'BDCA' correct order है।

2. (a) Question के size को देखकर घबराएं नहीं, हमें बस एक Clause ढूढ़ने की जरूरत है जिसकी help से हम easily answer mark कर सकते हैं।
- Sentence को देखने पर हम पाते हैं कि 'C' में "The Nuremberg trials" का जिक्र किया गया है तथा 'A' में इनके लिये 'Those trials' term का use किया गया है। जिससे स्पष्ट है कि C, A से पहले आयेगा। जो कि only option (a) में given है। अत: 'DCAB' correct order है।

3. (b) 'A' में Power foods के लिये 'these foods' term का use किया गया है। अत: 'A' starting point नहीं होगा।
- 'A' में power foods को अपनी diet में शामिल करने की सलाह दी गयी है। 'B' में बताया गया है कि इन्हें कई प्रकार से diet में शामिल किया जा सकता है तथा 'C' में वे तरीके बताये गये है। अत: A, B, C इसी sequence में आयेगें। इस प्रकार "D, A, B, C" correct order है।

4. (c) 'A' में 'Tiger' को introduce किया गया है तथा 'C' में उनके बारे में extra information जैसे looks and quality की बात की गयी है। अत: 'AC' एक pair बनेगा, जो कि only option (c) में given है। अत: 'ACBD' correct order है।

5. (b) 'B' में India की prolixity and storytelling के बारे में बात की गयी है तथा इसी को आगे बढ़ाते हुये 'D' में 'Mahabharat and Ramayana' का example दिया गया है। अत: 'BD' एक mandatory pair है, जो कि only option (b) में given है। इस प्रकार "BDAC" correct order है।

6. (c) 'C' में Raman (Noun) तथा D में Raman के लिये 'him' pronoun का use किया गया है, जिससे स्पष्ट है कि C, D से पहले आयेगा। अत: option (b) eliminate हो जायेगा।
- 'A' में 'Then' को देखने से स्पष्ट है कि यह Starting point नहीं है। अत: options (a) and (d) eliminate हो जायेगें। इस प्रकार (c) 'BCDA' correct answer है।

7. (a) 'A' में 'On the afternoon of that eventful day' तथा 'D' में 'the afternoon' को देखकर हम कह सकते है कि A, D से पहले आयेगा, जो कि options 'a' and 'b' में given है। 'B' में 'for weeks' लिखा है तथा उस दिन के बाद की स्थिति को बताया गया है। अत: 'B' last में आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'CADB' correct order है।

8. (a) 'D' में 'Sarah Polley' तथा 'C' में 'Polley' को देखने से स्पष्ट है कि D, C से पहले आयेगा। अत: हम option (d) को eliminate कर देते है।
- 'D' में 'Polley' का जिक्र किया गया है तथा 'C' में उसके काम के बारे में बताया गया है। इस प्रकार 'DC' एक pair बनेगा, जो कि only option (a) में given है। अत: 'DCAB' correct order है।

9. (c) 'C' में 'Robert B. Cialdini' का जिक्र किया गया है तथा 'B' में उनके लिये 'him' pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: स्पष्ट है कि C, B से पहले आयेगा, जो कि only option (c) में given है। इस प्रकार 'ACBD' correct order है।

10. (d) 'B' में India की roads की condition pathetic बतायी गयी है।
- 'D' में बताया गया है कि ये condition pathetic क्यों हैं। अत: 'BD' एक mandatory pair है, जो कि option (b) and (d) में given है।
- 'C' में 'D' में कही गयी बात को ही आगे बढ़ाते हुये कहा गया है कि roads पर vehicles की संख्या बढ़ने पर space न के बराबर हो जाता है। अत: 'DC' एक mandatory pair है। इस प्रकार 'BDCA' correct order है।

11. (c) 'D' में given "is melting the polar ice caps" तथा 'B' में given "the melting of the ice caps" इन terms को देखकर हम कह सकते हैं कि D, B से पहले आयेगा, जो कि only option (c) में given है। अत: 'ACDB' correct order है।

12. (d) 'B' में 'University College of Fort Hare' को introduce किया गया है तथा उसकी विशेषता बतायी गयी है। 'A' में 'Fort Haze was more than that' term का use करते हुये उसकी अन्य विशेषताओं की बात की गयी है। अत: 'BA' एक mandatory pair है। इस प्रकार 'BACD' correct order है।

13. (b) 'A' में 'There' pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: इससे पहले किसी place का जिक्र किया गया होगा।

- Sentence को देखने पर हम पाते हैं कि 'C' में 'an amusement park' का जिक्र किया गया है। अत: 'CA' एक mandatory pair है। जो कि only option (b) में given है। अत: 'CADB' correct order है।

14. (c) 'A' में 'Titanic' की qualities का वर्णन करते हुये उसकी speed, comfort, beauty, etc. की बात की गयी है तथा इसी को आगे बढ़ाते हुये 'D' में 'everything' word का प्रयोग किया गया है। इस प्रकार 'AD' एक mandatory pair है। जो कि only option (c) में given है। अत: 'CBAD' correct order है।

15. (b) 'P' में Abraham Lincoln द्वारा दी गयी Democracy की definition को best बताया गया है तथा 'Q' में बताया गया है कि उन्होंने Democracy की क्या definition दी। अत: 'P Q' एक mandatory pair है। जो कि only option (b) में given है। अत: 'PQRS' correct order है।

16. (b) यह Passage 'theatlantic.com' website से लिया गया है SSC में Passage को question का रूप देने के लिये इसमें कुछ changes किये हैं जो कि grammatically wrong हैं। आप original passage को 'theatlantic.com' website पर देख सकते है।

- 'C' and 'A' में कुछ solutions बताये गये है तथा 'B' में इन्हीं के लिये 'These fixes' term का use किया गया है। अत: B, C and A के बाद आयेगा। इस प्रकार option (b) 'CABD' correct answer है।

17. (b) 'A' में 'SDGs' को introduce किया गया है तथा 'C' में बताया गया है कि इसे 'the Global Goals' के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।

- अत: 'AC' एक mandatory pair है जो कि only option (b) में given है। अत: 'ACBD' correct order है।

18. (d) 'S' में बताया गया है कि आज के समय में जीवनयापन करना बहुत महँगा हो गया है तथा 'R' में इससे affected लोगों की बात की गयी है। अत: 'SR' एक pair बनेगा।

- 'Q' में 'essential commodities' की बात की गयी है तथा 'P' में उनके Name बताये गये हैं अत: 'QP' एक pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार option (d) correct answer है। अत: 'SRQP, correct order है।

19. (a) 'Compounded' एक verb है तथा 'B' में given structure passive form है अत: यह compounded से start नहीं होगा तथा option (b) eliminate हो जायेगा।

- 'A' में 'yet achieved' से स्पष्ट है कि इसमें result की बात की गयी है अत: 'A' last position में आयेगा जो कि option (a) में given है। अत: 'CBDA' correct order है।

20. (c) A, B तथा C में कुछ incidents के बारे में बताया गया है तथा उन्हीं के लिये 'D' में 'These incidents' term का use किया है। अत: 'D' last में आयेगा जो कि only option (c) में given है। अत: 'BCAD' correct order है।

21. (a) 'B' में 'largest snakes' term का use किया गया है तथा 'D' में उनका size बताया गया है। अत: 'BD' एक mandatory pair है। जो कि only option (a) में given है। अत: 'BDCA' correct answer है।

22. (d) हम जानते है कि Not only ___ but also एक pair होता है अत: 'BA' एक mandatory pair है, जो कि only option (d) में given है। अत: 'BACD' correct order है।

23. (b) 'S1' में 'After the initial mingling' term का प्रयोग किया गया। जबकि 'Q' में "At the beginning they mingled" इस term से स्पष्ट होता है कि Q को S1, के पहले use किया जाना चाहिये न कि बाद में।

- इस प्रकार हम option (c) and (d) को eliminate कर देते हैं।
- 'R में conversation start होने के पहले की बात की गयी है तथा S_1 में converation start हो चुका है। अत: R, S_1 के बाद नहीं आयेगा तथा option (a) eliminate हो जायेगा। इस प्रकार option (b) "S,P" correct answer है।

24. (c) 'Love' verb के बाद हम infinitive का use कर सकते हैं, जो कि 'E' में given है अत: A के बाद E आयेगा।

- 'So that' एक conjunction है जो कि दो clauses को जोड़ता है, क्योंकि 'F' में new clause start हो रही है। अत: इसके पहले 'so that' का use किया जायेगा।
- इस प्रकार हमारा answer 'E' से start व 'B' से end होगा। ऐसा केवल option (c) में given है। अत: 'E, D, C, B' correct answer है।

SSC CGL Pre 2022

Direction: Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

1. A. When this extra water vapour condenses into precipitation, it results in heavier rain or, if it's cold enough, heavier snow.
B. The atmosphere can store an additional 4% of water vapour for every additional 1°F of warming.
C. More water evaporates from soils, plants, lakes and seas as the atmosphere warms.
D. One of the most obvious indications of climate change is heavier rainfall.

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) CBDA (b) DCBA
(c) ACDB (d) BCAD

2. A. A panther is reported to have broken into a house yesterday in search of food and shelter.
B. The villagers heard his cries and ran to the house but the scared animal had run away through the window by then.
C. It secretly slouched into a room where a young man named Johnny was sleeping, who suddenly woke up and realised that the beast was roaming around his bed.
D. Just as the panther was about to leap on him, he swiftly shot out of bed and hid in a closet.

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) ABDC (b) BDCA
(c) ACDB (d) DCAB

3. A. They also wore felt caps to cover their ears.
B. They wore trousers tucked into leather boots.
C. This place was famous for its skilful archers and horsemen.
D. In the 5th and 4th centuries BC, today's south Ukraine was known as Scythia.

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) BCDA (b) CBDA
(c) ABCD (d) DCBA

4. P. We are naturally social creatures.
Q. A bit of solitude - as everyone from Thoreau to Proust has written about -is one of our most powerful tools for disconnecting and recharging.
R. This does not mean you need to lock yourself away in a room at the end of the day.
S. However, all that time with people takes its toll.

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 SHIFT-III)

(a) PQRS (b) QSRP
(c) SPQR (d) PSQR

5. P. Main source of water for Wular Lake is River Jhelum.
Q. Wular Lake is also said to be a remnant of Satisar Lake that existed in ancient times.
R. This lake also has a small island in its centre called the 'Zaina Lank'.
S. This island was constructed by King Zainul-Abi-Din.

SSC CGL PRE - 02/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) RPQS (b) PQRS
(c) QSRP (d) PRSQ

6. P. As a boy Elon was a keen reader and learnt how to code computers.
Q. He even made his own video game called Blastar.
R. Later he moved to Canada and then the United States setting up his first company with his brother Kimbal in 1995.
S. But after some time, he sold that company to create a company called X.com.

SSC CGL PRE - 02/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) RPSQ (b) PRSQ
(c) SQRP (d) PQRS

7. P. Many deadwood beetle species recycle the nutrients of woodlands.
Q. Some deadwood beetles are predators or parasitoids to other insect species and restrict population growth of potential pests.
R. Others have recently been found to be pollinators.
S. Working alongside fungi, bacteria and other invertebrates, they break down dead woods and return the nutrients back to the soil.

SSC CGL PRE - 02/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) PSQR (b) RPSQ
(c) PRQS (d) QPRS

8. P. In Tokyo, they built an expressway linking the international airport in Haneda to the centre and widened some of the city's major arteries.
Q. These infrastructure improvements helped to bring about the Japanese economic miracle over the next couple of decades.
R. Tokyo 2020 was supposed to be a great economic stimulus, replicating the achievements of Tokyo 1964.
S. It was thanks to hosting the Olympics that Japan invested in infrastructure such as the famous Shinkansen bullet train.

SSC CGL PRE - 03/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) RSPQ (b) QPRS
(c) SRQP (d) PQRS

9 P. You can use proper lighting, reduce screen glare, and take more breaks.
Q. However, one of the easiest habits to build is to follow the "20-20-20 rule".
R. There are lots of ways you can protect your eyes during the day.
S. Every 20 minutes of time spent staring at a screen, look away at an option that is at least 20 feet away for 20 seconds.

SSC CGL PRE - 03/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) SQPR (b) QRSP
(c) RPQS (d) SPRQ

10. A. Shalini was scrolling down the phone screen while waiting for her friend.
B. Her friend brought a bouquet for Shalini from the marketplace.
C. When her friend arrived, they went to the marketplace.
D. The marketplace was thronging with people.

SSC CGL PRE - 03/12/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) BACD (b) DACB
(c) ABCD (d) ACDB

11. P. The award is named after Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite.
Q. A Nobel Prize is an award that is given to someone whose work has benefitted society.
R. This award is given in six categories, and medicine is one of those categories.
S. This year Professors David Julius and Ardem Petapoutian have won this prize for medicine.

SSC CGL PRE - 03/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) SPQR (b) PQSR
(c) SQRP (d) QPRS

12. P. He is well aware of the role he and his people play in keeping Shivsagar Lake as beautiful and ecologically thriving.
Q. However, he is also deeply aware of the fact that the urban idea of conservation often seeks to keep traditional dwellers out.
R. Jason, 45, has a quiet, confident presence.
S. He takes a long time to open up and even after that, he speaks little.

SSC CGL PRE - 05/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) RQPS (b) RSPQ
(c) PSQR (d) PRSQ

13. P. They are on the market already but they are costly.
Q. Their cost depends on the sort you install and the size of your home.
R. These devices extract warmth from the air or the ground, or from water - a bit like a fridge operating in reverse.
S. Climate advisers anticipate that most homes in future will be warmed by heat pumps.

SSC CGL PRE - 05/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) RQPS (b) SQRP
(c) SRPQ (d) PRSQ

14. A. It is a very popular character and is the mascot for Walt Disney Company.
B. Mickey generally appears with his girlfriend Minnie Mouse and pet Pluto in movies.
C. The animated movies on Mickey mouse have been nominated for the Academy award.
D. Mickey Mouse is a fictional cartoon character created by Walt Disney in 1928.

SSC CGL PRE - 06/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) DABC (b) ADBC
(c) ACDB (d) BACD

15. P. There once was a little boy who had a very bad temper.
Q. The boy gradually began to control his temper over the next few weeks, and the number of nails he was hammering into the fence slowly decreased.
R. His father decided to hand him a bag of nails and said that every time the boy lost his temper, he had to hammer a nail into the fence.
S. On the first day, the boy hammered 37 nails into that fence.

SSC CGL PRE - 06/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) QRSP (b) PRSQ
(c) RPSQ (d) QPRS

16. A. Such problems include difficulty in implementing decisions, providing social security to everyone and ensuring employment.
B. This is because almost all countries face problems related to their population.
C. The most crucial aspect of the problem is population pressure.
D. The population explosion is an important issue these days.

SSC CGL PRE - 06/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) CDAB (b) DBCA
(c) DBAC (d) ABCD

17. P. The demand for fish has increased.
Q. However, adequate fish is not available in the lake.
R. This is mainly because the migratory fish from Chindwin-Irrawaddy river system to Manipur river system have declined steadily after the barrage came up.
S. At least two lakh people are directly dependent on the lake for fishing.

SSC CGL PRE - 06/12/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) SPQR (b) RPSQ
(c) QRPS (d) RQSP

18. A. Poor posture may strain neck muscles, whether you're leaning over your computer or hunching over your workstation.
B. However, neck pain may occasionally be an indication of a more serious issue.
C. Neck pain is a frequent problem among many people these days.
D. If your neck pain is accompanied by numbness or lack of strength in your arms or hands, or if you experience shooting pain in your shoulder or down your arm, you should seek medical attention.

SSC CGL PRE - 07/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) CADB (b) CABD
(c) BDCA (d) ABDC

19. A. It not only distances the addict from his/her social circles but also impacts their productivity badly.
B. People begin drinking just for the sake of it and gradually make it a habit.
C. Addiction of any kind, including alcoholic addiction impacts all aspects of an individual's life.
D. Once it becomes a habit, it does not require much to change into an addiction.

SSC CGL PRE - 07/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) BDAC (b) DBCA
(c) BDCA (d) ACBD

20. A. The principal wished the students continued to aim for perfection in their future endeavours.
B. The principal also lauded educators for their tireless efforts to educate students and inspire them to come up with new ideas.
C. Our college's principal delivered an excellent speech in which he lauded the pupils.
D. The principal mentioned how teaching assistants assisted students in resolving academic and social challenges.

SSC CGL PRE - 07/12/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) ABCD (b) CDBA
(c) CABD (d) DBAC

21. A. A certain aim will infuse one's life with new meaning.
B. At some point, an aimless person's goals can be shattered and remain unfulfilled.
C. In life, it is critical to have a workable objective or goal.
D. A man who is aimless will never achieve success in life.

SSC CGL PRE - 07/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) DCAB (b) BCDA
(c) ADCB (d) DBCA

22. P. Despite that my guide Raj Lama sent me hiking up yet another trail to try to get a better view.
Q. I was not impressed, and I let him know.
R. I was on the Chele La mountain pass in west Bhutan.
S. The weather was ominous and it was raining too.

SSC CGL PRE - 08/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) QPRS (b) SRPQ
(c) SQPR (d) RSPQ

23. A. Dozens of distinctly different regional languages are spoken in India, which share many characteristics such as grammatical structure and vocabulary.
B. India has had a longer exposure to English than any other country which uses it as a second language, its distinctive words, idioms, grammar and rhetoric spreading gradually to affect all places, habits and culture.
C. The historical background of India is never far away from everyday usage of English.
D. Since the early 1600s, the English language has had a toehold on the Indian subcontinent, when the East India Company established settlements in Chennai, Kolkata, and Mumbai, formerly Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, respectively.

SSC CGL PRE - 08/12/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) ABCD (b) ADCB
(c) DBCA (d) DCAB

24. A. On my way to school, I met my uncle who had returned from England.
B. Then I invited him to my place.
C. He was very pleased to see me and asked about my parents.
D. On his asking me about my parents, I told him my father recalls him frequently.

SSC CGL PRE - 08/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) CABD (b) ABCD
(c) ACDB (d) BACD

25. A. It is considered the biggest carnival event in the world.
B. Rio carnival is celebrated every year before lent.
C. A typical Rio carnival is filled with floats, revellers and adornments from numerous Samba schools in Rio.
D. Every school is specially ordered to follow their parade entries.

SSC CGL PRE - 09/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) BACD (b) ABDC
(c) BCDA (d) ACDB

26. P. The division was usually based on temperature, which allows for different vegetation growth.
Q. Köppen's map used different colours and shades to represent the different climate zones of the world.
R. Wladimir Köppen developed a climate classification system at the end of the 19th century.
S. The system divides the world into five climate zones.

SSC CGL PRE - 09/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) RSPQ (b) SPQR
(c) QPSR (d) RPQS

27. A. If things get out of control, competition might become totally toxic.
B. Competition is the act of participating in a contest and striving to finish first.
C. Competition enables those who effectively deal well enough to grow and realise their skills and talents.
D. The essence of competition is placing oneself against one's contemporaries and frequently against oneself.

SSC CGL PRE - 09/12/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) CABD (b) BDCA
(c) DCAB (d) ADBC

28. P. I had my own crib in the bedroom next to our parent's room.
Q. Annie awoke hungry at 2:30 a.m. each morning.
R. When Annie would cry out, I would climb out of my crib and come running into our parent's room to check on her.
S. For the first few months, Annie slept in a crib by our parents' bed.

SSC CGL PRE - 09/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) PRSQ (b) RPQS
(c) QRSP (d) SPQR

29. A. She participates in several functions and musical shows and receives accolades for her singing.
B. Vineeta has a very sweet voice which has inspired her to adopt singing as her profession.
C. She can also play musical instruments such as the sitar and the harmonium.
D. Now, she has opened a music school to train young singers.

SSC CGL PRE - 12/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) ADCB (b) BACD
(c) ACDB (d) DCBA

30. P. Honey ants are common in deserts and other arid climates around the world.
Q. They are part of the "worker" caste of honey ants.
R. Other castes include soldiers, who protect the colony from predators and the queen -usually is the mother of all other ants in the colony.
S. Only some honey ants become "living larders".

SSC CGL PRE - 12/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) RPQS (b) RSPQ
(c) PSQR (d) SQRP

31. P. Basically, "smart farming" is applying information and data technologies for optimising complex farming systems.
Q. With these tools, farmers can monitor field conditions without going to the field.
R. The focus is on access to data and how farmers can use the collected information intelligently.
S. The technology used in smart farming ranges from IoT and robotics to drones and AI.

SSC CGL PRE - 12/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) RSQP (b) PQSR
(c) PRSQ (d) SPQR

32. A. While India is home to 75 percent of tigers in the world, the Global Tiger Day - as it is also known - sees awareness events organised in the country, as well as neighbouring Bangladesh and Nepal.
B. Its primary objective is to preserve the natural habitat of tigers..
C. International Tiger Day was initiated in 2010, at the Saint Petersburg Tiger Summit.
D. This annual event, observed on 29 July, aims to create awareness on tiger conservation.

SSC CGL PRE - 12/12/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) DCAB (b) BADC
(c) CDBA (d) CDAB

33. A. Omnivores get energy and nutrients from plant and animal materials by digesting carbs, protein, fat and fibre and metabolising the nutrients and energy of the sources ingested.
B. The many diverse animals categorised as omnivores may be divided into subcategories based on their dietary habits.
C. An omnivore is an animal that can feed and thrive on both plant and animal substances.
D. They also have the capacity to integrate food sources like algae, fungus and bacteria into their diet.

SSC CGL PRE - 13/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) CABD (b) ACDB
(c) CADB (d) DCBA

34. A. A glimpse of its rich cultural heritage can be found through the great monuments and other historical sites it has.
B. India has a vast cultural and linguistic diversity which make the country culturally rich.
C. These monuments and historical sites are the symbols of India's diversity.
D. Several historical sites and monuments are identified as UN Heritage Sites.

SSC CGL PRE - 13/12/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) CDAB (b) BADC
(c) BACD (d) ABCD

35. P. Within an hour, he was in jail.
Q. He made no attempts to hide his identity and even looked directly into the security camera and smiled.
R. On Jan 6, 1995, McArthur Wheeler boldly robbed two banks in broad daylight with no disguise.
S. By 11:00 at night, his picture was all over the news, leading an informant to identify Wheeler to the police.

SSC CGL PRE - 13/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) RPSQ (b) SPQR
(c) RQSP (d) PRQS

Direction: Rearrange the parts of the sentence in the correct order.

36. While physical movement
P. activities may not require physical
Q. is important for children, all learning
R. the part of teachers and students
S. movement and facial expressions on

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) PRQS (b) RSPQ
(c) QSRP (d) QPSR

37. Michael Holding, who
P. 20 years, has finally drawn curtains on
Q. commentary panel for more than
R. was a member of the Sky Sports
S. his stint behind the microphone

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) RQPS (b) QPRS
(c) SPQR (d) PSQR

38. We have been
P. able to identify certain patterns in
Q. the micro-biome and immune response
R. that are clearly linked to the progression and
S. severity of brain injury

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) PQSR (b) QPSR
(c) RSPQ (d) PQRS

39. The rattlesnake
P. it has specialized Jacobson's
Q. organs, which gives it a heightened
R. knows when to lie low because
S. sense of smell to detect prey

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) RPQS (b) SPRQ
(c) QSPR (d) QPRS

40. The continued
P. the growing sales of sneakers
Q. dominance of the athleisure trend
R. along with the pursuit of comfort
S. has had a significant impact on

SSC CGL PRE - 02/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) PSRQ (b) RPSQ
(c) QRPS (d) QSPR

41. A single uranium
P. pencil eraser, contains the same energy
Q. pellet, slightly larger than a
R. as a ton of coal, 3 barrels of oil
S. or 17,000 cubic feet of natural gas

SSC CGL PRE - 02/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) PRSQ (b) RSPQ
(c) QPRS (d) RPQS

42. There are
P. reports that toy shops and other
Q. to prepare for the Christmas rush
R. non-food retailers are struggling to
S. get enough stock into their warehouses

SSC CGL PRE - 02/12/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) RPSQ (b) PRSQ
(c) SQRP (d) QRPS

43. According to the report,
P. the 2021 projections reflect growing
Q. recognition of climate change issues
R. and the importance of nuclear power in
S. reducing emissions from electricity generation

SSC CGL PRE - 02/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) QRSP (b) QPRS
(c) PSQR (d) PQRS

44. The spectacular
P. Indian economy, were largely based on coal
Q. expansion of electrification of the
R. the last 20 years, and the considerable
S. Chinese economic growth of

SSC CGL PRE - 03/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) QRPS (b) SQRP
(c) PRQS (d) SRQP

45. A 2007-2009 study
P. explored forward thinking techniques
Q. to synchronise time on board deep
R. space probes for accurate navigation, in
S. particular looking into low-cost options

SSC CGL PRE - 03/12/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) RSPQ (b) PSRQ
(c) SPRQ (d) PQRS

46. The nanostructures on the
P. with added, or "doped," iron and phosphor
Q. surface made of nickel selenide
R. offers the high performance and stability
S. that are needed for industrial-scale electrolysis

SSC CGL PRE - 03/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) QPRS (b) QRSP
(c) RPQS (d) SPQR

47. Jobseekers are not
P. being unemployed are a test of faith
Q. self-purification, where the difficulties of
R. relentlessly to a pilgrimage of
S. fatalistic but reapply themselves

SSC CGL PRE - 05/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) SPQR (b) PQSR
(c) SRQP (d) RPSQ

48. Lighting has
P. to become a disrupter and
Q. become human-centric as our
R. requirements change during the day and
S. lighting has to adapt to our change in needs

SSC CGL PRE - 05/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) PSQR (b) RPQS
(c) QRSP (d) PQRS

49. We are encouraged
P. help accelerate their return to
Q. by how women are embracing
R. work and promote economic mobility
S. online learning to develop new skills that can

SSC CGL PRE - 05/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) QSPR (b) PSQR
(c) PRQS (d) SPRQ

50. Electrolytes like
P. important for balancing the water in your body
Q. are present in the body's fluids and are
R. are electrically charged minerals that
S. sodium, potassium, chloride and magnesium

SSC CGL PRE - 06/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) PQSR (b) SPRQ
(c) SQRP (d) SRQP

51. One element that
P. is timing, in particular ensuring that
Q. is essential to navigating deep space
R. the time on board spacecraft is synchronised
S. with the time on the ground

SSC CGL PRE - 06/12/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) PRQS (b) PSQR
(c) RSPQ (d) QPRS

52. The decision not
P. to include any kind of wealth or
Q. crisis, has proven controversial
R. income tax, which would be the fairer option
S. for solving the social care funding

SSC CGL PRE - 06/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) SQPR (b) PRSQ
(c) RSPQ (d) QPRS

53. Thorium has
P. and is part of a nuclear programme in India
Q. of nuclear reactor in countries including
R. been tested as a fuel in other types
S. the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom,

SSC CGL PRE - 07/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) RQSP (b) RPQS
(c) PSQR (d) SPQR

54. The Google doodle
P. with a cup of green tea, beaker and
Q. Tsujimura working in her laboratory
R. some green tea leaves by the side
S. features a graphical representation of

SSC CGL PRE - 07/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) RSPQ (b) PQSR
(c) RPQS (d) SQPR

55. Kemp's ridleys are
P. usually found in nearshore and
Q. inshore waters of the northern
R. Gulf of Mexico, especially in Louisiana waters,
S. which are their primary feeding grounds

SSC CGL PRE - 07/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) SRQP (b) QPSR
(c) PQRS (d) PRSQ

56. In December 2018
P. caused a landslide that
Q. an eruption of the volcano Anak Krakatau
R. triggered a tsunami in the Sunda Strait (Indonesia)
S. and killed more than 400 people

SSC CGL PRE - 07/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) SQPR (b) RPQS
(c) QPRS (d) PRQS

57. The ministry officials
P. recommend the shortlisted names to
Q. the awards selection committee
R. sieve through the applicants' credentials and
S. have been working overtime to

SSC CGL PRE - 08/12/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) SRPQ (b) QRPS
(c) SPQR (d) PQRS

58. The researchers
P. decision centers called the orbitofrontal
Q. analyzed the electrical activity recorded
R. cortex and dorsal anterior cingulate cortex
S. from neurons in two of the brain's

SSC CGL PRE - 08/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) QSPR (b) RSPQ
(c) RPQS (d) PQSR

59. In addition to
P. primary threat to the Kemp's ridley sea turtle
Q. capture in fishing gear like shrimp
R. threatened nesting habitat, accidental
S. trawls and gill nets continues to be the

SSC CGL PRE - 09/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) SPQR (b) SQRP
(c) RQSP (d) PQSR

60. The issue of
P. compulsory vaccination is difficult
Q. multiple interests all protected by human
R. because the governments need to consider
S. rights law and strike a fair balance between them

SSC CGL PRE - 09/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) PRQS (b) PQRS
(c) RSPQ (d) QSPR

61. We looked for
P. strong relationships at locations in the
Q. genomes that are not well studied in
R. apple and looked for which compounds we
S. could identify and which had nutritional value

SSC CGL PRE - 09/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) QSRP (b) QRPS
(c) SPQR (d) PQRS

62. American alligators were
P. now this species is classified as least concern
Q. list in 1967, their population increased and
R. once threatened by extinction but
S. after being placed on the endangered species

SSC CGL PRE - 09/12/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) SQPR (b) RPQS
(c) RSQP (d) PQSR

63. NFTs are
P. digital collectables that exist on
Q. and are better known for recently
R. taking the art world by storm
S. online ledgers known as blockchains

SSC CGL PRE - 09/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) PSQR (b) RPQS
(c) RQPS (d) SPRQ

64. Medieval people undertook
P. purify themselves of sin, to transform
Q. pilgrimages individually, travelling to
R. themselves through a trial of faith
S. distant shrines as a penance to

SSC CGL PRE - 12/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) PSRQ (b) QPRS
(c) SPQR (d) QSPR

65. Peer pressure
P. when it comes to choosing the right
Q. course and, therefore, career path
R. and lack of guidance are some of
S. the reasons for indecisiveness

SSC CGL PRE - 12/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) SPQR (b) QSPR
(c) RSPQ (d) PQRS

66. Birds' heart, lungs and
P. uptake and intensive exertion compared
Q. to humans, which enables them to function
R. efficiently at these very high altitudes
S. muscles are more efficient for oxygen

SSC CGL PRE - 12/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) QRPS (b) PRQS
(c) SPQR (d) QSRP

67. The absence of
P. data on the migrant workers was
Q. formulating effective policy decisions and
R. preventing the governments from
S. strategies for the welfare of migrant workers

SSC CGL PRE - 12/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) QPRS (b) RPQS
(c) PSRQ (d) PRQS

68. Russell Wilson, an NFL
P. about Naomi Osaka saying that her
Q. has been spectacular to watch
R. humility and dedication to others
S. player for the Seattle Seahawks, wrote

SSC CGL PRE - 13/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) SPRQ (b) PRQS
(c) RPQS (d) QPRS

69. Back in April
P. an afternoon walking around
Q. the Tillman Sand Ridge Heritage Preserve
R. I was visiting family in South Carolina
S. and my brother and I spent

SSC CGL PRE - 13/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) RSPQ (b) QPRS
(c) PQRS (d) RQPS

70. Apart from generating
P. real income for players, play-to-earn
Q. games also create communities
R. where gamers and creators can meet, share
S. wisdom, and do deals with one another

SSC CGL PRE - 13/12/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) RSQP (b) PQRS
(c) PRQS (d) SPRQ

71. Genome-wide
P. with metabolites that influence
Q. traits like flavour, disease resistance and texture
R. analysis of each apple enabled
S. identification of genetic markers associated

SSC CGL PRE - 13/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) PQRS (b) QRPS
(c) RSPQ (d) QRSP

Answer Key

1. (b)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (d)	**6.** (d)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (a)	
9. (c)	**10.** (d)	**11.** (d)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (b)	**16.** (c)	
17. (a)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (b)	**21.** (c)	**22.** (d)	**23.** (b)	**24.** (c)	
25. (a)	**26.** (a)	**27.** (b)	**28.** (d)	**29.** (b)	**30.** (c)	**31.** (c)	**32.** (c)	
33. (c)	**34.** (c)	**35.** (c)	**36.** (d)	**37.** (a)	**38.** (d)	**39.** (a)	**40.** (d)	
41. (c)	**42.** (b)	**43.** (d)	**44.** (d)	**45.** (d)	**46.** (a)	**47.** (c)	**48.** (d)	
49. (a)	**50.** (d)	**51.** (d)	**52.** (b)	**53.** (a)	**54.** (d)	**55.** (c)	**56.** (c)	
57. (a)	**58.** (a)	**59.** (c)	**60.** (a)	**61.** (d)	**62.** (c)	**63.** (a)	**64.** (d)	
65. (c)	**66.** (c)	**67.** (d)	**68.** (a)	**69.** (a)	**70.** (b)	**71.** (c)		

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Sentences को पढ़ने पर हम पाते हैं कि इनमें Rainfall के process को समझाया गया है। अत: Paragraph rainfall पर केन्द्रित है, जिससे स्पष्ट है कि starting sentence में भी इसका जिक्र किया जाना चाहिये। जो कि sentence 'A' and 'D' में given है।

- Sentence 'A' में 'this water' को देखने से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि यह starting नही होगा।
- 'D' में heavier rainfall को introduce किया गया है तथा A, B and C में इसकी Process के बारे में बताया गया है। अत: 'D' starting point है। इस प्रकार option (b) correct answer है। अत: 'DCBA' correct order है।

2. (c) Sentence को देखने पर हम पाते हैं कि 'C' में 'Johnny' नामक व्यक्ति को introduce किया गया है तथा 'B' and 'D' में Johnny' को refer करने के लिये Pronoun का use किया गया है, जिससे स्पष्ट है कि 'C', 'B' and 'D' के पहले आयेगा। जो कि only option (c) में given है। अत: 'ACDB' correct answer है।

(Reference point - 1)

3. (d) Option को देखने पर हम पाते हैं कि इस questions में हमें only starting point को find करने की आवश्यकता है।

- 'A', 'B' & 'C' तीनों sentences 'Pronoun' से start हो रहे हैं। अत: ये starting point नहीं बनेगें।
- 'D' में 'Scythia' को introduce किया गया है। अत: 'D' हमारा Starting point है। इस प्रकार 'DCBA' correct order है।

4. (d) 'P' एक introductory part है। अत: 'P' first में आयेगा।

'P' में कही गयी बात का 'S' में however के साथ contrast दिखया गया है। अत: 'PS' एक mandatory pair है। अत: 'PSQR' correct order है।

5. (d) 'R' में 'This' pronoun से स्पष्ट है कि यह starting point नहीं बनेगा। इसी प्रकार 'Q' में 'also' word से स्पष्ट है कि यह भी starting point नहीं होगा। इस प्रकार option (a) and (c) eliminate हो जाते हैं।

अब हमारे पास 2 options हैं जो 'P' से start हो रहे तथा दोनों में ही 'RS' Pair given है। इसलिए हम यह ढूढ़ने में अपना time waste नहीं करेगें कि 'RS' एक mandatory pair है।

'P' में Wular lake (noun) का use किया गया है। अत: इसके just बाद 'Q' नहीं आयेगा, क्योंकि 'Q' में भी 'Wular lake' (noun) का प्रयोग किया गया है।

Noun की Repetition को रोकने के लिये हम pronoun का use करते हैं। अत: option (d) correct answer है।

6. (d) 'P' एक introductory sentence है अत: correct option 'P' से start होगा।

'R' में 'Later' word का use किया गया है अत: इसके पहले हमें किसी एक event के बारे में बताना होगा। अर्थात् 'P' के Just बाद में 'R' नहीं आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'option (d) PQRS' correct answer है।

7. (a) 'P' में 'many', Q में 'some' तथा 'R' में others' को देखने पर स्पष्ट है कि 'P', Q & R से पहले आयेगा तथा Q, R से पहले आयेगा, जो कि option (a) में given है। अत: 'PSQR' correct answer है।

(Reference point - 9)

8. (a) इस question में हमें only starting point find करने की जरूरत है।

'P', 'Q' and 'S' में pronoun का use किया गया है। साथ ही 'R' में 'Tokyo' को introduce किया गया है। अत: 'R' starting point है। इस प्रकार 'RSPQ' correct order है।

9. (c) 'Q' में "20-20-20 rule" का जिक्र किया गया है तथा 'S' में इसे explain किया गया है। इस प्रकार 'QS' एक mandatory pair है, जो कि option (c) में given है। अत: 'RPQS' correct order है।

10. (d) 'A' में 'Shalini' noun का use किया गया हैं तथा 'B' and 'C' में इसके लिये 'her' pronoun का use किया गया है, जिससे स्पष्ट है कि A, B and C से पहले आयेगा।

'C' में market जाने की बात की गयी है। 'D' में मार्केट की स्थिति के बारे में बात की गयी है तथा 'B' में बताया गया है कि Shalini की friend ने उसके लिए market से एक bouquet खरीदा। अत: C, D, B सही sequence में आयेगें। इस प्रकार 'ACDB' correct answer है।

11. (d) Sentence को देखने से स्पष्ट है कि 'Q' एक introductory sentence है जिसमें 'Noble Prize' के बारे में बताया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य sentence में Nobel Prize के लिए 'The award' or 'This prize' term का use किया गया है। अत: 'Q' starting point है, जो कि only option (d) में given है। अत: 'QPRS' correct answer है।

12. (b) 'R' में 'Jason' noun का use किया गया है तथा अन्य sentence में उसके लिये pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: 'R' starting sentence है जो कि options (a) and (b) में given है।

'P' में given "He is well aware" and 'Q' में given "However, he is also deeply aware" इन दोनों terms को देखने पर स्पष्ट है कि 'P' में कही गयी बात का Q में contrast दिखाया गया ह। अत: Q, P के बाद आयेगा, जो कि option (b) में given है। इस प्रकार 'RSPQ' correct order है।

13. (c) 'S' में 'heat pumps' का जिक्र किया गया है, जबकि अन्य सभी sentence में इसे refer करने के लिये Pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: 'S' starting point है।

'S' में heat pump का जिक्र किया गया तथा 'R' में बताया गया है कि यह कैसे काम करता है। अत: 'SR' एक mandatory pair है, जो कि option (c) में given है। अत: 'SRPQ' correct order है।

14. (a) 'D' में 'Mickey Mouse' को introduce किया गया है। अत: यही starting point बनेगा जो कि only option (a) में given है। अत: 'DABC' correct answer है।

15. (b) 'P' में 'a little boy' का जिक्र किया गया है तथा अन्य सभी sentence में इसके लिए 'The' article का use किया गया है। अत: 'P' starting point है, जो कि only option (b) में given है। अत: 'PRSQ' correct order है।

16. (c) 'D' में 'population explosion' को एक issue बताया गया है तथा other sentences में इसी से related अन्य fact बताये गये है। अत: 'D' starting point है जो कि option (b) and (c) में given है। 'B' में "all countries face problems" तथा A में "Such problems" को देखने पर हम समझ सकते है कि 'BA' एक pair बनेगा। अत: 'DBAC' correct order है।

17. (a) इस questions को हम option elimination method से solve करेगें।

'R' sentence 'This' pronoun से start हो रहा है। अत: यह starting point नहीं होगा। इस प्रकार (b) and (d) eliminate हो जायेगें।

"Q' sentence 'However' का प्रयोग किया गया है जो कि contrast को show करता है। अत: 'Q' starting sentence नहीं होगा। अत: option (c) eliminate हो जायेगा। इस प्रकार 'SPQR' correct answer है।

18. (b) 'C' में Neck pain' को introduce किया गया है। अत: यह starting point होगा। जो कि options 9a) and (b) में given है।

Options को देखने से यह confirm है कि 'C' के बाद 'A' आयेगा। अत: (b) sentence ढूढ़ने में अपना time waste न करें।

'B' में कहा गया है कि neck pain कभी-कभी एक गंभीर समस्या बन सकती है तथा 'D' में इसके लिये medical attention की बात की गयी है। अत: 'B', 'D' से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'CABD' correct order है।

19. (c) 'A' तथा 'D' में 'drinking' noun के लिये 'it' pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: यह starting point नहीं बन सकते। 'C' कमें बताया गया है। कि Addiction, life के सभी aspects को impact करता है तथा A में बताया गया है कि यह किस प्रकार impact करता है। अत: C, B से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'BDCA' correct order है।

20. (b) 'C' में lauded तथा 'B' में 'also lauded' term को देखने से स्पष्ट है कि C, B से पहले आयेगा।

इस प्रकार option (a) and (d) eliminate हो जायेगे।

'B' में बताया गया है कि 'principal' ने educators की प्रशंसा की तथा 'D' में बताया गया है कि उनकी प्रशंसा में principal ने क्या कहा अत: 'BD' एक mandatory pair है। इस प्रकार "CABD" correct order है।

21. (c) Sentence को देखने पर हम पाते हैं कि इनमें इस बात पर focus किया है कि life का एक certain aim होना जरूरी है।

'A' की शुरूआत इसी meaning के साथ की गयी है। अत: 'A' starting point है। A में बताया गया है कि एक certain aim व्यक्ति की life को नये अर्थ से भर देता है। 'D' में इसी बात को आगे बढ़ाते हुए कहा गया है कि यदि व्यक्ति aimless है तो वह life में कभी success achieve नहीं कर सकता।इस प्रकार 'AD' एक mandatory pair है। जो कि only option (c) में given है। अत: "ADCB" correct order है।

22. (d) 'R' में एक mountain "the chele la mountain" का जिक्र किया गया है तथा 'S' में वहाँ के weather के बारे में बताया गया है। अत: 'RS' एक mandatory है। जो कि options (a) and (d) में given है।

'P' में 'Raj Lama' का जिक्र किया गया है तथा 'Q' में उसके लिए 'him' pronoun का use किया गया है। जिससे स्पष्ट है कि P, Q से पहले आयेगा। अत: option (a) eliminate हो जायेगा। इस प्रकार 'RSPQ' correct order है।

23. (b) Sentence को दखने पर हम पाते हैं कि इसमें 'English language' को focus किया गया है।

Sentence 'A' में many languages की बात को गयी है तथा other sentences में इसे precise करके 'English' पर लाया जा रहा है। इससे स्पष्अ है कि 'A' Starting point बनेगा।

(Reference Point-9)

'D' में बताया गया है कि India में 'English' का प्रचलन कब से हुआ। अत: 'D', B and 'C' से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार option (b) correct answer है। अत: "ADCB" correct order है।

SSC ने इस Question का answer option (c) दिया है। आप original passage को "UsingEnglish.com" website पर देख सकते हैं।

Note:- आजकल SSC में New trend चला है। ये Passage में कुछ Part को skip करके questions बनाते हैं जिससे कि sentences को आपस में link टूट जाती है। अत: कई बार ऐसा हो सकता है कि आपकी smart approaches help न कर पायें। इस situation में question को meaning wise solve करने का प्रयास करें।

24. (c) 'A' में 'uncle' को introduce किया गया है तथा other sentences में 'uncle' को refer करने के लिए Pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: 'A' starting point है।

क्योंकि 'A' में बताया गया है कि 'मैं अपने uncle से मिला तथा 'C' में बताया गया है कि वे मुझे देखकर बहुत खुश हुए। इस प्रकार 'AC' एक pair बनेगा, जो कि option (c) में given है। अत: 'ACDB' correct order है।

25. (a) Options को देखने पर हम पाते हैं कि Paragraph only sentence 'A' or 'B' से start हो सकता है। किंतु 'A' में 'Rio carnival' को refer करने के लिए 'it' pronoun का use किया गया है अत: यह starting point नहीं होगा।

'B' के just बाद 'C' नहीं आयेगा क्योंकि 'C' में भी 'Rio carnival' noun का use किया गया है जबकि Noun की Repetition को रोकने के लिये हम Pronoun का use करते हैं। इस प्रकार 'BACD' correct order है।

26. (a) 'R' में 'Wladimir Koppen' full name तथा 'Q' में 'Koppen' short name का use किया गया है, जिससे स्पष्ट है कि 'R', 'Q' से पहले आयेगा। जो कि option (a) and (d) में given है।

'S' में बताया गया है कि climate classification system, world को 5 zones में divide करता है। Sentence 'P' में इस division के बारे में आगे बात की गयी है जिससे स्पष्ट है कि 'SP' एक mandatory pair है। अत: option (d) eliminate हो जाता है। इस प्रकार "RSPQ' correct order है।

27. (b) 'B' में 'competition' को introduce किया गया है तथा other sentences में इसके विषय में आगे की जानकारी दी गयी है। अत: 'B' starting point है जो कि option (b) में given है। इस प्रकार 'BDCA' correct answer है।

28. (d) 'S' में 'Slept', R में 'would cry' तथा Q में 'awake' verb को देखने से स्पष्ट है कि S, R, P, Q से पहले आयेगा। जो कि only option (d) में given है। इस प्रकार 'SPQR' correct order है।

29. (b) 'B' में 'Vineeta' noun का use किया गया है, जबकि other sentences में 'Vineeta' को refer करने के लिए 'She' Pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: 'B' starting point है। इस प्रकार 'BACD' correct order है।

30. (c) 'P' में 'Honey ants' तथा 'S' में 'Some honey ands' को देखने से स्पष्ट है कि P, S से पहले आयेगा जो कि option (a) and (c) में given है।

(Reference Point - 9)

'Q' में 'worker caste' का जिक्र किया गया है तथा 'R' में 'other caste' के बारे में बात की गयी है। अत: Q, R से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार option (a) eliminate हो जायेगा। अत: 'PSQR' correct order है।

31. (c) 'P' में 'smart farming' को introduce किया गया है। अत: यह opening sentence है।

'S' में 'drones and AI' जैसे tools के name given है तथा 'Q' में इन्हें refer करने के लिए 'these tools' term का use किया गया है अत: S, Q से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'PRSQ' correct order है।

32. (c) 'C' में 'International Tiger Day' के बारे में बताया गया है कि यह 2010 में start किया गया। यह एक starting point है।

'B' में इस event के मुख्य उद्देश्य के बारे में बताया गया है तथा 'A' में इसी उद्देश्य को देखते हुए India में इसकी स्थिति बताई गयी है। अत: B के बाद A आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'CDBA' correct order है।

33. (c) 'C' में omnivore को introduce किया गया है। अत: यह starting sentence है।

'A' में omnivore को diet के बारे में बताया है तथा 'D' में उसी बात को 'also' के साथ आगे बढ़ाया गया है। अत: 'AD' एक mandatory pair है। इस प्रकार 'CADB' correct order है।

34. (c) 'B' एक Introductory sentence है। अत: यह starting point बनेगा।

Options के according हमें यह ज्ञात करना है कि C, D से पहले आयेगा या फिर बाद में।

A में भारत के great monuments and sites की बात की गयी है तथा 'C' में इनके लिए 'These' pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: 'AC' pair बनेगा, जो कि option (c) में given है। अत: "BACD" correct order है।

Note:- हम 'DC' pair नहीं बनायेगे क्योंकि India के सभी monuments and historical sites, diversity का symbols है न कि only UN Heritage sites.

35. (c) 'R' में 'McArthur Wheeler' full name given है। जबकि other sentences में इसके लिए pronoun or short name का use किया गया है। अत: 'R' starting point है जो कि option (a) and (c) में given है।

Q में बताया गया है कि Wheeler ने security camera से अपनी identity को नहीं छिपाया तथा 'S' में इसी बात का result दिया गया है कि उसकी picture सभी news channels पर आ गयी। अत: Q, P के पहले आयेगा। अत: option (a) eliminate हो जायेगा। इस प्रकार 'RQSP" correct order है।

36. (d) हम जानते हैं कि given part 'physical movement (subject)' से end हो रहा है। अत: इसके बाद हमें verb की आवश्यकता है जो कि sentence 'Q' में given है।

Question में 'Q' से start होने वाले दो options दिये गये है। अर्थात् हमारा काम मात्र इतने में नहीं चलने वाला, हमें question को आगे solve करना होगा।

- हम देखते है कि sentence में Physical movement (noun phrase) की बात की गयी है।
- 'P' में end में 'Physical' तथा 'S' की starting में 'movement' word से स्पष्ट है कि 'PS' एक mandatory pair है। जो कि only option (d) में given है। अत: 'QPSR' correct order है।

37. (a) Given part 'who' से end हो रहा है। अत: इसके बाद हमें 'verb' की आवश्यकता है, जो कि 'R' में given है। Only option (a) ही 'R' से start हो रहा है अत: यही correct answer होगा। इस प्रकार 'RQPS' correct order है। **(Reference Point - 3)**

Note:- यदि time हो तो Jumbled Sentence को एक बार read जरूर कर लें। इससे silly mistakes होने के Chances कम हो जाते हैं।

38. (d) 'R' के end में 'and' conjunction दिया गया है। अत: 'R' last में नहीं आयेगा। इस प्रकार option (a) and (b) eliminate हो जाते हैं। (Reference Point - 2)

'R' की starting में 'that' relative pronoun दिया गया है। अत: इसके पले हमें antecedent (Noun/ Pronoun) की आवश्यकता है।

'Been', 'Be' verb की III form है अत: यह 'R' का antecedent नहीं बनेगी। इस प्रकार 'R' से option start नहीं होगा। अत: option (d) 'PQRS' correct answer है।

39. (a) हम देखते हैं कि 'P' में end में 'Jacobson's दिया गया है। अत: इसके बाद noun का use किया जायेगा न कि verb का।

अर्थात् 'PR' एक pair नहीं बन सकता, इस प्रकार option (b) (c) and (d) eliminate हो जाते हैं। इस प्रकार 'RPQS' correct order है।

40. (d) इस question को हम elimination method से solve करेगें।

'The continued' के बाद हमें noun की आवश्यकता है। अत: option 'P' and 'R' से start नहीं होगें। अत: option (a) and (b) eliminate हो जाते हैं।

'S' के last में 'on' preposition का use किया गया है अत: हमें इसके बाद object की आवश्यकता है। इस प्रकार 'S' last में नहीं आयेगा तथा option (c) eliminate हो जायेगा। इस प्रकार option (d) 'QSPR' correct answer है।

41. (c) Sentence के first word को देखकर कुछ समझ न आये तो हमें last word से कोई hint खोजने का प्रयास करना चाहिये।

Sentence को देखने पर हम पाते हैं कि 'Q' के end में 'a' article का use किया गया है। अत: इसके बाद किसी 'noun' का use किया जायेगा।

'P' की starting में 'pencil eraser' noun का प्रयोग किया गया है। अत: 'QP' एक mandatory pair है जो कि only option (c) में given है। इस प्रकार 'QPRS' correct order है।

42. **(b)** 'R' को देखने पर हम पाते हैं कि struggling (verb) के बाद infinitive (to + V_1) का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिये। अर्थात् 'R' के बाद आने वाला part 'V_1' से start होना चाहिए। 'S' get (V_1) से start हो रहा है। इस प्रकार 'RS' एक mandatory pair है। जो कि only option (b) में given है। अत: 'PRSQ' correct order है।

43. (d) Opening part "According to the report" के बाद हमें subject + verb की आवश्यकता है जो कि 'P' sentence में given है। अत: 'P' starting point है। जो कि option (c) and (d) में given है।

'R' के end में 'in' preposition का use किया गया है। अत: sentence के end में 'R' नहीं आयेगा। अत: option (c) eliminate हो जाता है। इस प्रकार 'PQRS' correct order है।

44. (d) 'Q' article 'The' से end तथा 'R' article 'the' से start हो रहा है अत: 'QR' pair नहीं बनेगा। इस प्रकार option (a) and (b) eliminate हो जाते हैं।

'S' के end में 'of' preposition है अत: यह last position पर नहीं आयेगा। इस प्रकार option (c) eliminate हो जाता है। अत: 'SRQP' correct order है।

45. (d) Opening part में हमें subject given है। अत: इसके बाद हमें verb की आवश्यकता है जो कि 'P' part में given है। अत: 'P' first में आयेगा।

'R' में given 'in' preposition के लिए हमें object (= Noun/Pronoun/V_1 + ing) की आवश्यकता है। जो कि 'S' में given है। अत: 'RS' एक mandatory pair है। इस प्रकार 'PQRS' correct order है।

46. (a) Opening part में 'on' preposition का use किया गया है। हम जानते है कि 'on' का use 'surface' के लिए किया जाता है। अत: 'Q' first में आयेगा।

'QP' एक pair बनेगा क्योंकि इनमें nickel selenide को iron and phosphor के साथ add and dop करने की बात की गयी है। अत: 'QPRS' correct order है।

47. (c) 'Q' में end में 'of' preposition का use किया गया है। अत: इसके लिये हमें object (Noun/Pronoun) की आवश्यकता है। जो कि 'P' में given है अत: 'QP' एक mandatory pair है जो कि only option (c) में given है। इस प्रकार 'SRQP' correct order है।

48. (d) 'P' and 'R' के end में 'and' conjunction का प्रयोग किया गया है अत: sentence 'P' or 'R' से end नहीं होगा।

'Q' में given 'our' possessive determiner के बाद हमें noun की आवश्यकता है, जो 'as' preposition के लिए object का कार्य करेगा। क्योंकि 'lighting' has verb का subject है। अत: 'QS' pair नहीं बनेगा। इस प्रकार 'PQRS' correct order है।

49. (a) 'S' के last में 'can' modal verb है अत: sentence 'S' से end नहीं होगा तथा option (c) eliminate हो जायेगा।

Can के बाद हमें 'V_1' की आवश्यकता है। अत: 'SQ' भी pair नहीं बन सकता। इस प्रकार option (b) eliminate हो जायेगा।

Opening part में given 'encouraged' verb 'by' preposition को follow करेगी अत: 'Q' (a) में आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'QSPR' correct order है।

50. (d) Opening part कमें 'like' preposition का use किया गया है। अत: इसके हमें object (Noun/Pronoun) की आवश्यकता है, जो कि part 'S' में given है।

अत: 'S' starting point है। अत: option (a) eliminate हो जायेगा।

'Q' में end में 'are' verb का use किया गया है। अत: यह last में नहीं आयेगा। साथ ही 'R' में 'are' verb से start हो रहा है तो 'QR' एक pair नहीं बन सकता। इस प्रकार option (b) and (c) हो जाते है। अत: 'SRQP' correct order है।

51. (d) Opening part में 'that' relative pronoun का use किया गया है अत: इसके बाद हमें verb की आवश्यकता है। इस प्रकार option (c) eliminate हो जायेगा।

'R' में given 'synchronised' is verb के लिये complement का कार्य कर रहा है। अत: synchronised के लिये verb का use नहीं किया जायेगा। अर्थात् 'R' के बाद 'Q' or 'P' नहीं आयेगें। अत: option (a) eliminate हो जायेगा।

'P' में 'that' conjunction का use किया गया है अत: इसके बाद noun clause का use किया पायेगा, जो कि 'R' में given है। अत: 'PR' एक mandatory pair है। इस प्रकार 'QPRS' correct order है।

52. (b) हम जानते है कि हमें Not के बाद (to + V_1) की आवश्यकता है। जो कि part 'P' में given है। अत: 'PRSQ' correct order है।

53. (a) Opening part में given 'has' helping verb के बाद हमें V_3 की आवश्यकता है जो कि 'R' में given है। अब हमारे पास 'R' से start होने वाले दो sentences है।

"Other types of nuclear reactor" एक phrase बनेगा। इस प्रकार 'RQ' एक mandatory pair है। इस प्रकार 'PQSP correct order है।

54. (d) Opening part में 'The Google doodle' subject दिया गया है, अत: इसके लिये हमें verb की आवश्यकता है कि only part 'S' में given है। अत: 'S' starting में आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'SQPR' correct order है।

55. (c) 'Q' में 'the northern' दिया गया है।

हम जानते है कि Article 'The' का प्रयोग noun के लिये किया जाता है, जबकि northern एक adjective है। अत: इसके बाद हमें noun की आवश्यकता है, जो कि part 'R' में given है। अत: 'QR' एक mandatory pair है। जो कि only option (c) में given कहै। अत: 'PQRS' correct order है।

56. (c) Opening part से ज्ञात होता है कि इसके बाद हमें subject की आवश्यकता है, जो कि only 'Q' में given है।

'Q' से start होने वाला हमारे पास एक ही option है, वो है – option (c) इस प्रकार 'QPRS' correct order है।

57. (a) सभी parts के last word को देखकर कर पाते है कि only 'Q' वह part है जो end में आ सकता है। अर्थात् जिससे sentence end होगा। only option (a) में 'Q' last में दिया गया है। अत: 'SRPQ' correct order है।

58. (a) Opening part में subject दिया गया है। अत: हमें इसके बाद verb की आवश्यकता है जो कि part 'Q' में given है। इसके अतिरिक्त 'P' में 'the orbitofrontal (the + adjective) दिया गया है। अत: इसके बाद हमें Noun की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि Article को use, Noun के लिए किया जाता है। इस प्रकार 'PR' एक pair बनेगा। अत: 'QSPR' correct order है।

59. (c) 'R' को देखने पर हम पाते हैं कि इसके अंत में 'accidental' adjective का use किया गया है। जो कि 'Q' में given 'capture' noun के साथ use किया जायेगा। इस प्रकार 'RQ' एक pair बनेगा। Only option (c) में 'RQ' pair दिया गया है। अत: यही correct answer है। इस प्रकार 'RQSP' correct order है।

60. (a) Opening Part में Issue की बात की गयी है। अत: इसके बाद वहीं Part आयेगा, जिसमें issue बताया गया हो।

'P' में बताया गया है कि compulsory vaccination, difficult है। अत: 'P' fist में आयेगा।

'Q' में 'human' तथा 'S' में right law को देखकर हम समझ सकते है कि human rights law अर्थात 'QS' एक mandatory pair है। इस प्रकार 'PRQS' correct order है।

61. (d) 'R' के end में 'we' subject दिया गया है अत: इसके बाद हमें verb की आवश्यकता है जो कि 'S' में given हैं। इस प्रकार 'RS' एक mandatory pair है जो कि only option (d) में given है। अत: 'PQRS' correct order है।

62. (c) R के end में 'but' conjunction को देखने से स्पष्ट है कि 'R' last में नहीं आयेगा। इस प्रकार option (a) and (d) eliminate हो जाते है।

'Q' में '1967' की बात की गयी है जबकि P में 'Now' अर्थात Present की बात की गयी है। अत: 'Q', 'P' से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'RSQP' correct order है।

63. (a) जैसा कि opening part में given है "NFTs are" है जो यह बताता हो कि 'NFTs' क्या है। इसीलिए हम opening part के बाद 'P' का use करेंगे। जो कि एक logical sense देता है। इस प्रकार 'PSQR' correct order है।

64. (d) Opening part में 'undertook' verb दी गई है अत: इसके बाद हमें object (Noun/Pronoun/V_1 + ing) की आवश्यकता है। अत: 'P' and 'S' first position पर नहीं आयेगे तथा options (a) and (c) eliminate हो जायेगें।

'S' के end में 'to' preposition का use किया गया है अत: इसके लिए हमें object की आवश्यकता है। जिससे स्पष्ट है कि 'c' last में नहीं आयेगा तथा option (b) eliminate हो जायेगा। इस प्रकार 'QSPR' correct order है।

65. (c) 'R' में 'Some of' का प्रयोग किया गया है। हम जानते है कि इसके बाद हमें Noun (Plural/uncountable) or Pronoun की आवश्यकता है। जो कि 'S' में given है। अत: 'RS' Pair बनेगा।

R में 'and' conjunction के साथ 'hack of guidance' को जोड़ा गया है अत: इसके पहले भी हमें एक negative connotation वाले phrase की आवश्यकता है जो कि opening part में given है। अत: 'R' first में आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'RSPQ' correct order है।

66. (c) जैसा कि opening part में Bird के parts of body के name given है तथा 'and' conjunction का प्रयोग किया गया है। इससे स्पष्ट है कि first part वही होगा जिसमें किसी body part का name given है। जो कि 'S' में given है। अत: 'SPQR' correct order है।

67. (d) Part 'R' में 'preventing' verb का use किया गया है। यह "prevent someone from doing something" structure को follow करती है। अत: हमें 'from' के बाद 'v_1 + ing' form की आवश्यकता है जो कि Part 'Q' में given है। अत: 'RQ' pair बनेगा।

हमारे पास दो option (c) and (d) हैं जिनमें 'RQ' pair given है। किंतु 'Q' के end में 'and' conjunction given है। अत: 'Q' last में नहीं आयेगा तथा option (c) eliminate हो जायेगा। इस प्रकार 'PRQS' correct order है।

68. (a) 'P' में given 'about' preposition का use हम 'wrote' verb के साथ करेंगे। अत: 'SP' एक mandatory pair है जो कि only option (1) में given है। इस प्रकार 'SPRQ' correct order है।

69. (a) 'P' में given 'walking around' के बाद हमें किसी place को mention करने की आवश्यकता है। जो कि part (Q) में given है। अत: 'PQ' एक mandatory pair है। जो कि option (a) and (c) में given है।

'S' के end में 'spent' verb का use किया गया है। इसके बाद हमें object की जरूरत है। अत: यह last में नहीं आयेगा। इस प्रकार option (c) eliminate हो जायेगा। इस प्रकार 'RSPQ" correct order है।

70. (b) Part 'R' में 'Relative clause' given है। अत: इसके पहले हमें noun की आवश्यकता है। सभी Parts को देखने पर हम पाते हैं कि only 'Q' के end में 'communities' noun का use किया गया है। अत: 'RQ' एक mandatory pair है। जो कि only option (b) में given है। अत: "PQRS" correct order है।

71. (c) 'C' में given 'associated' verb के साथ preposition 'with' का use किया जायेगा। अत: 'SP' एक mandatory pair है। 'P' में given 'influence' verb के लिए हमें 'noun' की आवश्यकता है। अत: यह last में नहीं आयेगा। इसलिए option (d) eliminate हो जायेगा।

इस प्रकार 'RSPQ" correct order है।

Space for self Notes:-



SSC Steno 2022

Direction: Sentences of a paragraph are given below. While the first and the last sentences (S1 and S6) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

1. S1. Biogas is a mixture of methane, carbon dioxide and hydrogen with others.

A. Biogas is produced by anaerobic degradation of animal wastes (some plant wastes) in presence of water.

B. Thus, biogas is a non-polluting, clean and low cost fuel.

C. Anaerobic degradation means breakdown of organic matter, which is done, in the absence of oxygen.

D. It is mostly used in rural areas where ample animal and agricultural waste is available.

S6. Biogas eliminates the risk of health hazards offered by other fuels.

SSC STENO - 17/11/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) DABC (b) CBDA
(c) ACBD (d) BDAC

2. S1. Sariska National Park is a wildlife sanctuary, which is located at a distance of around 107 km from Jaipur.

A. The park has historical monuments and temples.

B. These depict the legacy of the Kings of Alwar.

C. Both carnivores and herbivores are found in the place.

D. The park is bigger than Ranthambore National Park.

S6. The Tad Vriksh (palm tree) is usually found at this place.

SSC STENO - 17/11/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) DCAB (b) CBAD
(c) BDAC (d) ADBC

3. S1. The poster ranks high as a medium of publicity.

P. Advertisement can be displayed before a much larger number of persons for a longer time by means of a poster than by the expenditure of the same amount of money in the Press, and it is, therefore, often found to be the better means of keeping them in the public eye.

Q. Nor must it be forgotten that a newspaper is bought by the reader, and on that account enjoys an enhanced value; and further, that the purchaser usually takes the paper home where it is perused by the whole household.

R. It has, by reason of its size and the facilities, which it affords for the use of colour, a very powerful effect on the public mind.

S. It must, however, be remembered that the attention received by a newspaper is much closer and more intimate than that accorded to a poster.

S6. If more is desired than the instantaneous impact on the mind, the advertising value of the poster falls sharply.

SSC STENO - 17/11/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) QSPR (b) PQRS
(c) RPSQ (d) RPQS

4. S1. Besides, there is something

A. which makes him feel

B. the wholeness of a thing

C. in the outlook of an Englishman

D. as the mere sum of its states

S6. and attributes for the time being.

SSC STENO - 17/11/2022 SHIFT-I)

(a) BDCA (b) BCDA
(c) BACD (d) CABD

5. S1. Time has made the face

A. and it remains so

B. that is being put on it

C. in spite of the lipstick

D. of my country stark, chastened and sad

S6. by the hand of the spiritual half-castes.

SSC STENO - 18/11/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) CBDA (b) CADB
(c) DACB (d) CDAB

6. S1. Stonehenge is a historic site in southern England.

A. It is a religious shrine.

B. At first there was only a circular mound.

C. This was dug in 1900 BC.

D. The familiar circle of giant stones was added 400 years later.

S6. These stones weighed about 26 tons each.

SSC STENO - 18/11/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) CDBA (b) BCDA
(c) ABCD (d) DBAC

7. S1. A library is a systematic and organised collection of informational resources.

A. These resources are made accessible to a defined community for their reference or borrowing.

B. It provides physical or digital access to the users.

C. They also facilitate group study and collaboration.

D. A library's collection includes books, periodicals, newspapers, etc.

S6. Libraries range in size from a few shelves to several items.

SSC STENO - 18/11/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) ACDB (b) ACBD

(c) ABDC (d) ABCD

8. S1. Under normal conditions,

A. talk of nothing in particular

B. he would welcome us with a smile,

C. crack a joke or two,

D. for a couple of minutes

S6. and then state the actual business.

SSC STENO - 18/11/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) ABCD (b) BCAD

(c) ADCB (d) ACDB

9. S1. It is said that health is wealth.

A. He uses his health for work.

B. He doesn't talk about his health.

C. A healthy person can do his work well.

D. He reads about medical columns in newspapers and watches television programs.

S6. He does not even imagine being ill.

SSC STENO - 18/11/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) BDCA (b) CDBA

(c) ABCD (d) DCBA

Direction: Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

10. A. Due to this, social approaches too have changed a lot.

B. Social reformers have brought in significant changes in society.

C. But a complete transformation is yet awaited even after centuries.

D. We are now witnessing transformations on a larger scale.

SSC STENO - 18/11/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) BACD (b) CDAB

(c) BADC (d) CDBA

Answer Key							
1. (c)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (c)	**6.** (c)	**7.**(d)	**8.** (b)
9. (b)	**10.** (c)						

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Opening sentence में 'Biogas' को introduce किया गया है तथा 'A' में इसका source बताया गया है। अत: A first में आयेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त हम देखते है कि 'A' में anaerobic degradation का जिक्र किया गया है तथा 'C' में इसका अर्थ समझाया गया है। इस प्रकार AC एक mandatory pair है। अत: 'ACBD' correct order है।

2. (a) 'A' में 'historical monuments and temple' का जिक्र किया गया है तथा 'B' में इन्हीं के लिए 'These' pronoun का use किया गया है। इस प्रकार 'AB' एक mandatory pair है, जो कि only option (a) में given है। अत: 'DCAB' correct order है।

3. (b) Opening sentence के अनुसार, Poster को Publicity का अच्छा माध्यम बताया गया है तथा 'P' में इसका comparison 'press' से करते हुए इसे 'press' से better बताया गया है। अत: 'P' first में आयेगा, जो कि only option (b) में given है। इस प्रकार 'PQRS' correct order है।

4. (a) 'A' में 'him' pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: इसके पहले हमें उस noun को mention करना होगा, जिसके लिए 'him' pronoun का use किया गया है।

'C' में 'an Englishman दिया गया है जिसे 'A' में 'him' pronoun का use किया गया है।

अत: 'CA' एक mandatory pair है। जो कि option (a) and (d) में given है।

'A' में 'feel' verb के लिए object की आवश्यकता है अत: यह last में नहीं आयेगा। इस प्रकार option eliminate हो जाता है। अत: 'CABD' correct order है।

5. (c) Opening part में 'make' verb के 3rd form का use किया गया है।

'Make' verb के बाद जब Noun का use किया जाता है कि तो उसके बाद हमें Adjective की आवश्यकता होती है।

Option 'D' में 'stark', 'chastened' and 'sad' adjective given है तथा "the face of my country" एक Noun phrase का काम करेंगा।

अत: 'D' starting point हैं, जो कि only option (c) में given है। इस प्रकार 'DACB" correct order है।

6. (c) Last sentence (b) में 'These stones' term का use किया गया है। अत: इसके पहले 'stones' का जिक्र किया जायेगा। जो कि 'D' में given है। अत: 'D' last में आयेगा। जो कि only option (c) में given है। अत: 'ABCD' correct order है।

7. (d) 'B' में बताया गया है कि "library" users को physical or digital access उपलब्ध कराती है।

'C' में इसी बात को आगे बढ़ाते हुए 'also' का use किया गया है। अत: 'BC' एक mandatory pair है। जो कि only option (d) में given है। अत: 'ABCD' correct order है।

8. (b) Opening sentence में prepositional phrase given है। अत: इसके बाद हमें "subject + verb + object" इस structure की आवश्यकता है जो कि only option (b) में given है। अत: 'BCAD' correct answer है।

9. (b) 'C' में 'A healthy person' Noun given है तथा other sentences में इसे refer करने के लिए 'he' pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: 'C' first में आयेगा। जो कि only option (b) में given है। अत: 'CDBA' correct order है।

10. (c) 'D' में बड़े पैमाने पर transformation की बात की गयी है। इसी का contrast दिखाते हुए 'c' में but का प्रयोग किया गया है। अत: 'DC' एक mandatory pair है। इस प्रकार 'BADC' correct order है।

Space for self Notes:-



SSC DP HCM 2022

Direction: Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

1. A. Inviting quotations for purchase of goods is a good practice.

B. Simultaneously, corruption can also be checked.

C. Hence a proper structuring of expenses can be established.

D. By doing this a competitive rate can be finalised.

SSC STENO - 18/11/2022 SHIFT-I

1. ACBD 2. ADBC
3. DBCA 4. DBAC

2. A. The average person has about one to one and a half gallons of a liquid inside his or her body called blood.

B. The circulatory system is responsible for the movement of blood throughout the body through blood vessels.

C. Blood is the most essential and important part of the body's circulatory system.

D. The heart is the pump that makes it all happen.

SSC DP HCM - 10/10/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) ADCB (b) ABDC
(c) ACBD (d) CABD

3. A. It accounts for the adaptation and evolution of organisms, those innumerable features that so wonderfully equip them for survival and reproduction.

B. It is by way of this passive choosing, this natural selection, that the physical features of an entire population come to change over time.

C. Furthermore, it accounts for the divergence of species from common ancestors and thus for the endless diversity of life.

D. The theory of natural selection is the centrepiece of On the Origin of Species and of evolutionary theory.

SSC DP HCM - 10/10/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) DACB (b) BACD
(c) ABDC (d) DCAB

4. A. Parents need to understand this simple fact so that they can treat children fairly and understandingly, when they fail to have the attention of the kids.

B. Parents always blame their kids or feel bad when their kids do not pay any attention to their words.

C. Paying full attention towards a specific thing is also difficult for elderly people, but unlike children, it is because many more things keep racing in their minds.

D. The fact is that kids pay a hundred percent attention when they are playing or doing something creative. So, naturally, they do not heed, and thus cannot wear their parents' or elders' call.

SSC DP HCM - 10/10/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) ADBC (b) ACBD
(c) BDAC (d) CABD

5. A. I am not an early riser.

B. But all my excitement was gone the next morning as it was 8 in the morning when I woke up.

C. It was pleasant to see the sun rising in the sky, birds chirping on the branches of trees.

D. The experience was so awesome that I decided to wake up early every morning.

E. By chance, one fine Sunday morning I woke up at 5.

F. I still enjoy sleeping till late and could never turn myself to an early-riser.

SSC DP HCM - 10/10/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) ECDB (b) EDCB
(c) ECBD (d) BCDE

6. A. Estonia rolled over and sank in a cold, stormy night.

B. Of those who managed to scramble overboard, only 139 survived.

C. It went down so quickly that most of those on board, caught in their dark, flooding cabins, had no chance to save themselves.

D. Naval architects never claim that a ship is unsinkable, but the sinking of the passenger and car ferry Estonia in the Baltic surely should have never happened.

SSC DP HCM - 10/10/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) BCAD (b) DACB
(c) ABDC (d) DABC

7. A. Without peace and harmony within a socio-cultural space, political standing, financial stability and ethnic-cultural growth are inconceivable.
B. Peace and harmony, the foundations of our society, need to be maintained for our common good.
C. Before conveying the nuances of peace and harmony to others, an individual must possess peace and contentment and a balanced body and mind.
D. To foster growth and prosperity in a societal structure, knowledgeable individuals follow that path of harmony and peace and they transfer those among others.

SSC DP HCM - 12/10/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) CDAB (b) ACBD
(c) DABC (d) BDCA

8. A. There are many social problems that teenagers go through.
B. These two social behaviours are two of the leading causes of teenage deaths worldwide.
C. Probably the two most recognised problems are teenage drinking and driving and teen suicide.
D. If left unaddressed, these will affect our future generations

SSC DP HCM - 12/10/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) CBAD (b) ADCB
(c) ACDB (d) ACBD

9. A. Acquisition is a very significant stage in the learning process.
B. The formal picture would be seen as building blocks resting on each other.
C. It is the first step where responses are established.
D. These responses lay the foundation for difficult learning.

SSC DP HCM - 12/10/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) ACDB (b) DBCA
(c) ADCB (d) DBAC

10. A. Suddenly, I noticed a very obvious error in the sequence and for an instant, I concentrated my attention on the lesson and tried to think without even knowing the meaning of the word 'think'.
B. Finally, Miss Sullivan touched my forehead and spelled with decided emphasis, 'Think' and then in a flash, I knew the word was the name of the process that was going on in my head.
C. A day or two afterward, I was stringing beads of different sizes in symmetrical groups - two large beads, three small ones and so on.
D. I made many mistakes, and Miss Sullivan pointed them out again and again with gentle patience.

SSC DP HCM - 13/10/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) BDAC (b) CDAB
(c) ACDB (d) DCBA

11. A. Once upon a time, a traditional classroom consisted of 30-40 students sitting and listening to teacher lectures for a couple of hours.
B. Classrooms are becoming more technologically advanced through the addition of digital educational tools such as laptops, printers and LCD projectors.
C. Nowadays, the typical learning process and the structure of classrooms are gradually shifting.
D. Recently, over 12,000 schools in 560 districts in India have implemented smart classes.

SSC DP HCM - 13/10/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) ACDB (b) DBAC
(c) CDAB (d) ADCB

12. A. It is monitored and organised by a peer-to-peer network known as a 'blockchain'.
B. Cryptocurrency is a data string that has been encrypted and represents a unit of currency.
C. Unlike actual money, cryptocurrencies are decentralised, which means they cannot be manipulated by the government.
D. This chain functions as a secure database of transactions such as buying, selling, and transferring.

SSC DP HCM - 13/10/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) BCDA (b) BADC
(c) BCAD (d) CADB

13. A. The English language can be divided into three main periods - Old English, Middle English and Modern English.
B. As a result of this remarkable flexibility, English is today's international language.
C. Today, English is a thriving, vigorous language spoken by nearly one-fourth of the population of the world.
D. English has achieved its global status because of an unusual and amazing ability to respond and change according to the needs of its users.

SSC DP HCM - 14/10/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) CABD (b) CDBA
(c) ACDB (d) BDAC

Direction: Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

14. S1. He charged three pies per question

A. till the other had spoken

B. and never opened his mouth

C. for at least ten minutes

D. which provided him with enough stuff

S6. for a dozen answers and advice.

SSC DP HCM - 12/10/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) DACB (b) BACD

(c) ADCB (d) ABCD

Direction: For the four-sentence (S1 to S4) paragraph below, sentences S1 and S4 are given. From the options P, Q, R and S, select the appropriate sentences for S2 and S3, respectively.

15. S1.In order to use wealth it is not enough just to store it.

S2.

S3.

S4.Commodities such as wheat and rice can be transported only with difficulty.

P. Some forms of wealth, such as real estate, cannot be transported at all.

Q. Money isn't a material reality - it is a psychological construct.

R. It often needs to be transported from place to place.

S. Without money, commercial networks and markets would have been doomed to remain very limited in size, complexity and dynamism.

SSC DP HCM - 13/10/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) P, Q (b) R, P

(c) P, S (d) S, Q

16. S1. For almost every piece of advice, you will find someone recommending just the opposite.

S2.

S3.

S4. What you should certainly not do is to try and please everyone.

P. The greater danger for most of us lies in setting our aim too low and achieving our mark.

Q. Try and understand the underlying philosophy in the advice, and choose what works well for you.

R. The trick is to find what works for you - in your specific case - and go with it.

S. You can achieve any goal you desire only if you help other people achieve their goals.

SSC DP HCM - 14/10/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) Q, S (b) P, R

(c) S, Q (d) R, Q

17. S1. When the men had gone, I looked around for a place where I could sit.

S2.

S3.

S4. From under it a second path took off and ran across the face of the mountain skirting the upper edge of the broken ground.

P. The pine was not easy to climb, for there were no branches for twenty feet, but once having reached the lowest branch, the rest was easy.

Q. The only tree on the whole of this part of the mountain was a solitary pine.

R. When the men had tied my rifle to one end of it, I drew it up and climbed to the top of the tree.

S. It was growing on the ridge close to the path down which the men had gone.

SSC DP HCM - 14/10/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) R, Q (b) Q, S

(c) P, Q (d) R, S

Answer Key

1.	(b)	**2.**	(c)	**3.**	(a)	**4.**	(c)	**5.**	(a)	**6.**	(b)	**7.**	(d)	**8.**	(d)
9.	(a)	**10.**	(b)	**11.**	(a)	**12.**	(c)	**13.**	(b)	**14.**	(b)	**15.**	(b)	**16.**	(d)
17.	(b)														

EXPLANATION

1. (b) 'A' में given 'Inviting question' के लिए 'D' में 'this' pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: 'AD' एक mandatory pair है।

इसके अतिरिक्त 'C' में 'hence' word का use किया गया है जो कि result को show करता है। अत: 'C' last में आयेगा। इस प्रकार "ADBC" correct order है।

(Reference point -18)

2. (c) 'A' में 'Blood' का जिक्र किया गया है तथा 'C' में इसे आगे describe किया गया है। इस प्रकार 'AC' एक mandatory pair है, जो कि only option (c) में given है। अत: 'ACBD' correct order है।

3. (a) 'D' में given "The theory of natural selection" के लिए other sentences में 'it' pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: 'D' starting point है।

'A' में कही गयी बात में addition को show करते हुए 'C' में further never का use किया गया है। अत: 'AC' एक mandatory pair है। इस प्रकार 'DACB' correct order है।

4. (c) 'A' में 'this simple fact' को देखने से स्पष्ट है कि यह starting point नहीं है।

'C' में 'also' को देखकर हम कह सकते है कि यह भी starting point नहीं बनेगा। अत: option (c) correct answer है तथा 'BDAC' correct order है।

5. (a) 'D' में बताया गया है कि मैंने daily जल्दी उठने का निर्णय लिया। इसी बात का contrast दिखाते हुए B में 'but' का प्रयोग किया गया है। अत: 'DB' एक mandatory pair है। जो कि only option (a) में given है। इस प्रकार 'ECDB' correct order है।

6. (b) 'D' में 'Ferry Estonia' 'A' में 'Estonia' तथा 'C' में इसके लिए 'It' pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: D, A and C से पहले आयेगा।

'C' में Estonia' के डूबने की घटना के बारे में बताया गया है तथा 'A' में इस घटना से जीवित बचे लोगों की संख्या बाताई गयी है। अत: 'C', A से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार "DACB" correct order है।

7. (d) 'B' एक introductory sentence है जहाँ place and harmony को introduce किया गया है।

अत: 'B' starting point है जो कि only option (d) में given है। इस प्रकार 'BDCA' correct order है।

8. (d) A में 'Many problems' तथा 'C' में 'the two most recognised problems' terms को देखकर स्पष्ट है कि A, C से पहले आयेगा। अत: option (a) eliminate हो जायेगा।

'C' में given "teenage drinking and driving and teen suicide" के लिए है 'B' में 'These pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: CB एक mandatory pair है।

'D' last में आयेगा, क्योंकि इसमें 'B' में given two problems को address करने की बात की गयी है। अत: 'BD' pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार 'ACBD' correct order है।

9. (a) 'C' में 'responses' का जिक्र किया गया है तथा 'D' में 'These responses' को देखकर यह स्पष्ट है कि 'CD' pair बनेगा जो कि only option (a) में given है। अत: 'ACBD' correct order है।

10. (b) 'C' में एक दिन का जिक्र किया गया है तथा पूरे passage उस दिन की घटना के बारे में बताया गया है। अत: 'C' starting point है। इसके अतिरिक्त 'B' में finally' word को देखने से स्पष्ट है कि 'B' last में आयेगा। अत: 'CDAB' correct order है।

11. (a) 'A' में 'once upon a time' की बात की गयी है तथा other sentences में present के बारे में बताया गया है। अत: 'A' starting point होगा।

(Reference point - 8)

'C' में बताया गया है कि आजकल learning process and classrooms के structure में धीरे-धीरे परिवर्तन आ रहा है। 'D' & 'B' में इसी परिवर्तन को describe किया गया है। अत: C, D and B से पहले आयेगा। जो कि option (a) में given है। अत: 'ACDB' correct order है।

12. (c) 'B' में cryptocurrency' को introduce किया गया है तथा 'C' में इसको आगे describe किया गया है। अत: 'BC' एक mandatory pair है जो कि option (a) and (c) में given है।

A में given 'blockchain' के लिए 'D' में 'This Chain' term का use किया गया है। अत: 'AD' एक mandatory pair है। इस प्रकार 'BCAD' correct answer है।

13. (b) 'C' एक introductory sentence है। अत: 'C' starting में आयेगा।

'C' में बताया गया है कि English दुनिया की लगभग एक चौथाई population द्वारा बोली जाने वाली language है।

"D' में इसकी popularity का reason बताया गया हैं अत: 'CD' pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार "CDBA" correct order है।

14. (b) Part 'B', 'and' conjunction से start हो रहा है तथा इसमें 'opened' verb का use किया गया है। अत: हमें 'opened' verb के लिए subject की आवश्यकता है जो कि opening part 'S' में given है।

इस प्रकार opening part के बाद 'B' का use किया जायेगा। 'B' से start होने वाला एक ही option given है। अत: "BACD" correct order है।

15. (b) Opening sentence 'S1' में बताया गया है कि wealth को store करना enough नहीं है।

अत: इसके बाद हमें कैसे sentence की आवश्यकता है जिसमें बताया गया हो कि wealth को store करने के अतिरिक्त क्या करने की आवश्यकता है।

Sentences को देखने पर हम पाते है कि 'R' में given है कि इसे place to place transport करने की आवश्यकता है। अत: S1 के बाद 'R' आयेगा। 'R' only option (b) में given है। अत: 'R, Q' correct answer है।

16. (d) S1 व S4 में Advice की बात की गई है इनमें इस बात पर focus किया गया है कि आपको क्या करना चाहिए और क्या नहीं करना चाहिए।

'P' and 'S' में क्रमश: 'aim' and 'goals' पर focus किया गया है अत: S1 तथा S4 के बीच इनका use नहीं किया जायेगा। इस प्रकार option (a), (b) and (c) eliminate हो जायेगें। अत: 'R, Q' correct answer है।

17. (b) S4 को देखने पर हम पाते हैं कि इसमें किसी second path की बात की गई है। इससे स्पष्ट हैं कि इससे पहले किसी एक path का जिक्र किया जा चुका है।

Sentences को देखने पर हम पाते हैं कि 'S' में 'The Path' दिया गया है। अत: S1, S4 से पहले use होगा, जो कि options (b) and (d) में given है।

'S1' में writer बैठने के लिए जगह ढूंढ़ रहा है तथा 'Q' में 'pine tree' को introduce किया गया है, जो कि उस पहाड़ पर एक मात्र पेड़ था जिसके नीचे बैठा जा सके। अत: S1 के बाद 'Q' आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'Q, S' correct answer है।

Space for self Notes:-



SSC CGL Mains 2021

Direction: Given below are four sentences in jumbled order. Pick the option that gives their correct order.

1. A. I kept quiet about it though because I didn't want to sound grumpy.
B. We were helping at a nature reserve for a week.
C. I was getting a bit fed up because we had cheese sandwiches for every meal as the cooking team knew no better.
D. When it was my team's turn to cook, we made a simple dinner of pasta and salad which was devoured in no time.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) BDCA (b) BCAD
(c) ACDB (d) CDAB

2. A. An allergy is a reaction of the immune system to a substance which is normally harmless.
B. These antibodies then attach themselves to cells, which contain histamine, which Inflames the tissues.
C. One-third of us are affected by an allergy at some point in our lives.
D. The immune system in allergy sufferers makes antibodies against harmless substances because it believes them to be dangerous.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) DCAB (b) ACBD
(c) CBDA (d) CADB

3. A. He went up to the king, bowed and presented a velvet case.
B. The king invited the men to make their presentations.
C. The court-room was packed with people.
D. Krishna Kumar was the first to come forward.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) CBDA (b) CDAB
(c) DACB (d) ADBC

4. A. We have flower arrangements to suit everybody at all prices.
B. We also make paying easy, and we accept all major credit cards at our shops or you can pay online.
C. Whether it is birthdays, weddings, or even the sad times like funerals, Fancy Flowers is there to make it easy.
D. Established in 2002, Fancy Flowers has branches all over the country.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) ADBC (b) CADB
(c) DACB (d) DBCA

5. A. And every time I stood under the shower, she shouted, "Don't waste water."
B. She had poisoned my mind with the lectures on social awareness, equal rights for the poor, India's socio-ecological problems.
C. Every time I was about to take my first bite of a hot buttered Roti she reminded me of the starving millions in our country and in the whole wide world.
D. It was Priyanka's fault - that stupid sister of mine- the social activist.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) ADBC (b) CDAB
(c) DBCA (d) DACB

6. A. Another advantage is that we can have an opportunity to learn to speak a new language fluently.
B. The main advantage of living somewhere else is that you get the opportunity to experience new cultures.
C. Of course, living away from home has its disadvantage too, such as being away from friends and family for long periods of time.
D. Should we live in one place for all our life or experience living in different places?

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) DCAB (b) BCAD
(c) DBAC (d) BDAC

7. A. These fields in the countryside have often been treated with pesticides which are harmful to bees.
B. There is a new buzz in towns and cities in Great Britain.
C. Bee-keepers living in the towns have begun to outnumber those in the country because plants growing in towns can offer more exciting nectar than fields in the countryside.
D. Bee-keeping, normally practised by people living in the country, has become a fashionable hobby for those who live and work in the cities.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) CBAD (b) BDCA
(c) CDAB (d) BCAD

8. A. Thus, Daphne cannot resist the opportunity to scold them about their behaviour.
B. The children have been annoying each other just before the meal starts.
C. Daphne's family mealtimes are usually tense because this is a time when conflicts in the family surface.
D. Also, they are rude about the food she has cooked, and Daphne gets upset by this.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) BACD (b) CBDA
(c) BCAD (d) CDAB

9. A. Gopu was not allowed into the main temple shrine.
B. But Gopu did not mind his work.
C. Pandit Ji had given him a little room in the courtyard of the temple and this was the only place he could call his own.
D. He would sit every evening outside the temple to look after the shoes and slippers of the devotees.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) ADBC (b) DACB
(c) CBDA (d) ABCD

10. A. New research, however, has found that bilingual children speak their first fifty words and so on, at the same age as children who only speak one language.
B. Until fairly recently, parents and teachers feared that introducing children to a second language when they were very young could delay their language skills.
C. Furthermore, there is no evidence that children confuse the two languages.
D. In addition, there were fears that bilingual children would become confused in their use of language.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) ABDC (b) BADC
(c) ACDB (d) BDAC

11. A. Miss Tredg old rapped on the door twice with her gloved knuckle.
B. A few moments passed before the door opened to reveal a man in grey sweater and blue jeans.
C. Florentyna stood by her side, silent for the first time since leaving school.
D. At last they came to a halt outside a newly painted red door which displayed the number 118.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) DBCA (b) DACB
(c) CDAB (d) ADBC

12. A. In 1943, sudden retrenchment from his office due to the war cost him his nine year old job.
B. In 1934, Patol Babu gave up his factory job and came to Calcutta with his wife.
C. Ever since, Patol Babu had struggled to make a living.
D. The sailing was smooth for some years and Patol Babu was in his boss's good books.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) ADBC (b) CBDA
(c) DACB (d) BDAC

13. A. The last exam of the year was history, which had always been my worst subject.
B. So, I decided to write the dates and names of the important events on the inside of my arm.
C. This happened when I was about 14 years old.
D. I was useless at remembering dates and people's names.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) CADB (b) DBCA
(c) CBDA (d) ACBD

14. A. It is celebrated on November 5th usually.
B. A man called Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the King with gunpowder over 400 years ago.
C. A couple of days after you arrive we'll have Bonfire Night.
D. It's only held in England as it marks a moment in our history.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) CADB (b) BDAC
(c) CBDA (d) BACD

15. A. courtyard enclosed the little room where the deity was kept.
B. Nayan stood at the entrance and looked in with amazement.
C. The forest grew thicker as she walked and then Nayan caught her first glimpse of the temple.
D. It was an ancient structure and the grey stone walls were covered with moss.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) ADBC (b) CBDA
(c) CDAB (d) DACB

16. A. He never jumped or ran to chase another dog.
B. They looked very peaceful, the old man and his dog.
C. Every day at a few minutes past 5 o'clock they passed by our house and went down the street to the park.
D. The dog walked a few steps ahead of his master, slow and steady as if he were held on a leash.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) CABD (b) BADC
(c) ADCB (d) BCDA

17. A. I had reached the most exciting part of my Agatha Christie novel.
B. He was presently gruelling the Duchess seated in the arm chair.
C. Hercule Poirot had managed to get together all his suspects in one room and in his great style was cornering them into confession.
D. She had become extremely nervous and was on the verge of a breakdown.

(SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022)

(a) CBAD (b) ADBC
(c) CDAB (d) ACBD

18. A. It was interesting to find out that the centre operates 24 hours a day all year round.
B. The recent trip to the recycling centre was a very useful experience.
C. However, it was surprising to learn that the centre only collects 50% of the waste as a lot of it is used as landfill.
D. The main aim of the visit was to find out about the systems put in place to recycle waste.

(SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022)

(a) BCAD (b) ACDB
(c) ABCD (d) BDAC

19. A. He had agreed to feed him, pay him twelve rupees a month, and find him somewhere to stay.
B. A month's salary was paid in advance.
C. Fotik had learned to handle his job quite well in the last five days.
D. Upen Babu was a good man which had helped a lot.

(SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022)

(a) CBDA (b) DACB
(c) CDAB (d) ADBC

20. A. He tried covering himself from head to foot with a sheet, but that was suffocating, so he gave up.
B. To his relief, Upen Babu found him a mosquito net.
C. The next morning he told Upen Babu about his problem.
D. Mosquitoes did not let him sleep the first night.

(SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022)

(a) DACB (b) ADBC
(c) DCBA (d) CDAB

Answer Key

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

EXPLANATION

1. (b) 'A' sentence में 'it' का use हुआ है जो कि 'C' में आये वाक्य "I was getting a bit fed up" के लिए आया है तो CA एक pair बन जाता है। इसलिए सिर्फ 'a' या 'b' ही उत्तर हो सकते है। 'D' में Dinner की बात कही गई है 'C' में दिन के बाकी meals की बात है Day के sequence से C पहले और D बाद में होगा इसलिए 'b' सही उत्तर है।

2. (d) 'B' में 'these antibodies' लिखा है, 'these' D sentence में आये antibodies के लिए आया है मतलब DB एक जरूरी pair है जो कि option 'd' CADB में है, इसलिए ये सही Answer होगा।

3. (a) Krishna Kumar – He (Noun – Pronoun)
Noun Pronoun Relation से पता चलता है कि DA एक pair है (option 'a' eliminated) **(Reference point- 01)**
'B' में invite करने की बात की गई है अपनी Presentation देने के लिए और 'A' में उसने एक velvet case' present किया है और हमें हमेशा ही पहले invite करेगा कोई बाद में कुछ present करेंगे इसलिए B पहले आयेगा जो सिर्फ विकल्प 'a' 'CBDA' में है।

4. (c) 'D' introductory (शुरूवाती) sentence है क्योंकि इसमें 'Faney flowers' नाम की company को introduce किया गया है। इसलिए 'D' सबसे पहले आयेगा।
'B' में लिखा गया है "We also make paying easy" जिसमें लिखे 'Also' (जो Ideas को connect करता है) से पता चलता है कि 'B' से पहले भी कुछ easy बनाने की बात की गई होगी जो थोड़ा ध्यान देने पर हमें 'C' के अंत में आये 'easy' से समझ आ जायेगी मतलब ये हुआ कि C जो है वो 'B' से पहले आयेगा और हम जानते है 'D' से start करना है और ये दोनों conditions हमें बस विकल्प 'd' 'DACB' में मिलती है।

5. (c) 'D' opening sentence होगा क्योंकि 'D' में Priyanka का नाम है बाकी हर जगह उसके लिए pronoun (She) दिया है (Noun – Pronoun relation). A 'and' से start है और 'and' एक co-ordinating conjunction है जो same rank structure को जोड़ता है 'A' में तथा 'C' में दोनों में every time आया है इसलिए CA एक pair होगा। जोकि बस विकल्प 'd' (DBCA) में है।

6. (c) Another = additional (ये जोड़ने का काम करता है) 'B' में 'main Advantage की बात की है और 'A' में Another advantage जिससे ये clear है कि 'BA' एक pair है। ऐसा सिर्फ विकल्प 'c' 'DBAC' में हुआ है।

7. (b) 'C' में 'Fields' दिया है, 'A' में 'these fields' दिया है Demonstrative concept से CA एक pair जाता है। (only 'd' and 'b') **(Reference point-04)**
'D' का संबंध B से है A से नहीं क्योंकि 'B' में दिए गए शब्द Buzz को ही 'D' में define किया गया है। इसलिए option 'b' BDCA सही answer होगा।

8. (b) 'A' में आया 'Thus' (Adverb) सामान्यत: conclude करने का काम करता है और 'Thus' वाले sentence सामान्यत: आखिर में आते हैं (सिर्फ 'b' में A अंत में है)
(Reference point-20)
'C' opening sentence है क्योंकि उसमें Daphne की family में खाने के समय होने वाले झगड़ों का जिक्र है, BD एक pair होगा क्योंकि 'D' में जो 'they' आया है वह 'B' में आये children के लिए है, इसलिए option 'b' 'CBDA' सही है।

9. (a) 'D' में बताया है कि Gopu का काम था जूते चप्पल की रखवाली करना। B में कहा है कि Gopu को अपने काम (his work) से कोई परेशानी नहीं थी, इसलिए DB एक pair है जो कि विकल्प 'a' में ही है।

10. (d) A – However
C – Furthermore
D – In addition
ये Adverb है जो कि अपने से पहले वाले sentence को आगे वाले से connect करते है मतलब इनके पहले एक sentence चाहिए तो हम सिर्फ B से start कर सकते है। B और D दोनों में Fear की बात की गई है मतलब B के बाद D आयेगा। इसलिए option 'd' BDAC सही होगा।
(Reference point- 16 &17)

11. (b) 'A' – The door
'B' – The door
'D' – A newly painted door
By Indefinite – Definite concept, D must come before A and 'B'. **(Reference point- 02)**
C – 'Her'
A – 'Miss Tredg'
miss Tredg – Here (Noun – pronoun)
(Reference point- 01)
इसलिए option "DACB" 'd' सही होगा।

12. (d) A – 1943
B – 1934
आप Chronology समझिये 'B' 'A' से पहले ही आयेगा (option 'a' and 'c' खत्म)
'Ever since' (जो एक समय को indicate करता है) के लिए उससे पहले कोई sentence चाहिए जो समय का reference बन सके, मतलब C से start नहीं कर सकते ('b' भी खत्म), इसलिए option 'd' 'BDAC' सही होगा।

13. (a) 'So' result को दिखाता है और Result को दिखाने वाले वाक्य सामान्यत: अन्त में आते है।
'B' में दिये गये Result की Reason 'D' में दिया है। तो DB एक pair होगा। **(Reference point-18)**
A में बताया है कि exam कौन सा था इसलिए 'A' 'DB' से पहले आयेगा। ये सब conditions सिर्फ 'a' 'CADB' में पूरी होती है।

14. (a) 'C' introductory sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें एक event Bonfire night को introduce किया गया है।
(Reference point-19)
D में History के एक moment के बारे में बताया गया है जिसको B में explain किया गया है जिसे DB एक pair बन जाता है। इसलिए 'a' 'CADB' सही उत्तर होगा।

15. (c) 'C' में temple के first glimpse की बात है इसलिए ये starting sentence है। 'D' में आया 'it' 'C' में आये Temple के लिए है तो CD से start करेंगे इसलिए CDAB सही है।

16. (d) B introductory sentence है क्योंकि इसमें 'The old man and his dog' को introduce किया गया है।
B के बाद A नहीं आ सकता है क्योंकि 'A' में जो 'He' आया है वो Dog के लिए है और Dog के लिए हम अलग से Pronoun तब use करेंगे जब उसके बारे में पहले अलग से बात हो चुकी हो। 'D' में Dog को अलग से mention किया गया है मतलब 'D' के बाद 'A' आयेगा।
'C' में 'They' है और B में दोनों को साथ लिखा है मतलब They दोनों के लिए आया है तो B के बाद C आयेगा।
साफ है कि BCDA सही होगा। हालांकि SSC ने initial answer key में इसका उत्तर 'ADCB' दिया था जो कि गलत है और हम इसकी कड़ी निंदा करते हैं।

17. (d) The Duchess → The wife of a duke
Duchess (noun) → She (Pronoun) (Noun → Pronoun). So, 'BD' एक pair है। सिर्फ 'd' में ही BD pair है।

18. (d) The recycling centre के लिए The centre आया है मतलब B के बाद ही A आयेगा। ('b', 'c' खत्म)
B के बाद D आयेगा क्योंकि B में एक trip की बात की है और D में उसका Aim क्या था ये बताया है। इसलिए 'd' BDAC सही होगा।

19. (c) Upen Babu (noun) (in 'D') → He (in 'A'). So 'DA' is a pair. 'C' introductory sentence है क्योंकि ये 'Fotik' को introduce करता है। 'B' conclude करता है 'salary बाद में मिलेगी पहले decide होगा कि कितना मिलेगा'।
'A' में Decide किया है, 'B' में salary दी है मतलब 'B' 'A' के बाद आयेगा। अत: CDAB सही क्रम है।

20. (a) पहले उसको mosquitoes ने परेशान किया (D),
उसने cover करके सोने का प्रयास किया (A),
उसने अपनी Problem Upen Babu को बताई (C),
उपेन बाबू ने मच्छरदानी ला दी (B), इसलिए DACB सही होगा।

SSC CGL Pre 2021

Direction: Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

1. A. They can help you to decide the right products for you.
B. Advertisements can be extremely useful if they are honest.
C. Teenagers are especially vulnerable to such advertisements.
D. However, some advertisements may be harmful as they try to befool you.

SSC CGL PRE 11/04/2022 SHIFT–02

(a) CDAB (b) BADC
(c) BCAD (d) CADB

2. A. Our amusements have little zest if we engage in them in solitude.
B. Friendship increases happiness and diminishes misery.
C. It doubles our joys and divides our grief.
D. When we do well, it is delightful to have friends who are pleased with our success.

SSC CGL PRE 11/04/2022 SHIFT–03

(a) BCDA (b) ABDC
(c) CBAD (d) DACB

3. A. However, when areas in Leh began to experience water shortages, life didn't grind to a halt.
B. Ladakh is a cold desert with a low average annual rainfall.
C. Thus, glaciers have been the main source of water for the people.
D. This was because Chewang Norphel, a retired civil engineer came up with the idea of artificial glaciers.

SSC CGL PRE 12/04/2022 SHIFT–01

(a) CBDA (b) BCAD
(c) DABC (d) BCDA

4. A. The interest rates offered depends on the bank, deposit amount and the tenure you choose.
B. It not only helps you to save money but also helps you to earn a substantial interest on it.
C. One of the best ways to secure your money is by investing in fixed deposits.
D. Under the fixed deposit scheme, the depositor deposits the money only once at the time of opening the account.

SSC CGL Pre 12/04/2022 SHIFT–02

(a) CDBA (b) ADCB
(c) ACBD (d) CABD

5. A. Schools are closed for the Christmas and winter break at this time of the year.
B. Christmas and New Year are the time of the year to celebrate.
C. All over the city, winter carnivals and Christmas bazaars lend fun and warmth in the cold.
D. For the second time in a row, we are likely to see restrained celebrations for fear of the pandemic raising its ugly head again.

SSC CGL PRE 12/04/2022 SHIFT–03

(a) BADC (b) BACD
(c) ABCD (d) BCDA

6. A. It is a Park quite different from any other we have seen.
B. One difference is that it is made from nearly 250 tons of scrap.
C. Another difference is that it is powered by wind and solar energy
D. A new Park called Bharat Darshan Park has been thrown open to the public in New Delhi.

SSC CGL PRE 13/04/2022 SHIFT–01

(a) ACDB (b) DABC
(c) BACD (d) DBCA

7. A. But, in developed societies, the childhood and adolescence is extended.
B. In rural communities, the customs are more uniform.
C. This provides more opportunities for education and character development.
D. The practices of child rearing vary from culture to culture.

SSC CGL PRE 13/04/2022 SHIFT–02

(a) DABC (b) BADC
(c) DBAC (d) BCDA

8. A. Finally, it can be termed as the channel for all trade, and what is more important, of all ideas.
B. It also provides framework to all economic development.
C. It is the road which determines the site of many cities and the growth and nourishment of all.
D. The road is one of the great fundamental institutions of mankind.

SSC CGL PRE 13/04/2022 SHIFT–03

(a) CABD (b) DCBA
(c) BDAC (d) DBAC

9. A. Firstly, it provides air for respiration, serves the sense of smell and conditions the air by filtering, warming and moistening it.

B. The nose is the prominent structure between the eyes that serves as the entrance to the respiratory tract.

C. For inhalation it has two cavities, separated from one another by a wall of cartilage called the septum.

D. Apart from filtering the air, it also cleans itself of foreign debris extracted from inhalations.

SSC CGL PRE 18/04/2022 SHIFT–01)

(a) BACD (b) ACDB

(c) BADC (d) DBCA

10. A. But instead of asking the guest to rest, he said, "I have arranged to take you for Shikar."

B. The host welcomed him warmly.

C. At last he arrived at the beautiful city.

D. Great preparations were made for Amir of Isfahan's journey to Shiraz.

SSC CGL PRE 18/04/2022 SHIFT–02)

(a) CADB (b) DCBA

(c) DCAB (d) BDCA

11. A. It coincided with the 140th birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

B. Through this innovative measure, the knowledge of the traditions and culture of different states is being shared.

C. The initiative 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat' was launched by the Honourable Prime Minister on 31st October 2015.

D. This will lead to an enhanced bonding and national integration.

SSC CGL PRE 18/04/2022 SHIFT–03

(a) CBDA (b) ADBC

(c) ABCD (d) CABD

12. A. It also wants to know how many students have been provided nutritious food and improved their overall health.

B. The Midday Meal Scheme, that aims to provide free food to children, is in focus again.

C. About 1.3 million government schools are covered under this welfare program of children.

D. The Government now wants to take stock of the implementation of the program,

SSC CGL PRE 19/04/2022 SHIFT–01

(a) BCDA (b) ADBC

(c) BACD (d) ADCB

13. A. For example, the sound of footsteps followed by the slam of a door are like phrases which convey some information.

B. In films, sound effects play the part of words.

C. We then know who is performing an action and why, and a clear picture is formed in our mind's eye.

D. Once the sounds are prefaced or followed by a dialogue, the sentence is complete.

SSC CGL PRE 19/04/2022 SHIFT–02

(a) DCBA (b) CBDA

(c) BCDA (d) BADC

14. A. They always shared machinery and goods as needed without a hitch.

B. Then they had the first serious quarrel in 40 years of farming side by side.

C. And unfortunately, the long collaboration fell apart.

D. Two brothers lived on adjoining farms in a small village.

SSC CGL PRE 19/04/2022 SHIFT–03

(a) DBCA (b) DABC

(c) CADB (d) BCAD

15. A. The sectors included agriculture, public health and public utilities among others.

B. The GGI framework covered 10 sectors and 58 Industries.

C. The Good Governance Index (GGI) 2021 scores have been declared.

D. The objective was to provide quantifiable data to compare the performance of different States and Union Territories in these sectors.

SSC CGL PRE 20/04/2022 SHIFT–01

(a) CADB (b) CBAD

(c) ABDC (d) BACD

16. A. Impressed with Jane's patience with animals, he chose her for the mission to understand chimpanzees.

B. In 1957, she went to Kenya where she met the British paleoanthropologist, Louis Leakey.

C. As a child she would wait for hours to observe a chicken laying an egg.

D. Jane Goodall grew up in the English town of Bournemouth.

SSC CGL PRE 20/04/2022 SHIFT–02

(a) DCBA (b) DBAC

(c) CDBA (d) ABCD

17. A. Thus, shared laughter is one of the most effective tools in maintaining healthy relationships.
B. Emotional sharing builds strong and lasting bonds.
C. It also helps in healing resentments and hurt.
D. But sharing laughter brings joy and freshness to relationships.

SSC CGL PRE 20/04/2022 SHIFT–03

(a) BCAD (b) DCBA
(c) DCAB (d) BDCA

18. A. The British were exploiting the indigo farmers in the area.
B. He lived in the district until the exploitation of the farmers was successfully stopped.
C. Gandhiji's Satyagraha for India's Independence began with the famous 'Champaran movement' in Bihar.
D. So, Gandhiji visited Motihari, the district headquarters of Champaran, in 1917 to protest against the British.

SSC CGL PRE 21/04/2022 SHIFT–01

(a) ADBC (b) CABD
(c) ACBD (d) CADB

19. A. Expert mechanics laboured over the plane for three hours.
B. A small nut had fallen into a channel which prevented the gear from moving.
C. A huge plane was forced to crash land when its landing gear got stuck.
D. They were amazed when they discovered what had caused the mechanical failure.

SSC CGL PRE 21/04/2022 SHIFT–02

(a) DBAC (b) BADC
(c) ACBD (d) CADB

20. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below. While the first and the last sentences are in correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the right order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

S1. Ram Mohan was a lover of his country.
P. David said that it would be a good plan to have an English school and college.
Q. He was talking with David about uplifting the mind of Indians.
R. So, he also thought that this subject was very interesting.
S. David also had a strong bond with India.
S6. Indians and Europeans met next year to put this idea into shape.

SSC CGL PRE 21/04/2022 SHIFT–03)

(a) QSRP (b) SRPQ
(c) RPQS (d) RSPQ

Answer Key

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

EXPLANATION

1. (b) हम Sentence 'B' से शुरू करेंगे क्योंकि इसमें advertisements को introduce किया गया है। Sentence 'C' में 'Such advertisements' का प्रयोग Sentence 'D' के 'Some advertisements' के लिए हुआ है। अत: DC एक Mandatory pair है। Option (b) BADC में ही केवल DC एक साथ और B से शुरुआत है अत: Answer (b) BADC ही है।

2. (a) हम Sentence 'B' से शुरु करेंगे। Sentence 'B' सबसे ज्यादा 'Descriptive' है। 'Sentence 'C' में प्रयुक्त 'It' Sentence 'B' के 'friendship' के लिए हुआ है। अत: 'BC एक Mandatory Pair है। अत: Answer option (a) BCDA है।

3. (b) 'However', 'Thus' और 'This' लगा होने से क्रमश: (A), (C) और ('D') से हम शुरू नहीं कर सकते हैं। Sentence 'B' से हम शुरुआत करेंगे।

Sentence AD एक mandatory Pair है क्योंकि ये Cause-Effect relation बताते हैं। अत: Answer, Option, (b) BCAD है।

4. (a) हम Sentence 'C' से शुरु करेगें, क्योंकि यह एक Descriptive Sentence है। Sentence 'D' में Sentence 'C' का Context मिलता है। CD एक mandatory pair है। अत: Answer, Option, (a) CDBA ही उत्तर है।

5. (b) हम Sentence 'B' से शुरु करेगें, यह एक Introductory Sentence है। BA एक Mandatory Pair है। CD भी एक Mandatory Pair है।

Sentence 'C' में बताया गया है कि पूरे शहर में ठण्डी के मौसम में खुशी आ जाता है।

Sentence 'D' में बताया गया है कि महामारी की वजह से ऐसा लगातार दूसरी बार होगा जब हमे मनाने पर थोडा रोक देखने को मिलेगी। अत: Option, (b) 'BACD' ही Answer है।

6. (b) Sentence 'D' एक Introductory Sentence है अत: इससे शुरुआत किया जा सकता है। Sentence 'A' Sentence 'D' के 'Bharat Darshon Park' को और Explain कर रहा है। अत: DA एक Mandatory Pair है।

अत: correct answer (b) DABC है।

7. (c) हम Sentence 'D' से शुरु करेगें इसमें Child Rearing के 'Practices' को Explain किया गया है। इन्हीं 'Customs' को Sentence 'B' में और ज्यादा Explain किया गया है।

अत: DB एक Mandatory Pair है। अत: correct answer (c) DBAC है।

8. (b) हम Sentence 'D' से शुरु करेगें। इसमें 'Road' को Explain किया गया है। Sentence 'A' में 'Finally' term से यह पता चलता है कि यह एक Conclusive Statement है। अत: 'A' सबसे अंतिम Sentence है।

Introduction
↓
Fact/Figure
↓
Conclusion

अत: correct answer (b) DCBA है।

9. (c) Sentence 'B' यहाँ Opening Sentence है क्योंकि इसमें 'Nose' को Introduce कराया गया है। Sentence 'A' और Sentence 'D' Mandatory Pair बनाते हैं इन दोनों में ही 'Importance of Nose' की व्याख्या हुई है। अत: correct answer (c) BADC है।

10. (b) Sentence 'D' Opening Sentence है।

Order of actions—

(i) Preparation — (D)]

(ii) Arrival to city — (C)

(iii) Welcome — (B)

(iv) Not asking for rest— (A)

अत: correct answer option (b) DCBA है।

11. (d) Sentence 'C' introduces 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat initiative. इसीलिए यह Opening Sentence है। Sentence 'A', Sentence 'C' को और Explain कर रहा है अत: CA एक Mandatory Pair है। अत: correct answer option (d) CABD है।

12. (a) A sentence 'D' में 'how wants' और The government Sentence 'A' के (It also wants) से यह पता चलता है कि DA एक Mandatory Pair है। केवल Option (a) में ही DA एक साथ है। अत: correct answer option (a) BCDA है।

13. (d) Sentence 'B' एक Introductory Sentence है इसमें Sound effects को Explain किया गया है। Sound effects का addition explanation, Sentence –A में है। अत: BA एक Mandatory Pair है। अत: correct answer option (d) BADC है।

14. (b) Sentence 'D' में दो भाईयों का Introduction है, अत: यह Introductory Sentence है DA एक Mandatory Pair है। दोनों में ही भाईयों का Positive Explanation हुआ है। अत: correct answer option (b) DABC है।

15. (b) Sentence 'C' opening sentence है। इसमें GGI Introduce किया गया है। CB एक Mandatory Pair है।

(Full Name ⟶ Acronym)

अत: correct answer option (b) CBAD है।

16. (a) Sentence 'D' से हम शुरु कर सकते है क्योंकि इसमे Jane Goodall को Introduce किया गया है। Sentence 'C' में प्रयुक्त 'She' Sentence 'D' के 'Jane Goodall' के लिए लगा है। अत: DC एक Mandatory Pair है। अत: correct answer option (a) DCBA है।

17. (d) Sentence 'B' ही Opening Sentence है, इसमें 'Emotional Sharing' को Introduce' किया गया है। BD एक Mandatory Pair है। अत: correct answer option (d) BDCA है।

18. (d) Sentence 'C' ही Opening Sentence है, इसमें भारत की स्वतंत्रता के लिए गाँधी जी के Satyagraha का Introduction है। AD एक Mandatory Pair है। अत: correct answer option (d) CADB है।

19. (d) Sentence 'C' ही Opening Statement है इसमें एक प्लेन को Introduce किया गया है। केवल एक ही Option (d) है जिसमें Opening sentence 'C' है। अत: correct answer option (d) CADB है।

20. (a) Sentence S_1 में Ram Mohan को Introduce किया गया है। S_1 के तुरंत बाद हमें Sentence 'Q' को रखना चाहिए क्योंकि Sentence S_1 में लिखा है कि Ram Mohan देशप्रेमी था। और Sentence 'Q' में दिया गया है कि वह भारतीयों के मानसिक उत्थान के लिए 'David' से बात कर रहा था। 'Q' से शुरु होने वाला केवल एक ही Option है। अत: correct answer option (a) QSRP है।

SSC CHSL 2021

Direction: Given below are four sentences which are jumbled. Pick the option that gives their correct order.

1. A. Because the educational institution's teaching staff is actively involved.
B. Curricular or academic activities refer to activities that cover the specified courses of study.
C. These exercises are an essential component of the overall educational curriculum.
D. In layman's terms, 'curricular activities' are activities that take place within the classroom.

SSC CHSL 24/05/2022 SHIFT-1

(a) CDBA (b) BDCA
(c) DABC (d) DBCA

2. A. The first time that I was seated behind a curtain in a dining car, I felt as if the curtain had been dropped on my selfhood and could never adjust to the separate waiting rooms, separate eating places, separate rest rooms, partly because the separate was always unequal, and partly because the very idea of separation did something to my sense of dignity and self-respect.
B. One Sunday, we went to church in Simsbury, and we were the only Negroes there and on Sunday mornings I was the religious leader and spoke on any text I wanted to 107 boys.
C. Just before going to college I went to Simsbury, Connecticut, and worked for a whole summer on a tobacco farm to earn a little school money to supplement what my parents were doing.
D. After that summer in Connecticut, it was a bitter feeling going back to segregation and it was hard to understand why I could ride wherever I pleased on the train from New York to Washington and then had to change to a Jim Crow car at the nation's capital in order to continue the trip to Atlanta.

SSC CHSL 24/05/2022 SHIFT-2

(a) ADBC (b) BCDA
(c) CBDA (d) CDBA

3. A. is credited with saying
B. do not dry your feet
C. If you want to leave your footprint on the sands of time,
D. Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, former President of India.

SSC CHSL 24/05/2022 SHIFT-3

(a) DCAB (b) DACB
(c) CABD (d) ABCD

4. A. His mother, whose name no one knows, is found on the street, and dies just after Oliver's birth.
B. After the other boys bully Oliver into asking for more gruel at the end of a meal, Mr. Bumble offers five pounds to anyone who will take the boy away from the workhouse.
C. Oliver Twist is born in a workhouse in 1830s England.
D. Oliver spends the first nine years of his life in a badly run home for young orphans and then is transferred to a workhouse for adults.

SSC CHSL 25/05/2022 SHIFT-3

(a) CBDA (b) CDAB
(c) BDCA (d) CADB

5. A. Their brother, John, is more blatantly hostile to Jane, reminding her that she is a poor dependent of his mother.
B. Orphaned as an infant, Jane Eyre lives at Gateshead with her aunt, Sarah Reed, as the novel opens.
C. Her female cousins, Georgiana, and Eliza, tolerate, but don't love her.
D. Jane is ten years old, an outsider in the Reed family.

SSC CHSL 24/05/2022 SHIFT-1

(a) DCAB (b) DBCA
(c) BDCA (d) BACD

6. A. I went to college from the eleventh grade and never went to the twelfth grade, and skipped another grade earlier, so I was a pretty young fellow at Morehouse.
B. At the age of fifteen, I entered Morehouse College and my father and my maternal grandfather had also attended, so Morehouse has had three generations of Kings.
C. The professors were not caught up in the clutches of state funds and could teach what they wanted with academic freedom and encouraged us in a positive quest for a solution to racial ills.
D. I shall never forget the hardships that I had upon entering college, for though I had been one of the top students in high school, I was still reading at only an eighth-grade level.

SSC CHSL 25/05/2022 SHIFT-2

(a) BDAC (b) ABDC
(c) ADBC (d) BADC

7. A. Dumbledore tells McGonagall that someone named Voldemort has killed a Mr. and Mrs. Potter and tried unsuccessfully to kill their baby son, Harry.
B. Dumbledore leaves Harry with an explanatory note in a basket in front of the Dursley home.
C. Mr. Dursley, a well-off Englishman, notices strange happenings on his way to work one day.
D. That night, Albus Dumbledore, the head of a wizardry academy called Hogwarts, meets Professor McGonagall, who also teaches at Hogwarts, and a giant named Hagrid outside the Dursley home.

SSC CHSL 26/05/2022 SHIFT-3

(a) BCAD (b) DCAB
(c) ADBC (d) CDAB

8. A. But while it may seem normal to you, your child may be negatively affected by your and your partner's actions.
B. There is no telling when a squabble between a couple may aggravate and escalate into something ugly, which when witnessed by a child, might devastate them gravely.
C. There's no relationship that does not falter.
D. Arguments, disagreements and conflicts are extremely common even in a healthy relationship.

SSC CHSL 26/05/2022 SHIFT-1

(a) CBAD (b) BCAD
(c) BACD (d) CDAB

9. A. Non-verbal communication is a means
B. This is possible by using visual clues
C. By which you are able to communicate without speaking
D. Such as facial expressions, eye-contact, postures, gestures etc.

SSC CHSL 26/05/2022 SHIFT-2

(a) ACBD (b) BDCA
(c) DCAB (d) ABCD

10. A. However, through sheer grit and determination
B. Nick was able to get admission to a high school
C. Nick Vujicic was prevented from
D. attending mainstream middle schools.

SSC CHSL 27/05/2022 SHIFT-3

(a) DCAB (b) ABCD
(c) BCAD (d) CDAB

11. A. These great leaders never escaped from their responsibilities and challenges because they knew greatness would come through great responsibilities.
B. Leadership is one of the crucial elements in the field of management because most of the time success or failure depends on the managerial skills of a leader.
C. There are not many leaders in the present world because, unlike ancient times, people are not ready to accept responsibilities.
D. Ancient India produced millions of people with leadership because it is an inner part of Indian culture to create leaders in every sphere of life. Chandragupta Mourya, Gandhi, Buddha, Bose etc. were leaders on this soil.

SSC CHSL 27/05/2022 SHIFT-1

(a) ADBC (b) BCAD
(c) ADCB (d) BCDA

12. A. When the fish at last had been safely landed, I asked the brothers if they ate fish.
B. The condition that I put was that they had to help me land another fish for my men.
C. On receiving their eager answer that they most certainly did, I told them I would give them the fish we had just landed.
D. To this they readily agreed and the wait started again.

SSC CHSL 27/05/2022 SHIFT-2

(a) DCBA (b) ABCD
(c) ACBD (d) BDCA

13. A. In its most humble function, it is a necessary guide without which progress from place to place would be a ceaseless experiment; it is a sustenance without which organised society would be impossible, thus the Road moves and controls all history.
B. The Road is one of the great fundamental institutions of mankind.
C. It is the Road which controls the development of strategies and fixes the sites of battles. It is the Road that gives framework to all economic development. It is the Road which is the channel of all trade, and, what is more important, of all ideas.
D. Not only is the Road one of the great human institutions because it is fundamental to social existence, but also because its varied effects appear in every department of the State. It is the Road which determines the sites of many cities and the growth and nourishment of all.

SSC CHSL 30/05/2022 SHIFT-3

(a) BDCA (b) DBAC
(c) CDAB (d) ABCD

14. A. The deeper you immerse it, the greater will be the difference in the water level.
B. This difference in the levels in the U-tube is a measure of the pressure applied by your palm.
C. If you immerse the funnel into a bucket of water, you will again see the difference in the water level in the U-tube.
D. When you gently apply pressure on the rubber film with your palm, you will find that a difference in the water level is created in the manometer.

SSC CHSL 30/05/2022 SHIFT-1

(a) BACD (b) CBAD
(c) DBCA (d) ABCD

15. A. One morning the Giant was lying awake in bed when he heard some lovely music.
B. Then the Hail stopped dancing over his head, and the North Wind ceased roaring, and a delicious perfume came to him through the open casement. "I believe the Spring has come at last," said the Giant; and he jumped out of bed and looked out.
C. It was really only a little linnet singing outside his window, but it was so long since he had heard a bird sing in his garden that it seemed to him to be the most beautiful music in the world.
D. It sounded so sweet to his ears that he thought it must be the King's musicians passing by.

SSC CHSL 30/05/2022 SHIFT-2

(a) ADCB (b) BACD
(c) BADC (d) ACDB

16. A. In 1895, a man named Birsa was seen roaming the forests and villages of Chottanagpur in Jharkhand.
B. Soon thousands began following Birsa, believing that he was God and had come to solve all their problems.
C. Birsa himself declared that God had appointed him to save his people from trouble, free them from the slavery of 'dikus'.
D. People said he had miraculous powers – he could cure all diseases and multiply grain.

SSC CHSL 31/05/2022 SHIFT-3

(a) CABD (b) BADC
(c) ADCB (d) DCBA

17. A. The current concern is that it is rising day by day due to various resources of pollutants.
B. It has been there in different forms since a long time, even before human evolution, such as volcanic eruptions, wildfire which led to various photochemical reactions in the atmosphere.
C. Pollution has become a very common yet serious issue in today's world.
D. And, one of the main pollutants are humans and man-made machines.

SSC CHSL 31/05/2022 SHIFT-1

(a) CBAD (b) ABCD
(c) CDBA (d) CADB

18. A. The Taj Mahal's history is also one of the world's greatest love stories known to everyone.
B. She was the neice of Meherunissa who was married to Prince Salim (later the Empress Nur Jahan.)
C. It all started in 1607, when Mughal Prince Khurram, first laid eyes on the lovely Arjumand Banu Begum.
D. Khurram, the son of Emperor Jahangir, voiced his wish to marry Arjumand, and their marriage was celebrated with great pomp.

SSC CHSL 31/05/2022 SHIFT-2

(a) ACBD (b) ACDB
(c) BACD (d) ABCD

19. A. It was in this spirit that my little ones crept about me the other evening to hear about their great-grandmother Field, who lived in a great house in Norfolk (a hundred times bigger than that in which they and papa lived, which had been the scene—so at least it was generally believed in that part of the country—of the tragic incidents which they had lately become familiar with from the ballad of the Children in the Wood.
B. Here, Alice put out one of her dear mother's looks, too tender to be called upbraiding.
C. Children love to listen to stories about their elders when they were children; to stretch their imagination to the conception of a traditionary great-uncle, or grandma, whom they never saw.
D. Certain it is, that the whole story of the children and their cruel uncle was to be seen fairly carved out in the wood upon the chimney-piece of the great hall— the whole story down to the Robin Redbreasts—till a foolish rich person pulled it down to set up a marble one of modern invention in its stead, with no story upon it.

SSC CHSL 01/06/2022 SHIFT-3

(a) CDBA (b) CADB
(c) DBCA (d) ADCB

20. A. It is unquestionably evident that this virus brought misery and grief into the lives of the people of other professions too.

B. Covid-19 changed the form and face of every field in the world. It did not leave any field untouched.

C. One of the most affected areas is education. Millions of students all over the world could not get a proper education.

D. Millions of the teachers who are working, specifically in private educational institutes, were not paid full salary during the pandemic.

SSC CHSL 01/06/2022 SHIFT-2

(a) ACDB (b) BCDA
(c) DABC (d) CBDA

21. A. People can get in touch with the larger global community by communicating and sharing their views via social media.

B. Furthermore, this provides a suitable platform to express their views, conduct business with online transactions, or find new people or jobs.

C. Smartphones have become a very important form of communication these days.

D. It is impossible for a rational person to deny the advantages of smartphones as they are devices suitable for a wide variety of tasks

SSC CHSL 01/06/2022 SHIFT-3

(a) CBDA (b) CDAB
(c) DCBA (d) ABCD

22. A. Two astronomers – Johannes Kepler from Germany and Galileo from Italy – supported the Copernican theory after nearly a century passed by.

B. Copernicus' view was that the sun was stationary and the earth and the planets moved in orbits around the sun.

C. Nicholas Copernicus, a Polish priest, proposed a model in 1514.

D. There are many popular theories about the solar system. Ancient People believed that the sun moved around the earth and the earth was static.

SSC CHSL 02/26/2022 SHIFT-1

(a) BCAD (b) ABCD
(c) DCBA (d) DACB

23. A. However, after studying the myths scientifically, only a simpleton would find them irrational or worthless.

B. Moreover, it is wrong to analyse myths on the yardstick of their factual accuracy as they were designed to serve a greater, deeper purpose.

C. Myths have always been regarded as a complex and intriguing aspect in human life

D. In modern scientific world, they are essentially seen as something unscientific and meaningless.

SSC CHSL 02/06/2022 SHIFT-2

(a) DCAB (b) DACB
(c) ACDB (d) CDAB

24. A. Further, loud music is also a cause of noise pollution

B. Noise pollution is the result of aircraft and heavy traffic.

C. Which has been seen to affect people's hearing and

D. Give them severe headaches and high blood pressure

SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 SHIFT-3

(a) ABCD (b) CABD
(c) DCAB (d) BACD

25. A. It provides a high-quality learning opportunity, improves student outcomes and skills, and expands educational choice options

B. Therefore, location, time, and quality are no longer considered factors in seeking degree courses or higher education because of online education.

C. Online education is an amenable instructional delivery process that includes any learning that takes place via the internet.

D. Its potential advantages involve increased educational access.

SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 SHIFT-1

(a) ABCD (b) CBDA
(c) DCAB (d) CDAB

26. A. The sharp increase in our consumption of fossil fuels has led to their depletion at an alarming rate.

B. Unchecked burning of fossil fuel is like an unchecked dripping tap which will eventually run dry.

C. The toxic pollutants released from burning these fuels are also a cause for concern.

D. This has led to the tapping of various non-conventional sources of energy that are cleaner alternatives to fossil fuels.

SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 SHIFT-2

(a) CDBA (b) CBAD
(c) ACBD (d) DCBA

27. A. Wearing noise cancellation headphones is an example of such equipment.
B. Preventive measures involve the availability of proper equipment.
C. Noise exposure is the primary reason for hearing loss among the workers.
D. It affects the working class in a big way both mentally and physically.

SSC CHSL 06/06/2022 SHIFT-3

(a) CDBA (b) BDCA
(c) CDAB (d) ADBC

28. A. Holi is the festival of colours which is celebrated not only in India but all across the world.
B. Then on the next day, people of all ages gather together to play with colours called 'gulal' and coloured water called 'Dulahandi'.
C. People celebrate 'Holika Dahan' on the first day by gathering around and burning piles of wood and cow dung and singing bhajans related to Holi.
D. It is also a festival of unity as it brings people together to celebrate a festival regardless of caste, ethnicity, or religion.

SSC CHSL 06/06/2022 SHIFT-1

(a) ADCB (b) ABCD
(c) DCBA (d) ADBC

29. A. To work as a journeyman he needed to have had the seven years of apprenticeship under his belt.
B. Under advice from his well-wishers at the University, Watt proceeded to London to learn his trade.
C. Watt made acquaintances with folks at the University of Glasgow.
D. In London, he found out that as an apprentice he had to spend seven years learning the trade.

SSC CHSL 06/06/2022 SHIFT-2

(a) BCDA (b) DABC
(c) CBDA (d) ABCD

30. A. The two children were so like, that without much difficulty it could not be discerned of their proper parents, which was Titus from Gisippus, or Gisippus from Titus.
B. There was in the city of Rome a noble senator, named Fulvius, who sent his son, called Titus, being a child, to the city of Athens, in Greece (which was the fountain of all manner of doctrine), there to learn good letters : and caused him to be hosted with a worshipful mart of that city, called Chremes.
C. This Chremes happened to have also a son named Gisippus, who not only was equal to the said young Titus in years, but also in stature, proportion of body, favour, and colour of visage, countenance and speech
D. These two young gentlemen, as they seemed to be one in form and personage, so shortly after acquaintance, the same nature wrought in their hearts such a mutual affection, and their wills and appetites daily more and more so confederated themselves, that it seemed none other, when their names were declared, but that they had only changed their places, issuing (as I might say) out of the one body, and entering into the other.

SSC CHSL 07/06/2022 SHIFT-3

(a) ADBC (b) BACD
(c) BCAD (d) DBCA

31. A. Though she was a woman of slim build
B. Mrs. Hima Raman used to teach us geography at school
C. she was remarkably strong and energetic
D. She had beautiful eyes and a sharp nose

SSC CHSL 07/06/2022 SHIFT-1

(a) CDAB (b) ACDB
(c) ABCD (d) BDAC

32. A. Intelligent and strikingly attractive, Tess is indisputably the central character of the novel that bears her name.
B. But she is also more than a distinctive individual: Hardy makes her into somewhat of a mythic heroine.
C. Her name, formally Theresa, recalls St. Teresa of Avila, another martyr whose vision of a higher reality cost her, her life.
D. Tess's story, thus, is a story representing a deeper and larger experience than that of a single individual.

SSC CHSL 07/06/2022 SHIFT-2

(a) ACDB (b) BACD
(c) DCBA (d) ABCD

33. A. For the next two years the Franks and another family lived cloistered in the 'Secret Annex' of an old office building.
B. In 1942, with the Nazis occupying Holland, a thirteen-year-old Jewish girl, Anne, and her family fled their home in Amsterdam and went into hiding.
C. In her diary Anne Frank recorded vivid impressions of these experiences during this period.
D. Cut off from the outside world, they faced hunger, boredom, the constant cruelties of living in confined quarters, and the ever-present threat of discovery and death.

SSC CHSL 08/06/2022 SHIFT-3

(a) CDAB (b) BADC
(c) BCAD (d) BACD

34. A. These carriers of bacteria and viruses cause many diseases like Yellow Fever, Malaria etc. so panchayats and municipalities are taking a lot of care to protect people from them.

B. There are thousands of species of mosquitoes that are known to the people of the world. They mainly live in still water and other places where water is stored.

C. Mosquitos are everywhere now. Villagers, as well as city dwellers are afraid of these small creatures.

D. Usually, female and male mosquitoes take feed on plant's or fruit honey, however female mosquitoes mostly suck the blood of humans.

SSC CHSL 08/06/2022 SHIFT-1

(a) ADCB (b) DABC
(c) CBAD (d) ACBD

35. A. People post images of their cuisine, daily cosmetic routines, shopping videos, and dance videos.

B. Uploading photos to social networking sites has grown popular in today's society.

C. Because of the rising influence of social media on people, they want to constantly appear their best.

D. Therefore people have become more image sensors and begun to prioritise personal care.

SSC CHSL 08/06/2022 SHIFT-2

(a) ABCD (b) BCAD
(c) ACBD (d) BACD

36. A. Jumped off the bus in front of the old woman's home

B. It was mid-morning and a very cold, bright day

C. Holding a potted planted before her, a girl of fourteen

D. On the outskirts of town

SSC CHSL 09/06/2022 SHIFT-3

(a) ABCD (b) ADCB
(c) BCAD (d) CABD

37. A. Thus, children in India have the unique opportunity to receive a world-class education.

B. Since ancient times, India has been known for its great educational system.

C. Today, there are thousands of schools in India, many of which are among the best in the world.

D. The country's first university, Nalanda, was founded over 1,000 years ago.

SSC CHSL 09/06/2022 SHIFT-1

(a) ABCD (b) DCBA
(c) BDCA (d) CBAD

38. A. They also resolved to impose restrictions on the Russian central bank's ability to access and deploy the country's 'war chest' of an estimated $630 billion in foreign exchange reserves.

B. Saturday's announcement by the US, the UK and European allies, including France and Germany, of a raft of 'further restrictive economic measures' to increase the costs on Russia for its invasion of Ukraine has just raised the risks of a more widespread economic fallout from this war.

C. The immediate impact of these moves on Russia's economy and financial markets have manifested in a sharp depreciation in the value of the Rouble.

D. With a view to further isolating Russia from the international financial system, the Western allies decided to block 'selected' Russian banks from the SWIFT messaging system that banks and financial institutions use to validate and complete international payment transactions.

SSC CHSL 09/06/2022 SHIFT-2

(a) BDAC (b) BACD
(c) ABCD (d) DBAC

39. A. To think that a computer would one day replace a book is indeed unthinkable and far-fetched.

B. The thoughts and ideas contained in a book are immortal like Tulsidas's Ram Charitra Manas, Ved Vyas' Mahabharata, The Bible and many other religious and literary works like Shakespeare's plays etc.

C. On the other hand a computer is but a machine, that at best can visually display the contents of a specific book.

D. A good book in the words of John Milton "is the precious lifeblood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up to a purpose to a life beyond life."

SSC CHSL 10/06/2022 SHIFT-3

(a) BDAC (b) DBCA
(c) ABDC (d) DCBA

40. A. PB Shelly was an English poet.

B. He was expelled from Oxford for publishing a tract entitled 'The Necessity of Atheism'.

C. He detested tyranny and institutionalised servitude.

D. Born into a wealthy upper-class family.

SSC CHSL 10/06/2022 SHIFT-1

(a) DCAB (b) ADCB
(c) ABCD (d) CABD

41. A. Food blogs are often authored by food aficionados, sometimes known as 'foodies'.
B. The blogger can benefit from it if he or she uses it professionally.
C. Food blogging is food journalism that combines an interest in food, blog writing, and food photography.
D. The greater the popularity of a food blogger, the more options for him/her to monetise his/her work.

SSC CHSL 10/06/2022 SHIFT-2

(a) DABC (b) CABD
(c) BDCA (d) ACBD

Answer Key

1. (b)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (c)	**6.** (a)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (d)
9. (a)	**10.** (d)	**11.** (d)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (a)	**16.** (c)
17. (a)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (b)	**21.** (b)	**22.** (c)	**23.** (d)	**24.** (d)
25. (d)	**26.** (c)	**27.** (a)	**28.** (a)	**29.** (c)	**30.** (c)	**31.** (d)	**32.** (d)
33. (b)	**34.** (c)	**35.** (d)	**36.** (c)	**37.** (c)	**38.** (a)	**39.** (b)	**40.** (b)
41. (b)							

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Sentence 'C' के शुरू में "these exercises" लिखा हुआ है, इसलिए हम इस paragraph को इस sentence से भी शुरू नहीं कर सकते। क्योंकि इस sentence को use करने से पहले हमें यह बताना होगा कि Paragraph में कौनसी exercise की बात की जा रही है।

Sentence 'D' में "curricular activities" की बात की गई है और ये वहीं exercise है जिनकों Sentence 'C' में Describe किया गया है। इसलिए "DC" एक mandatory pair होगा।

Sentence 'B' एक introductory sentence है जिसमें "curricular और academic activities" को introduce किया गया है।

इसलिए इस paragraph को सिर्फ Sentence 'B' से शुरु किया जा सकता है। और केवल option (b) ऐसा है, जो 'B' से start हो रहा है तथा जिसमें "DC" एक pair भी है। इसलिए option (b) सही Answer होगा।

2. (c) Sentence 'C' में Simsbury Connecticut जाने की बात की जा रही है। और Sentence 'B' में Simsbury में ही एक Church में जाने की बात की जा रही है।

इसलिए ये confirm है कि sentence 'B', sentence 'C' के बाद में आयेगा। लेकिन option (a) और (b) में sentence 'B', sentence 'C' के पहले लिखा गया है। इसलिए option (a) और (b), eliminate हो जायेगे।

Sentence 'D' में Connecticut से वापस लौटकर आने की बात की जा रही है इसलिए sentence 'D', sentence 'B' और 'C' दोनों के बाद आयेगा।

सिर्फ option (c) में ही 'D' sentence को 'B' और 'C' दोनों के बाद लिखा गया है। इसलिए option (c) answer होगा।

3. (b) यह एक jumbled sentence है, और जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कि एक sentence, subject से start होता है, और यहाँ Dr. APJ. Abdul Kalam, sentence का subject है, जो कि sentence 'D' में दिया गया है।

एक subject के बाद में, उसकी verb, use करते है और क्योंकि subject singular है, इसलिए verb भी singular होगी।

Sentence 'A' में subject के लिए "is" verb को use किया गया है। इसलिए "DA" एक mandatory pair होगा। जो कि सिर्फ option (b) में दिया गया है। इसलिए option (b) सही answer होगा।

4. (d) Sentence C एक introductory sentence है क्योंकि इस sentence में oliver का full name दिया गया है और उसे introduce किया गया है। इसलिए first sentence C होगा।

Sentence 'A' में Oliver के Birth को ही describe किया गया है, और sentence D में उस time को बताया गया है जब Oliver, 9 years का था।

इसलिए ये confirm है कि sentence A और D, C के बाद आयेंगे। जो option d में दिया गया है। [CADB] इसलिए option (d) सही Answer होगा।

5. (c) Sentence 'B' के end में "The novel opens" लिखा हुआ है। जो यह confirm करता है कि paragraph, 'B' sentence से ही शुरू होगा।

Sentence 'D' एक describing sentence है जो कि Jane के बारे में बता रहा है। इसलिए D sentence B के बाद में आयेगा और BD एक mandatory pair होगा इसलिए option (c) सही Answer होगा।

6. (a) Sentence 'B' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें Morehouse college को introduce किया है और college में enter होने की बात बोली गई है।

Sentence D में college की hardships के बारे में बात की गई है। तथा sentence A में उन hardships के types को explain किया गया है। इसलिए option (a) (BDAC) सही answer होगा।

7. (d) इस paragraph में 'C' opening sentence है क्योंकि इसमें Mr. Dursley को introduce किया गया है। Sentence D में Albus Dumbledore को introduce किया है।

Sentence A McGonagall को include किया गया है, जिनके बारे में introduction D sentence में दिया गया है। इसलिए CD एक introductory pair होगा और D के बाद A sentence आयेगा। इसलिए option 'd' [CDAB] सही Answer होगा।

8. (d) इस paragraph में 'c' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें relationship और इसमें आने वाली problems को introduce किया गया है, तथा C sentence के बाद D आयेगा क्योंकि इसमें उन सभी problems को बताया है जो एक relationship में face करनी पड़ती है।

Sentence 'A' और 'B' में यह बात की गई है कि उन सभी problems का बच्चों पर क्या-क्या असर हो सकता है। इसलिए confirm है कि ये paragraph 'CD' से start होगा। इसलिए option [d] CDAB सही उत्तर होगा।

9. (a) Sentence 'A' में Non-verbal communication को introduce किया गया है। इसलिए 'A' sentence, opening sentence होगा।

'Which' एक Relative pronoun है, जिसका Antecedent, 'A means' है और साथ ही sentence C में non-verbal communication को ही आगे describe किया गया है। इसलिए 'C' sentence, A के बाद आयेगा। जैसा कि option (a) में दिया गया है। इसलिए option (a) [ACBD] सही answer होगा।

10. (d) Sentence 'C', opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें Nick का full name दिया गया है। (Nick vujicic)

C sentence के end में from preposition है इसलिए sentence D में दिया गया attending (gerund) इसका object होगा। इसलिए C के बाद D sentence होगा। जो कि option 'd' में दिया गया है। इसलिए option 'd' (CDAB) right answer होगा।

11. (d) इस paragraph में 'B' sentence से starting होगी क्योंकि इसमें leadership को introduce किया गया है।

(क्योंकि option a & c, A, sentence से शुरू हो रहा है इसलिए ये दोनों option, eliminate हो जायेगे)

Sentence A, D के बाद आयेगा क्योंकि sentence A में जो 'These leaders' लिखा हुआ है वो D sentence में लिखे गये Ancient India के leaders के लिए आया है।

इसलिए option 'd' [BCDA] right answer होगा।

12. (c) Sentence 'A' में एक Question पूछा गया है, जिसे हम 'Asked' word से पहचान सकते हैं।

जबकि sentence 'C' में इसका answer किया गया है।

इसलिए AC एक mandatory pair होगा।

Sentence B में एक condition रखी गई है तथा D में उस condition के लिए ready रहने को बोला गया है।

इसलिए BD भी एक mandatory pair होगा।

So- option c, [ACBD] सही answer होगा।

13. (a) Sentence B में "The road" को introduce किया गया है। और इसके लिए "The great fundamental institution of mankind" लिखा गया है।

Sentence D में भी यही बोला गया है कि 'It's great not only because it's fundamental. इसलिए D sentence, B के बाद आयेगा। option (a) में BD को pair use किया गया है। इसलिए option (a) सही answer होगा।

14. (c) 'A' में greater difference की बात की है, 'B' में 'This difference' लिखा है 'C' में 'again see the difference' लिखा है पर तीनों को देख कर पता चलता है कि ये starting sentence नहीं होंगे। 'D' में 'a difference' लिखा है जो कि starting sentence होगा सिर्फ option (c) 'D' से start होता है।

15. (a) दिये हुए options से ये clear है कि paragraph या तो 'A' sentence से start हो सकता है या 'B' से।

Sentence 'B' एक Adverb 'then' से शुरू हो रहा है इसलिए 'B' sentence से start होने वाले options, eliminate हो जायेंगे। इसलिए sentence 'A' से ही opening होगी। **(Reference Point - 14)**

Sentence 'D' में उसने सोचा कि ये sound जरूर किसी musician का होगा लेकिन 'C' में उसे confirm हुआ कि यह एक linnet थी। इसलिए 'D' sentence, 'C' से पहले आयेगा। इसलिए option (a), [ADCB] सही Answer होगा।

16. (c) Sentence 'A' इसका opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें Birsa को introduce किया गया है और time (1895) भी mention किया गया है।

(Reference Point - 19)

केवल option (c) ही 'A' sentence से शुरु हो रहा है। इसलिए यही इसका सही answer होगा। [ADCB]

17. (a) इस paragraph में 'C' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें एक serious problem, pollution को introduce किया गया है। 'B' में pollution को ही और भी describe किया है इसलिए 'B', 'C' sentence के बाद आयेगा। 'A' में pollution के causes (कारण) बताए गए हैं जैसे कि – Pollutants, और 'D' में कुछ pollutants को mention किया है। इसलिए sentences का क्रम CBAD होगा और option 'a' सही answer होगा।

18. (a) Sentence 'A' से यह paragraph शुरू होगा क्योंकि इसमें ताजमहल की history को introduce किया है।

Sentence 'C' में Arjumand Banu Begum को introduce किया है तथा 'B' sentence में उसी कों describe किया गया है। इसलिए CB एक mandatory pair होगा। केवल option (a) में ही CB, pair लिया गया है। इसलिए option (a) सही answer होगा।

19. (b) इस paragraph में 'C' opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें इस fact को introduce किया गया है कि बच्चों को कहानियाँ सुनना पसन्द होता है।

'D' sentence में आया हुआ "whole story" word उस story के लिए आया है, जिसको 'A' sentence में introduce किया गया है। इसलिए 'D' sentence 'A' के बाद आयेगा जो कि option (b) में दिया गया है। इसलिए option (b) सही answer होगा (CADB)

20. (b) इस paragraph में 'B' sentence, opening sentence होगा। क्योंकि इसमें covid-19 को introduce किया गया है।

(जैसा कि सिर्फ option b में है)

Sentence 'C' सबसे ज्यादा affected area के बारे में बता रहा है और sentence 'D' में यह लिखा गया है कि कैसे education sector इससे प्रभावित हुआ है तथा sentence 'A' में यह कहते हुए end किया गया है कि बाकी और professions भी इससे प्रभावित हुए हैं।

जैसा कि सिर्फ option (b) में दिया गया है। इसलिए option (b) सही answer होगा। [BCDA]

21. (b) इस paragraph में 'C' opening sentence होगा क्योंकि– इसमें smartphones और उसके importance को introduce किया गया है।

(इसलिए option (c) और (d) eliminate हो जायेंगे)

Sentence 'A' & 'B' social media के benefits के बारे में बता रहे है। और sentence 'B' furthermore से start हो रहा है इससे ये clear है कि 'B', 'A' के बाद आयेगा। इसलिए option (b) correct answer होगा।

22. (c) इस paragraph में sentence 'D' opening sentence होगा क्योंकि यह many theories को introduce कर रहा है। और बाकी के option इसे ही describe कर रहे हैं।

Sentence 'C', 'D' के बाद आयेगा क्योंकि इसमें Nicholas Copernicus को introduce किया है जो कि ऐसी theory देने वाले पहले person थे और sentence 'B' उन्ही की Theory को describe कर रहा है। इसलिए option (c) सही answer होगा। [DCBA]

23. (d) Sentence 'A' & 'B' moreover और However जैसी adverbs से शुरू हो रहे है जो कि एक sentence को दूसरे से जोड़ने के काम आता है इसलिए 'A' & 'B' opening sentence नहीं हो सकते। **(Reference Point - 14)**

D sentence में 'they' pronoun को use किया गया है जो कि C sentence में आये " myths" के लिए use हुआ है। इसलिए paragraph 'C' sentence से start होगा। इसलिए option (4) [CDAB] सही answer होगा।

24. (d) Sentence 'A' 'C' 'D' तीनों क्रमशः further, which और "give them" से start हो रहे हैं।

Further किसी sentence को add करने के लिए use करते है।

Which एक relative pronoun है, जो अपने पहले एक antecedent लेता है।

Them एक pronoun है जो कि people को refer करता है।

इसलिए them से पहले people को mention करना होगा।

इसलिए केवल 'B' से ही start हो सकता है जो कि Noise pollution को introduce करता है। इसलिए option (d) सही answer होगा।

25. (d) इस paragraph में 'c' opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें online education को introduce किया गया है। और बाकी sentences इसे describe कर रहे है।

Sentence 'B' सबसे end में आयेगा क्योंकि यह therefore से start हो रहा है। **(Reference Point - 20)**

एक ही option (d) ऐसा है जो 'C' से start हो रहा है और 'B' पर end. इसलिए option (d) (CDAB) सही answer होगा।

26. (c) Options में कोई भी 'B' से start नहीं हो रहा है इसलिए 'B' opening sentence नहीं होगा।

'D' sentence 'this' से start हो रहा है, इसलिए हमें पहले यह बताना होगा कि this किसके लिए use हुआ है। तो 'D' भी opening sentence नहीं हो सकता।

Sentence 'C' में these fuels लिखा हुआ है तो पहले यह mention करना होगा कि कौन से fuel की बात की जा रही है। इसलिए 'C' से भी opening नहीं होगी।

(Reference Point - 4)

इसलिए केवल 'A' sentence से opening हो सकती है जो सिर्फ option (c) में दिया गया है। इसलिए option (c) सही Answer होगा।

27. (a) इस paragraph में 'C' opening sentence होगा। क्योंकि इसमें Noise pollution को introduce किया गया है।

Sentence 'A', 'B' के बाद आयेगा क्योंकि equipment word सबसे पहले 'B' sentence में use किया है और उसी के लिए 'A' में such equipment को लिखा गया है।

(Reference Point - 4)

इसलिए 'BA' एक mandatory pair होगा। केवल option (a) ऐसा है जो 'C' से शुरू है और 'BA' एक pair है। इसलिए option (a) सही answer होगा।

28. (a) Sentence 'A' opening sentence होगा क्योंकि यह Holi को introduce कर रहा है।

Sentence 'C' में first day लिखा हुआ है और 'B' में the next day लिखा हुआ है। इसलिए CB एक mandatory pair होगा। केवल option (a) में 'A' से starting और 'CB' pair दिये हुये हैं। इसलिए option (a) सही answer होगा।

29. (c) 'C' sentence से इस paragraph की starting होगी क्योंकि इसमें watt को introduce किया गया है।

इसके अलावा सभी sentence में Watt के लिए pronoun को use किया गया है। केवल option (c) ही ऐसा है जिसमें 'C' से शुरू हो रहा है। इसलिए यही सही answer होगा।

30. (c) इस paragraph में 'B' opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें the city of rome, Fulvius और उसके बेटे Titus को introduce किया गया है।

Sentence 'C', 'A' और 'D' से पहले आयेगा क्योंकि 'C' में Gisippus को introduce किया गया है और जबकि 'A' व 'D' में उन दोनों को साथ mention किया गया है। केवल option (c) [BCAD] ही ऐसा है जो 'B' से शुरू है और 'C', 'A' व 'D' से पहले आया है। इसलिए option (c) सही Answer होगा।

31. (d) Sentence 'B' इसमें opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें Mrs. Hima Raman को introduce किया गया है।

इसके अलावा सभी sentence में इनके लिए pronoun (She) को use किया है। केवल option (d) [BDAC] ही ऐसा है जो 'B' से start है। इसलिए option (d) सही Answer होगा।।

32. (d) Sentence 'A', इस paragraph का opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें Tess को introduce किया गया है, और बाकी सभी में pronoun को use किया गया है।

'D' सबसे end में लिखा जायेगा क्योंकि यह sentence, story को conclude (निष्कर्ष) कर रहा है।

(Reference Point - 20)

केवल option (d) ऐसा है जो 'A' से शुरू है और 'D' पर end. इसलिए option (d) सही Answer होगा।

33. (b) इसमें 'B' opening sentence होगा क्योंकि यह Anne को introduce कर रहा है।

'C' sentence सबसे end में लिखा जायेगा क्योंकि ये इस story को conclude कर रहा है।

(Reference Poin - 20)

और 'C' में "these experiences" लिखा गया है। इसका मतलब है कि बाकी सभी sentence में इन experiences को discuss किया गया है। केवल option (b) ही 'B' से start और 'C' पर end हो रहा है। इसलिए option (b) सही Answer होगा।

34. (c) इसमें 'C' opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें mosquitos को introduce किया गया है। इसके अलावा सभी sentences में इनके बारे में information दी गई है। केवल option (c) [CBAD] ही 'C' से start हो रहा है। इसलिए सही answer option (c) होगा।

35. (d) यहाँ sentence 'B' opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें "photos upload करने का popular होना" इस fact को introduce किया गया है।

Sentence 'A' में यह बताया गया है कि लोग किस तरीके की Photos, upload करते हैं।

(Reference Point - 20)

इसलिए 'A' sentence 'B' के बाद आयेगा।

Sentence 'D', therefore से start हो रहा है जिससे यह स्पष्ट है कि ये sentence सबसे आखिरी में आयेगा। इसलिए option (d) [BACD] सही Answer होगा।

36. (c) इसमें sentence 'B', opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें Time और weather को introduce किया गया है।

Sentence 'A', 'C' के बाद आयेगा क्योंकि 'A' में दी गई verb-jumped off का subject. 'C' sentence में दिया गया है।

'D' sentence में घर की location को बताया गया है, इसलिए यह 'A' के बाद आयेगा। इसलिए option (c) [BCAD] सही Answer होगा।

37. (c) इस paragraph में 'B' opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें India और इसके education system को introduce किया गया है।

'A' sentence, thus adverb से शुरू हो रहा है। इसलिए यह एक परिणाम या निष्कर्ष को दिखा रहा है। इसलिए 'A' एक closing sentence होगा।

(Reference Poin - 20)

इसलिए option (c) [BDCA] सही Answer होगा।

38. (a) इस paragraph में 'B' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें US के द्वारा की गई announcement को describe किया गया है। 'D' उसी Announcement को आगे बताता है। अत: BD एक pair होगा। इसलिए option (a) [BDAC] सही Answer होगा।

39. (b) इस paragraph में 'D' opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें एक अच्छी Book की परिभाषा को introduce किया गया है। Sentence 'B' और 'C'; Book और computer के बीच तुलना दिखा रहे है। Sentence 'C', "on the other hand" phrase से शुरू हो रहा है इसलिए BC एक pair होगा। Option (b) [DBCA] सही Answer होगा।

40. (b) इस Paragraph में 'A' opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें PB shally को introduce किया गया है। और 'D' में उनके जन्म के बारे में बताया गया है जो कि life का सबसे पहला event होता है। इसलिए 'AD' एक pair होगा। इसलिए option (b) सही Answer होगा।

41. (b) इसमें 'C' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि यह "food blogging" को introduce कर रहा है, क्योंकि केवल option (b) ही 'C' से शुरू हो रहा है। इसलिए option (b) सही Answer होगा। इसके अलावा यह भी कह सकते हैं कि 'A' में food blogs को describe किया गया है। इसलिए 'CA' एक pair बनेगा।



SSC CGL Mains 2020

Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

1. A. My father is the only breadwinner in the family.
B. My mother happily lends a helping hand in his hard work.
C. I belong to a family where it is difficult to make both ends meet.
D. He earns a rather meagre amount, working as a mason.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) CBDA (b) ABCD
(c) ACBD (d) CADB

2. A. I felt embarrassed as if I was somehow responsible for the fire in our home.
B. In my case, it was no different.
C. It always happens that bad news travels quickly.
D. Everyone in high school was aware of my plight.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) CBDA (b) CDAB
(c) ADBC (d) ABCD

3. A. His role also includes the smooth flow of goods from farms and factories to the consumer.
B. As the final link between the producer and the consumer, he plays a key role in the economy.
C. It is he who promotes or impedes the sale of products.
D. The retailer determines the final cost of a product.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) BACD (b) CABD
(c) ABCD (d) DCBA

4. A. There are others who claim that they have never been so well connected.
B. However, such social networking sites help us to keep in touch with old friends or make new ones.
C. Whether or not Facebook friendships are lasting is debatable.
D. Some people believe that real friendships are collapsing in modern times.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) DACB (b) DBCA
(c) CBAD (d) CDBA

5. A. Some of these attachments can be quite cumbersome to use.
B. Appliances like food processors come with a load of attachments.
C. But, finding the right blade and fixing it in the right slot can be quite a job.
D. For each different vegetable, you need to fix a different blade.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) BADC (b) DCAB
(c) BDAC (d) DACB

6. A. The promotion of congenial relationship at all levels of the staff leads to prosperity of the organisation.
B. Better skills increase the working capacity of employees by promoting better work habits.
C. This includes multiplication of knowledge and development of their skills.
D. Efficient management aims at qualitative improvement of its employees.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) DCBA (b) DBAC
(c) DCAB (d) DABC

7. A. "How do you manage to complete so much work?" he asked the student.
B. Looking at the huge pile of books on a student's desk, a man said, "What a burden, my son! I pity you."
C. "I focus on only one lesson at a time," the student further added.
D. "I don't think of all the work I have to do," answered the student.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) BDAC (b) BADC
(c) ACDB (d) ACBD

8. A. In fact he began his career as a peon in a small firm.
B. Before he joined us as the accounts officer, he was a junior clerk.
C. He learnt typing, accounting and even graduated.
D. But he gradually improved his qualifications.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) BADC (b) CBAD
(c) BCDA (d) CDAB

9. A. Now, I was shining from top to toe and felt proud of my form.
B. Finally, I was ready to leave the factory for my new home.
C. Then the painter set about rubbing me vigorously and polishing me.
D. A busy carpenter at last gave finishing touches to me.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) DCAB (b) DACB
(c) ADBC (d) ACDB

10. A. Expert designers standardise basic designs, leaving scope for the satisfaction of individual taste.
B. However, uniformity does not imply lack of taste.
C. Mechanical production of goods leads to uniformity of design.
D. In fact, popular taste has improved because standardised goods of better design are now accessible.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) CDAB (b) ACDB
(c) ADBC (d) CBDA

11. A. The first is far more real than the second.
B. But, a person who enjoys long distance popularity succeeds in creating a favourable notion of himself among unknown people.
C. An intimately popular person is liked by those who know him.
D. There are two kinds of popularity - intimate and long distance popularity.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) CABD (b) DACB
(c) CBDA (d) DCAB

12. A. Arrogance inflames prejudice and hatred, but humble speech soothes.
B. Humility is the quality of being courteously respectful of others.
C. It is the opposite of arrogance, aggressiveness and vanity.
D. Thus, a humble demeanour is what is required to live in peace.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) BCAD (b) DACB
(c) ACBD (d) CADB

13. A. Suddenly, a motor bike came towards me from the opposite direction.
B. The consequence of my daredevilry was a sprained ankle and a bruised arm.
C. I was enjoying my hands-free ride at top speed.
D. I tried to swerve out of the way but lost control and fell.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) CBDA (b) BADC
(c) BCDA (d) CADB

14. A. There are several factors that contribute to wisdom.
B. Doing this has become more difficult than before owing to the complexity of the specialised knowledge required.
C. This is the capacity to take account of all important factors in a problem and to attach to each its due weight.
D. Of these, I should put first a sense of proportion.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) CBAD (b) ADCB
(c) ACBD (d) CDBA

15. A. And that something in her lifted her to the world number one position in tennis in 2005.
B. But all this happened in almost no time.
C. It took Maria just four years as a professional to reach the pinnacle.
D. There is something disarming about Maria Sharapova.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) ABCD (b) CBAD
(c) BCDA (d) DABC

16. A. He stamped them mechanically and returned them to us.
B. They had information that large sums of money were being smuggled out of the country.
C. No sooner had he left than the custom officers entered.
D. An official entered our train compartment and asked for passports.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) CBDA (b) DACB
(c) DCBA (d) ACBD

17. A. Most of these superpowers are not rich in natural resources and have faced political turmoil.
B. Human capital ultimately makes the difference, both, in an enterprise and a nation.
C. The new economic superpowers of today amply testify this thesis.
D. Yet, they have achieved economic affluence in a relatively short period.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) BCAD (b) ACDB
(c) ADBC (d) BCDA

18. A. She hugged my mom and almost screamed when she saw me.
B. It was a long ride before we finally reached.
C. A plump, over excited woman greeted us at the door.
D. Apparently, she had seen me as a baby and behaved as if she didn't expect me to grow up!

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) BCAD (b) ADBC
(c) DACB (d) CABD

19. A. The sand is so hot that you cannot walk over it in the day time.
B. Here, there is nothing but sand and rock.
C. A great part of Arabia is a desert.
D. However, there are springs of water but these are few and far apart.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) CBAD (b) BDCA
(c) CABD (d) ACDB

20. A. This usually results from a conviction on the part of the worker that the boss is genuinely interested in his growth and development.
B. More attention should be paid to make this contact constructive and productive.
C. The most vital spot in management is the contact between the workers and the boss.
D. Constructive conditions prevail when mutual confidence and respect exists between the supervisor and the supervised.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) DABC (b) CBDA
(c) CADB (d) DBCA

21. A. Because their bodies were so well protected from decay in the permafrost, their genetic material remained intact.
B. Using their genetic material scientists at Harvard University are researching ways to bring the mammoth back to life.
C. The last mammoths lived as recently as 4,000 years ago.
D. Their well-preserved bodies can be found frozen in the tundra of Siberia.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) ADBC (b) CDAB
(c) CADB (d) ABDC

22. A. Paper, pencil, whiteboard, textbook are the tools you need if you want to go to school.
B. But recently, you can add another one to the list: an iPad.
C. But today, it is also being used to make learning fun.
D. The tablet is useful for searching the internet and watching videos.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) ADBC (b) ABDC
(c) CDAB (d) CADB

23. A. Robert waited for his brother to leave.
B. He climbed in and then just sat there thinking.
C. His thoughts were totally focused on his brother.
D. Then he quickly made his way to his truck.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) CADB (b) ABDC
(c) CDAB (d) ADBC

24. A. They were mysterious visitors who brought gifts to the babe in the manger.
B. The Magi were wise men.
C. Being wise, their gifts were no doubt wise ones.
D. It was from there that the tradition of giving Christmas gifts began.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) DCAB (b) BACD
(c) BDCA (d) CBDA

25. A. The team is also collecting data on snow depth, weather and wind speed.
B. Chinese scientists are likely to be the only people to summit the world's tallest mountain this year as both, China and Nepal cancelled spring climbing season.
C. A team of scientists from China has scaled Mount Everest as a part of a project to re-measure its height.
D. China's network of satellites is being used in the survey to determine the mountain's current height and natural resources.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) CDAB (b) ADBC
(c) CADB (d) ABDC

26. A. He swore that the eight thousand roubles that he had were his own money.
B. He had not seen the merchant after they had had tea together.
C. Aksenov swore that he had not killed the merchant.
D. But his voice was broken and he trembled with fear as though he were guilty.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) CBAD (b) ADBC
(c) ABDC (d) CADB

27. A. He knew that the man had come there with a specific purpose.
B. He had to sleep to be well rested for the next day's work.
C. Puller slumped back on his bed.
D. But his thoughts dwelled on a suspicious man whom he had seen.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) CBDA (b) BCDA
(c) CDAB (d) BDAC

28. A. If infected people do not get help, it can kill them.
B. Corona is a disease which causes cough and breathing problems.
C. Last Wednesday, five people were infected in my town.
D. By Friday, the number increased to 139.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) ABCD (b) CDAB
(c) BCAD (d) BACD

29. A. Cheetahs typically reach 67-94 cm at the shoulder, and the head-and-body length is between 1.1 and 1.5 m.
B. Adults typically weight between 20 and 65 kg.
C. The cheetah is a large cat native to Africa and central Iran.
D. It is the fastest land animal, capable of running at 80 to 128 km per hour.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) CDAB (b) CADB
(c) ABDC (d) ADBC

30. A. Three walls have posters with prayers printed in large letters.
B. It is very sparsely furnished.
C. The fourth has a chart with a family tree of the organisation.
D. I await Mother Teresa in her office.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) BADC (b) DBAC
(c) BDCA (d) DCBA

31. A. Between the fifth and eighth of May, the tiny hatchlings began to come out from the sand.
B. In late March, the turtles settled on the Gahirmatha beach to lay eggs in the sand.
C. And now they are making their journey towards the sea.
D. Thousands of baby Olive Ridley turtles have hatched on a beach in eastern India.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) DBAC (b) DACB
(c) BDCA (d) CBDA

32. A. These thunderstorms were a huge relief after the heat wave conditions the region had experienced.
B. The Weather Department forecasts more storms in the coming days.
C. Thunderstorms and strong winds were reported in Northern India.
D. The Weather Department has also said monsoon is likely to hit South India soon.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) DCAB (b) CABD
(c) CADB (d) BACD

33. A. Some scientists think that the volcano could erupt in five minutes or five months.
B. They just don't know.
C. On 28thSeptember, steam appeared above Mount Agung, a volcano in Bali, Indonesia.
D. Scientists fear that an eruption could happen soon.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) CDAB (b) ADBC
(c) ABDC (d) CADB

34. A. More than 134,000 people have been evacuated to safe areas.
B. They are now far away from the volcano.
C. The volcano is expected to erupt within two days.
D. Mount Agung is a volcano on the popular tourist island of Bali in Indonesia.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) DCAB (b) BDCA
(c) CBDA (d) BACD

35. A. I went over with other curious sightseers to look at it.
B. One evening a meteor fell near our suburban house.
C. Only one end of its roughly cylindrical shape was visible.
D. In size it had a diameter of about thirty yards.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) DCAB (b) CBDA
(c) BDCA (d) BACD

36. A. All I could hear was frogs croaking-and the rain.
B. But there was no sign of her, or any other passengers, or the plane.
C. I tried to look for my mother.
D. I found myself lying under a section of three seats turned upside down after the crash.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) DCAB (b) DCBA
(c) CBDA (d) BACD

37. A. There was the image of his wife when he parted from her to go to the fair.
B. He saw her as if she were present; he heard her speak and laugh.
C. He felt terribly unhappy, and all sort of images rose in his mind.
D. All that night Aksenov lay awake.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) BDCA (b) CBDA
(c) DCAB (d) BACD

38. A. It was designed by Eugenio Cendoya and Enric Catà in 1929.
B. The Palau National is a building on the hill of Montjuïc in Barcelona.
C. Since 1934 it has been home to the Art Museum of Catalonia.
D. It was declared a National Museum in 1990.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) CBDA (b) DCAB
(c) BACD (d) BDCA

39. A. However, there is no evidence that this train or any such trains ever existed and searches have been fruitless.
B. The group is building it in a former wood processing factory and so far, the group has built an armoured wagon, which is over 12 metres long.
C. Legend has it that in 1945, the Nazis filled a train with up to 300 tons of gold, jewels and masterpieces and then drove it into secret tunnels in Germany.
D. A group of Polish enthusiasts decided to build a full-size replica of this legendary train.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) CADB (b) ABDC
(c) ADBC (d) CBAD

40. A. The boy, who was passionate about nature, knew that he had to walk away slowly not to alarm the animal.
B. Twelve-year-old Alessandro was wandering among the bushes looking for pine cones, when he appeared to be followed by a bear.
C. Alessandro's mother panicked when she saw the bear; however, the boy told her to be silent.
D. When he had safely entered his house, the bear stopped following him and disappeared.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) CBDA (b) DCAB
(c) BACD (d) BDCA

41. A. Arrogance inflames prejudice and hatred, but humble speech soothes.
B. Humility is the quality of being courteously respectful of others.
C. It is the opposite of arrogance, aggressiveness and vanity.
D. Thus, a humble demeanour is what is required to live in peace.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022)

(a) BCAD (b) DACB
(c) ACBD (d) CADB

Answer Key

1. (d)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (a)	**6.** (a)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (a)
9. (a)	**10.** (d)	**11.** (b)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (d)	**16.** (b)
17. (a)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (b)	**21.** (b)	**22.** (b)	**23.** (d)	**24.** (b)
25. (c)	**26.** (a)	**27.** (a)	**28.** (d)	**29.** (a)	**30.** (b)	**31.** (a)	**32.** (b)
33. (a)	**34.** (a)	**35.** (d)	**36.** (b)	**37.** (c)	**38.** (c)	**39.** (a)	**40.** (c)
41. (a)							

EXPLANATION

1. (d) इस paragraph में 'C', opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें 'a family' को introduce किया गया है।

'A' sentence में "my father" लिखा हुआ है और 'D' sentence में 'He' pronoun उन्हीं के लिए आया है।

इसलिए 'AD' एक mandatory pair होगा। केवल option (d) ही ऐसा है, जो 'C' से शुरू हो रहा है तथा जिसमें 'AD' एक pair है। इसलिए option (d) सही answer होगा।

2. (a) इस paragraph में C एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें Bad News से related fact को बताया गया है।

Sentence 'B', 'A' और 'D' से पहले आयेगा क्योंकि यह बता रहा है कि story किस बारे में है, और sentence 'A' और 'D' आगे story को describe कर रहें है। इसलिए 'CB' एक starting pair होगा और केवल option (a) में ही ऐसा दिया गया है (CBDA) इसलिए option 'a' सही Answer होगा।

3. (d) इस Paragraph में 'D' sentence, opening होगा क्योंकि इसमें "retailer" को introduce किया है। इसके अलावा सभी sentences में retailer के लिए his, pronoun को use किया गया है। केवल option (d) ही ऐसा है, जो D, sentence से शुरू हो रहा है, इसलिए option (d) (DCBA) सही Answer होगा।

4. (a) 'D' sentence में some दिया गया है और 'A' sentence में other दिया गया है। इसलिए 'DA' एक mandatory pair होगा जो कि option (a) में दिया गया है।

(Reference Point - 9)

इसलिए option (a) (DACB) सही Answer होगा।

5. (a) इस paragraph में 'B' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें appliances को introduce किया गया है।

Sentence 'B' के तुरन्त बाद 'A' आयेगा क्योंकि इसमें Some appliances की बात की गई है इसलिए 'BA' एक mandatory pair होगा।

केवल option (a) ही ऐसा है [BADC] जिसमें 'B' से शुरू है और BA एक pair है। इसलिए option (a) ही सही Answer होगा।

6. (a) इस paragraph में 'D' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें Efficient management और Qualitative improvement को introduce किया है।

'D' के बाद में 'C' आयेगा क्योंकि इसमें यह बताया गया हैं कि इनमें कौन से Qualitative improvements को शामिल किया गया है।

'B' में Better work habits को promote करने की general sense में बात की गई है। जबकि 'A' sentence में specifically, congenial relationship dks promote करने की बात की गई है। इसलिए 'A' sentence, 'B' के बाद आयेगा। ऐसा सिर्फ option (a) में दिया गया है [DCBA] इसलिए option (a) इसका सही Answer होगा।

7. (b) 'B' sentence से paragraph की शुरुआत होगी क्योंकि इसमें 'A' man और 'A' student को introduce किया गया है।

Sentence 'A' और 'B' दोनों में Question पूछा गया है। जबकि 'D' और 'C' दोनों में Answer किया गया है।

Sentence 'C' में 'further' word लिखा हुआ है, जिसमें ये clear है कि, – C sentence, 'D' के बाद आयेगा अत: DC एक mandatory pair होगा। केवल option (b) ही 'B' से शुरू भी है और उसमें DC एक pair भी है।

(Reference Point - 10)

इसलिए option (b) (BADC) सही Answer होगा।

8. (a) Sentence 'A' और 'B' में बताया गया है कि जब उसने हमें join किया उससे पहले वो क्या था। लेकिन 'A' sentence, In fact से शुरू हो रहा है इसलिए ये opening sentence नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए BA एक opening pair होगा।

'D' sentence में बताया गया है कि उसने improve किया और 'C' में यह बताया है कि उसने किस प्रकार के improvement किये। इसलिए DC भी एक pair बनेगा। इसलिए option (a) [BADC] सही Answer होगा।

9. (a) इस paragraph में 'B' closing sentence होगा क्योंकि यह sentence finally से शुरू हो रहा है जो कि ending को दिखाता है। कोई भी चीज केवल तब shine करती है, जब पहले उसको Rub और Polish किया गया हो। इसलिए 'C' sentence, 'A' से पहले आयेगा केवल option (a) में 'C' को 'A' से पहले लिखा गया है।

(Reference Point - 20)

इसलिए option (DCAB) सही Answer होगा।

10. (d) इसमें 'C' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें "uniformity of design" को introduce किया गया है।

'B' sentence, 'C' के बाद आयेगा और 'D' & 'A' से पहले आयेगा क्योंकि यह uniformity of design और taste को connect कर रहा है। सिर्फ option (d) में CB pair दिया गया है इसलिए option (d) [CBDA] ही सही Answer होगा।

11. (d) 'D' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें intimate और long distance popularity को introduce किया गया है।

'D' के तुरन्त बाद 'A' sentence आयेगा क्योंकि इसमें उन्हीं popularity को describe किया गया है। इस passage में intimate popularity को long distance से पहले लिखा हुआ है।

'C' sentence में intimate popularity को describe किया गया है जबकि 'B' में long distance popularity को describe किया गया है। इसलिए 'C', 'B' sentence से पहले आना चाहिए। इसलिए option (b) [DACB] सही Answer होगा।

12. (a) इसमें 'B' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें Humility को introduce किया गया है तथा describe किया गया है।

'D', closing sentence होगा क्योंकि यह "Thus" से start हो रहा है। **(Reference Point - 20)**

केवल option (a) [BACD] इसका सही Answer होगा।

13. (d) इसमें 'C' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें यह बताया गया है कि accident से पहले मैं क्या कर रहा था।

तथा 'B' एक closing sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें consequences (परिणाम) की बात की गई है।

(Reference Point - 20)

केवल option 'd' ही 'C' से शुरू और B पर end हो रहा है। इसलिए option 'd' सही Answer होगा।

14. (b) इसमें 'A' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें उन factors को introduce किया है, जो wisdom में अपना योगदान देते हैं।

'D' sentence, 'A' से connect होगा क्योंकि इसमें उन factors में से एक की बात की गई है। इसलिए AD एक opening pair होगा जो कि सिर्फ option (b) (ADCB) में है।

इसके अलावा, 'D' में जिन sense of proportion की बात की गई है, 'C' sentence में उसको describe किया गया है। इसलिए DC भी एक pair होगा। इसलिए option (b) [ADCB] सही Answer होगा।

15. (d) इसमें 'D' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें "Maria Sharapova" को introduce किया गया है। जो कि सिर्फ option (d) है। [DABC]

इसके अलावा 'A' sentence में something की बात की गई है, जिसको पहले 'D' sentence में mention किया गया है। इसलिए DA एक pair होगा। इसलिए सही answer option (d) हो।

16. (b) यहाँ 'D' sentence, opening होगा क्योंकि इसमें 'An official' को introduce किया गया है।

'A' sentence में लिखा है कि किसी चीज को stamp किया गया है और 'D' में passports के लिए पूछा गया है। अत: ये तो clear है कि passports को ही stamp किया है। इसलिए 'DA' एक mandatory opening pair होगा। इसलिए option (b) [DACB] सही Answer होगा।

17. (a) Sentence 'C' में 'This thesis' लिखा हुआ है और 'B' sentence में उस Thesis को mention किया गया है।

इसलिए BC एक pair होगा।

'C' sentence में "New economic super powers" को introduce किया गया है और 'A' में these super powers लिखा हुआ है इसलिए A, C के बाद आयेगा। इसलिए option (a) [BCAD] सही answer होगा।

18. (a) Sentence 'C', 'A' और 'D' से पहले आयेगा क्योंकि C में Noun दिया है जबकि 'A' और 'D' में pronoun का use किया है।

सबसे पहले हम कहीं पर पहुँचेंगे, उसके बाद ही कोई हमें greet करेगा। इसलिए BC एक opening pair होगा और option (a) इसका सही answer होगा।

19. (a) इसमें 'C' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें 'Arabia' और इसके 'desert' को introduce किया है।

'B' में लिखा 'here' desert को refer कर रहा है। इसलिए CB एक opening pair होगा सिर्फ option (a) [CBAD] CB से start हो रहा है। इसलिए option (a) इसका सही Answer होगा।

20. (b) इसमें 'C' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें management में most important spot को introduce किया है।

'B' में This contact लिखा है जो कि workers और boss के बीच के contact को बता रहा है। इसलिए CB pair होगा। Option (b) [CBDA] सही Answer होगा।

21. (b) इस paragraph में 'C' एक introductory sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें "The last mammoths" को introduce किया है।

'D' sentence, 'A & B' से पहले आयेगा क्योंकि 'D' में ये बताया गया है कि उनकी body कहाँ पर मिल सकती है। तथा 'A' और 'B' में उन्ही की body के बारे में और अधिक बताया गया है। इसलिए CD एक opening pair होगा। जो कि सिर्फ option (b) में दिया गया है, इसलिए option (b) सही answer होगा।

22. (b) यहाँ पर 'A' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें paper, pencil, white board, text book इन सभी को introduce किया गया है। यह एक list है और 'B' sentence में इस list में एक और चीज add करने की बात की है। इसलिए AB एक opening pair होगा जो कि सिर्फ option (b) में है। इसलिए option (b) इसका सही answer होगा।

23. (d) इस paragraph में 'A' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि Noun सिर्फ 'A' में दिया गया है।

सबसे पहले उसे Truck तक पहुँचना होगा उसके बाद ही वो climb कर सकता है इसलिए 'D', 'B' से पहले आयेगा।

'B' में बोला गया है कि वो सोच रहा है, और 'C' में यह बताया है कि वो क्या सोच रहा है। इसलिए 'B', 'C' से पहले आयेगा। इसलिए option (d) [ADBC] सही answer होगा।

24. (b) यहाँ 'B' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें "The Magi" को introduce किया गया है।

'A' में उनके द्वारा gift लाना बताया गया है तथा 'C' और 'D' में उन gifts को describe किया है।

'A', 'C' और 'D' sentences से पहले आयेगा तथा 'BA' एक opening pair होगा। इसलिए option (b) [BACD] सही answer होगा।

25. (c) यहाँ पर 'C' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें scientists की team को introduce किया गया है, और यह बताया है कि इस team ने Mount Everest की height को re-measure किया है।

'A' में team के दूसरे work के बारे में बताया है। इसलिए 'CA' opening pair होगा। इसलिए option (c) [CADB] सही answer होगा।

26. (a) इसमें 'C' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें Aksenov को introduce किया गया है। Sentence 'B & A' में story को ही describe किया गया है।

जबकि 'D' एक closing sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें यह कहते हुए बात को end किया गया है कि वह guilty नहीं था लेकिन फिर भी डर से काँप रहा था। इसलिए option 'a' ही ऐसा है जो 'C' से शुरू हो रहा है और 'D' पर close हो रहा है। इसलिए option (a) सही answer होगा।

27. (a) इस paragraph में 'C' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें Puller को introduce किया गया है। 'D' sentence, but से शुरू हो रहा है जो contrast को दिखाता है। और इसका contrasting fact 'B' में दिया गया है।

B – had to sleep

D – couldn't sleep but was thinking

अर्थात् sentence 'B' में सोने की बात की जा रही है। जबकि sentence 'D' में ना सो सकने की बात की जा रही है। जोकि contrast (विरोधाभास) है। इसलिए sentence 'B' के बाद 'D' आएग।

DA एक pair होगा क्योंकि 'D' में man के लिए indefinite article को use किया है तथा 'A' में उसी man के लिए definite article 'the' use किया गया है। इसलिए option (a) [CBDA] सही answer होगा।

28. (d) 'B' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें corona disease को introduce किया गया है। 'B' के बाद 'A' sentence आना चाहिए क्योंकि यह इस disease को ही describe कर रहा है।

'C' और 'D' में infected people की संख्या के बारे में बताया गया है।

[C → D Wednesday → Friday]

(Reference Point - 8)

इसलिए 'C', 'D' से पहले आयेगा और option (d_ [BACD] इसका सही answer होगा।

29. (a) 'C' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें "The cheetah" को introduce किया गया है।

'C' के बाद 'D' sentence आना चाहिए क्योंकि इसमें Cheetah के लिए "it", pronoun को use किया है।

(Reference Point - 01)

सिर्फ option (a) ही CD से start हो रहा है इसलिए option (a) [CDAB] सही Answer होगा।

30. (b) यहाँ 'D' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें Mother Teresa के office को introduce किया गया है।

'A' में तीन walls की बात की है तथा 'C' में "The fourth wall' की बात की गई है। इसलिए AC एक pair होगा। Option (b) [DBAC] सही answer होगा।

31. (a) इसमें 'D' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें "baby olive Ridley turtles" को introduce किया गया है।

B → March

A → May **(Reference Point - 8)**

इसलिए B, 'A' से पहले आयेगा। Option (a) [DBAC] इसका सही Answer होगा।

32. (b) इसमें 'C' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें storms और strong winds को introduce किया गया है।

'C' के बाद 'A' sentence आयेगा क्योंकि इसमें storms के लिए demonstrative pronoun, use किया है। (These storms) **(Reference Point - 4)**

'B' और 'D' में weather department के forecast को बताया है। तथा 'D' में adverb also का use है, इसलिए 'D', 'B' के बाद आयेगा। **(Reference Point - 14)**

Option (b) [CABD] सही Answer होगा।

33. (a) इसमें 'C' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें Mount Agung को introduce किया है।

'D' में scientists के fear के बारे में लिखा है तथा 'A' में यह बताया गया है कि scientists क्या सोचते है। इसलिए 'A', 'D' के बाद आयेगा। इसलिए option (a) [CDAB] सही Answer होगा।

34. (a) इसमें 'D' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें Mount Agung को introduce किया गया है।

'D' के बाद 'C' sentence आयेगा क्योंकि इसमें इसके eruption के time को बताया गया है।

AB एक pair होगा क्योंकि 'A' में people लिखा हुआ है तथा 'B' में उनके लिए They का use किया गया है।

(Reference Point - 01)

इसलिए option (a) [DCAB] सही Answer होगा।

35. (d) इसमें 'B' opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें 'A meteor' को introduce किया गया है।

सबसे पहले हमारा किसी चीज तक पहुँचना और उसे देखना जरूरी होता है तभी हम उसके बारे में कुछ बता पाऐंगे। यही sequence 'A' और 'C', 'D' में दिया गया है। इसलिए 'A', sentence 'C' और 'D' से पहले आयेगा। इसलिए option (d) [BACD] सही Answer होगा।

36. (b) 'D' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें यह बताया गया है कि उसने crash के बाद अपने आप को कहाँ पाया।

'B' sentence but से start हो रहा है, मतलब इसके पहले कोई statement आना चाहिए जो कि 'C' में दिया गया है।

C → tried to look for my mother

B → but there was no sign of her

Sentence 'C' और sentence 'B' में contrast दिया है। इसलिए 'C' के बाद 'B' आएगा। इसलिए option (b) [DCBA] सही Answer होगा।

37. (c) इसमें 'D' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें Noun का use किया गया है। (Aksenov)

(Reference Point - 01)

और सभी sentences में इस Noun के लिए pronoun का use किया गया है। सिर्फ option (c) ही 'D' से शुरू हो रहा है इसलिए option (c) [DCAB] सही Answer होगा।

38. (c) इसमें 'B' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें Noun का use किया गया है। तथा इसके अलावा सभी sentences में time का sequence दिया है।

A → 1929

C → 1934

D → 1990 **(Reference Point - 08)**

इसलिए option (c) [BACD] सही Answer होगा।

39. (a) इसमें 'C' एक opening sequence होगा क्योंकि इसमें "A train filled with 300 tons of gold" को introduce किया गया है।

'C' में जिस Train की बात की गई है, 'A' में उसके लिए Demonstrative pronoun का use किया गया है।

(This train) **(Reference Point - 04)**

DB एक pair होगा (definite और indefinite article के कारण) **(Reference Point - 02)**

D → A group

B → The group

इसलिए option (a) [CADB] सही Answer होगा।

40. (c) 'B' एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें Alessandro को introduce किया गया है।

'D', एक closing sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें story को conclude किया गया है। *(Reference Point - 20)*

यह बताते हुए कि वह घर में enter हो गया। सिर्फ option (c) ही 'B' से शुरू और 'D' पर end हो रहा है। इसलिए option (c) [BACD] सही answer होगा।

41. (a) इसमें 'B' sentence एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें Humility को introduce किया गया है।

'C' में humility को arrogance, aggressiveness और vanity से connect किया हुआ है।

'D' एक closing sentence होगा क्योंकि यह 'Thus' से start हो रहा है जो कि generally, ending को दिखाता है।

(Reference Point - 20)

इसलिए option (a) [BCAD] सही Answer होगा।

Space for self Notes:-

04 CHAPTER

EXERCISES

4.2 Expected Questions

Direction : The questions below consist of a set of labelled sentences. Out of the four given options, select the most logical order of the sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

1. P. The storm has killed at least 48 people and is expected to claim more lives after trapping some residents inside their houses.

Q. Two people also died in their homes in the Buffalo suburb when emergency crews could not reach them in time.

R. A resident of the suburb named Jeremy Manahan said that he had been almost 29 hours without electricity.

S. Freezing conditions from a deadly winter storm in the United States will continue as it is dealing with massive snow drifts.

(a) SRPQ (b) PRSQ
(c) SPQR (d) PRQS

2. P. Malaysia is a popular destination for them, especially for women who often travel there for arranged marriages.

Q. Despite knowing the high risks and hazards involved of human traffickers, who have a lucrative business organising regular boat crossings on rickety vessels.

R. Over a million Rohingya Muslims are now living in the Cox's Bazzar camps, where they fled after violence and persecution in Buddhist-majority Myanmar.

S. But they are living in increasingly prison-like conditions in Rohingya with little opportunity for education or livelihood.

(a) QSPR (b) PQSR
(c) PSQR (d) RSPQ

3. P. A spur of the moment decision by academic staff to take down a painting has sparked a debate in the Netherlands over the cancel culture.

Q. The committee is expected to return with its first piece of advice next year.

R. The painting on the wall of a university meeting room had been a topic of discussion for years.

S. A committee will now consider what to do next, also in a broader sense and concerning other artworks and the way they are displayed in universities.

(a) RQSP (b) PRSQ
(c) SRQP (d) QSRP

4. P. He was looking at the Cold War as a primary focus for the book.

Q. Although he was doing that in 2016-17 when the U.S.-China tensions were beginning to escalate.

R. China was still dependent on the U.S. and Taiwanese chip technology back then.

S. Things have changed since then, now China is independent in the chip sector.

(a) SRQP (b) RPQS
(c) QSRP (d) PQRS

5. P. Though the hapless vizier is saved from death when the real murderer shows up at the last minute and confesses.

Q. The vizier fails to work out 'whodunnit', and makes little attempt to crack the case.

R. The body of a mutilated woman turns up in a wooden chest, and the sultan's vizier is charged with solving the crime in three days, or he himself will be executed.

S. This is one of the earliest Arabian night detective stories.

(a) PRQS (b) SRQP
(c) PQRS (d) SPQR

6. P. Now many people think that governments should increase the rate and close the loophole that encourages companies to invest in more gas and oil.

Q. The company is planning to spend double-amount on oil and gas projects than on renewable investments, which is the main reason behind the accusation.

R. BP has been accused of prioritising fossil fuels over green energy.

S. In case governments don't do so, gas and oil will lead to more extreme heat and devastating forest fires, floods, and storms.

(a) QPRS (b) SQRP
(c) RQPS (d) QSRP

7. P. The regional governor of the province said that fighters in part of the city controlled by Russian command were forced to retreat to Rubizhne.
Q. Ukrainian forces now appear to have edged closer to recapturing the key Russian-controlled city of Kreminna in Luhansk province.
R. The governor also added that fighting still continues in the east and south of the province amid no sign of imminent peace talks.
S. However, in the east and south parts of the province, things can get a lot worse if there are no peace talks.
(a) RPSQ (b) QPRS
(c) QRPS (d) RPQS

8. P. The masses however somehow are still looking for a hopeful future.
Q. Rather it gave him much more to worry about than to gloat over.
R. His country is now in turmoil, and he has suffered a lot of damage in the eyes of the masses.
S. Politically, 2022 was supposed to be a year of glory for the Chinese president.
(a) QRPS (b) PQSR
(c) SQRP (d) RSPQ

9. P. Her first story is an amusing tale, which she heard from her father.
Q. All of the Sultan's previous brides have been beheaded the morning after their wedding.
R. Scheherazade's plan to stay alive is to keep the Sultan amused with stories, always leaving him wanting more.
S. Scheherazade is married to the Sultan.
(a) QPRS (b) SPQR
(c) QPSR (d) SQRP

10. P. The merchant lived in a country with his wife and family and devoted himself to farming.
Q. Now, Allah had given him the power to understand the speech of all kinds of animals and birds.
R. There was once a merchant who was rich in cattle and camels.
S. Although this great gift came with a condition: he must not tell any human being what he heard the animals say or he would surely die on the spot.
(a) RSPQ (b) PSQR
(c) PQRS (d) RPQS

11. P. Faint hopes still exist that the Taliban may relax its ban on all women working for the non-governmental aid agencies in Afghanistan.
Q. It might happen because the UN Security Council condemned the ban in a rare show of unanimity.
R. Some of them are looking at a plan that could allow women to continue working in a way that satisfies the conservative-minded leadership in Afghanistan.
S. Not all Taliban ministries support the ban on women working for NGOs.
(a) RSQP (b) PRQS
(c) PQSR (d) RSPQ

12. P. The move, which came after widespread protests against the restrictions, means Covid is spreading largely unchecked and likely infecting millions of people a day.
Q. People in China are now facing a lot of trouble.
R. In an abrupt change of policy, China began dismantling the world's strictest Covid regime of lockdowns and extensive testing.
S. They have nowhere to go as hospitals in the country are overwhelmed.
(a) QPSR (b) RPQS
(c) PSRQ (d) SPQR

13. P. One exceedingly hot and dusty day carrying a load on his head, he staggered past the entrance of a wealthy merchant's house.
Q. There once lived a man named Sindbad the Hammál in the city of Baghdad.
R. Sindbad made his living by lugging around heavy objects on his head.
S. The sight of a bench by the gates was so tempting, that he could not resist setting down his load, and sitting down for a while.
(a) QPRS (b) SPRQ
(c) QRPS (d) SRQP

14. P. Typhoons and tropical storms in the country have now become a major problem.
Q. They are typically triggered by more severe typhoons and tropical storms.
R. The rain-induced floods and landslides are unlike previous disasters in the country.
S. Rescue teams across nine provinces in the Philippines raced to try to locate missing people due to rains, floods and landslides.
(a) RPQS (b) PQRS
(c) QRSP (d) SRQP

15. P. Mr. Bidenov could not be revived and died in the same hotel.
Q. Mr. Pavel's death came two days after another member of the travel party, Vladimir Bidenov, was found unconscious after an apparent heart attack.
R. Indian police are investigating the sudden deaths at a luxury hotel of a wealthy Russian politician and his travelling companion.
S. The name of the politician was Pavel who reportedly criticised the Ukraine war.
(a) QSRP (b) PQSR
(c) RSQP (d) SPQR

16. P. In India, one of the most linguistically diverse countries in the world, language has long been a contentious issue.
Q. Tensions are now rising in the country due to Prime Minister Narendra Modi's push to make Hindi the country's dominant language.
R. Modi's speeches are given exclusively in Hindi and over 70% of the cabinet papers are now prepared in Hindi.
S. Not only to the cabinet, there are significant efforts to impose mandatory Hindi in schools across the country.
(a) QSPR (b) PQRS
(c) SPRQ (d) RPQS

17. P. After that Segre was arrested by Mussolini's fascist police and deported to Auschwitz from Milan's central train station.
Q. Serge was separated from her father, who was killed the next day.
R. Segre was expelled from school in 1938 after Benito Mussolini enacted anti-Jewish racial laws.
S. Serge's mother, on the other hand, also died when she was a baby, and 25 of the 776 Italian children sent to the concentration camp survived.
(a) PSRQ (b) SRQP
(c) RPQS (d) PQRS

18. P. Quite contrary to what's been said or promised, some of the Serbs are still afraid of being prosecuted.
Q. The removal agreement started taking place after Serbian President Aleksandar Vucic met Serbs from northern Kosovo in the Serbian town of Raska.
R. Mr. Aleksandar also added that the US and the European Union have guaranteed that none of the Serbs who set up barricades will be prosecuted.
S. Kosovo Serbs who have been blocking roads in northern Kosovo for 19 days have agreed to start removing barricades.
(a) PQSR (b) QPRS
(c) SQRP (d) RQSP

19. P. These activities are listed alongside offenses such as gambling or disruptive events such as fire hazard in technical documents available on Hikvision's website.
Q. Chinese police can set up alarms for various protest activities using a software platform provided by Hikvision.
R. Hikvision is a major Chinese camera and surveillance manufacturer.
S. Descriptions of protest activities listed among the alarms include gathering crowds to disrupt order in public places, unlawful assembly, procession, demonstration and threats to petition.
(a) RQSP (b) PSQR
(c) RSPQ (d) PRSQ

20. P. The chief dispute is about three parts of lands, which includes Belagavi, Karwar and Nipani in North Karnataka.
Q. Maharashtra claims that parts of Belagavi, where Marathi is the dominant language, should remain in Maharashtra.
R. Both the states are hardening their stance on the border matter.
S. The border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka is intensifying.
(a) RQSP (b) PRQS
(c) SPQR (d) RQPS

21. P. A state government official has said about the company that it does not sell the cough syrup 'Doc-1 Max' in India.
Q. India is in touch with the Uzbak authorities and has sought details of their investigation.
R. The investigation is about the death of 18 children after allegedly consuming cough syrup made by an Indian firm.
S. The company's only export has been to Uzbekistan.
(a) SRPQ (b) QRPS
(c) PQSR (d) SRQP

22. P. The investigator also said that the NIA, going by convention, was likely to share the results of the raids with the Enforcement Directorate.
Q. Moreover the PFI operatives might have clandestinely channelled funds collected in the name of orphanages, which is against the basic tenet.
R. A state police investigator pointed out that charity was the basic tenet of most religions.
S. He somehow concluded that nothing is believable about it.
(a) QSPR (b) SRPQ
(c) RQPS (d) QSRP

23. P. The X-ray formation of an extremely hot structure was above the black hole called a corona.

Q. In the very fifth-closest example, a dramatic rise in high-energy X-ray light around the black hole was seen once the star was completely ruptured by the black hole's gravity.

R. The incident was the fifth-closest example of a black hole destroying a star.

S. Telescopes operated by NASA recently observed a massive black hole devouring a star.

(a) RSPQ (b) PQRS
(c) PQSR (d) SRQP

24. P. There's so much happening in the world that we are all once again facing a nebulous situation on several fronts.

Q. Both the Russia-Ukraine war, which is showing little sign of ending and the fear of the next wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, is making the road ahead foggy.

R. If we still have to cut out the noise and focus on a few things that would matter, what would those be?

S. We focus on the following topics the Indian economy should watch out for in 2023 - Inflation, rupee and oil price, China, Big tech and regulation, Artificial Intelligence.

(a) QSRP (b) RPSQ
(c) PQRS (d) RPQS

25. P. Another man missed a chance at a new heart.

Q. Moreover, a woman died after getting trapped in her car.

R. One man never came home from a grocery run.

S. The human toll from the winter blast is still advancing to mount.

(a) RPQS (b) QPRS
(c) PQRS (d) QPSR

26. P. She has been spending her days in solitary confinement since then.

Q. Aung was forcibly removed as the country's state counsellor at the start of the military coup.

R. A military-controlled court in Myanmar has sentenced ousted leader Aung San Suu Kyi to an additional seven years of prison time.

S. She was found guilty this time on five charges of corruption pertaining to the misuse of state funds for the purchase and lease of a helicopter.

(a) SPQR (b) RSQP
(c) PSQR (d) SPRQ

27 P. The man is facing criminal charges after he dumped water on an unhoused woman.

Q. A worker at a convenience store in Louisiana's capital has lost his job.

R. The woman was outside the shop during the Christmas weekend's freezing weather.

S. Police arrested the man after the complaint.

(a) SRPQ (b) PQSR
(c) QPRS (d) RSPQ

28. P. If it was not for the remarkable results of the immunotherapy trial run by the Christie NHS foundation trust in Manchester.

Q. Glynn was diagnosed with intra-hepatic bile duct cancer a day before his 49th birthday.

R. A man given a year to live after being diagnosed with an aggressive form of cancer is now disease-free thanks to a UK trial of a personalised drug regime.

S. Robert Glynn, who is a welder from Worsley in Greater Manchester, said that he wouldn't be here.

(a) QRPS (b) PQSR
(c) SRPQ (d) RSPQ

29. P. They all would be detained for 24 hours.

Q. Controversial online influencer and self-described misogynist Andrew Tate has been detained in Romania.

R. Tate was arrested alongside his brother and two other suspects.

S. Romanian authorities have confirmed that he has been detained on the charges of human trafficking, rape and forming an organised crime group.

(a) SPQR (b) QSRP
(c) SPRQ (d) QPSR

30. P. The proposed testing of wastewater by the US would provide a better solution to tracking the virus and slowing its entry into the US.

Q. Their comments came as UK-based health data firm Airfinity said about 9,000 people in China were probably dying each day from Covid.

R. The US is considering sampling wastewater taken from international aircraft to track any emerging new Covid-19 variants as infections surge in China.

S. The US and a number of other countries have said that travellers from China will require mandatory negative Covid tests.

(a) SPQR (b) QPSR
(c) RPSQ (d) RQPS

31. P. But the circumstances of Ajamian's death are still opaque.
Q. An actor, a radiologist, a poultry business employee, a karate champion, an engineer - these are five men sentenced to death in Iran for alleged crimes.
R. All are due to be executed in connection with the killing of an agent from the country's feared paramilitary forces.
S. The court says that the agent was stripped naked and murdered.
(a) RSQP (b) QRSP
(c) SRPQ (d) RSPQ

32. P. The decision could cause domestic and regional turmoil and alienate the country's closest allies.
Q. Benjamin Netanyahu was sworn into the office, taking the helm of the most right-wing and religiously conservative government in Israel's history.
R. Mr. Netanyahu took the oath of the office moments after Parliament passed a vote of confidence in his government.
S. Netanyahu's new government has pledged to prioritise the settlement expansion in the occupied West Bank.
(a) SRQP (b) PSRQ
(c) RPQS (d) QRSP

33. P. The widespread attack was the latest in a series of Russian strikes on power and water supplies.
Q. Water and power problems have increased the Ukrainian population's suffering.
R. People in Ukraine are now suffering from winter as they lack power, electricity and generators.
S. Russia dispatched explosive drones to selected regions overnight in Ukraine.
(a) SPQR (b) PSRQ
(c) RPQS (d) QPRS

34. P. A Ukrainian military spokesman acknowledged in response to the video that the missile was a Ukrainian stray.
Q. The military commissar of Belarus, Oleg Konovalov, played down the incident in a video posted on social media.
R. Belarus protested to Ukraine's ambassador after saying that it had knocked down a Ukrainian S-300 air defence missile in a field.
S. He could not deny it because the S-300 is a Soviet-era air defence system used by both Russia and Ukraine.
(a) QSRP (b) RQPS
(c) PQRS (d) SPQR

35. P. Some scientists even argued that it depicted meteorological phenomena as occurring over days, instead of decades or centuries.
Q. It was dismissed as profoundly silly and a ludicrous popcorn thriller informed by lousy science.
R. As a result super storms would flash-freeze the northern hemisphere and a new ice age would abruptly descend.
S. The film The Day After Tomorrow was based on the idea that the main north Atlantic Ocean current could slow down and then reverse.
(a) SPRQ (b) PRQS
(c) SRQP (d) PQRS

36. P. In 2017, she moved to northern Brazil, which is the centre of deforestation, forest fires and social devastation.
Q. She has covered Amazon as a journalist for almost 25 years.
R. She moved there because I no longer wanted to be just a special correspondent to the Amazon, so I could describe what was happening to the largest tropical forest on the planet from the inside.
S. It started in 1998, with a trip along the Trans-Amazonian Highway.
(a) RPSQ (b) PSRQ
(c) QSPR (d) SRPQ

37. P. Then I went into survival mode: hot-water bottle, tea, porridge.
Q. There was ice on the inside of my windows over the weekend.
R. The fractal patterns looked like a painting of a lost world and for a moment, I just stood and stared at their beauty.
S. I clambered back into bed and flicked the electric blanket to max.
(a) SPRQ (b) PRSQ
(c) QRPS (d) PRQS

38. P. Georges Bataille hid it in the archives of the French national library.
Q. In 1940, as the Nazis were closing in on Paris, Walter Benjamin, who was the German Jewish literary critic and avid collector, knew he had to flee the city.
R. More than 80 years after Benjamin described the unending storm of the early 20th century.
S. Before leaving, he entrusted one of his most treasured possessions to his friend Georges Bataille.
(a) RSQP (b) QPSR
(c) RSPQ (d) QSPR

39. P. No one knows the secret I have here and I am ashamed to share.
Q. I have lived alone in a small rented house for more than six years and I am in my 60s.
R. My secret says to me that I have no idea how I'll survive this winter.
S. I live in an affluent village now where Agas, wood burners and underfloor heating abound.
(a) RQPS (b) SRQP
(c) PQRS (d) QSPR

40. P. I suppose in some ways it will be completely finished soon.
Q. The pictures on my iPhone photo roll for the past two years are mainly of my granddaughters and, more recently, of my newborn grandson.
R. There are also a few pictures from the workshop at the bottom of my garden of the doll's house that I have been building for Lizzie.
S. I started working on it during lockdown and hope to finish it.
(a) SPQR (b) QPSR
(c) QRSP (d) SQPR

41. P. China has now become more aggressive toward its claims under President Xi Jinping.
Q. Taiwan would receive Volcano anti-tank munition-laying systems, cargo trucks, ammunition, and logistics support packages under the deal.
R. The sale is done as a matter of China that claims that democratically run Taiwan is a part of its territory and it will be taken one day.
S. The U.S. state department approved the $180 million sale of vehicle-launched anti-tank systems to Taiwan.
(a) PRQS (b) SQRP
(c) RQSP (d) QPRS

42. P. One of them traveled as far as northern Seoul that caused security jitters among many people, for which the military offered a rare public apology.
Q. South Korean warplanes and helicopters failed to bring down any of the five North Korean drones spotted south of the border.
R. South Korea staged large-scale military drills to simulate shooting down drones as a step to bolster its readiness against North Korean provocations.
S. They flew back home or vanished from South Korean radars.
(a) QPSR (b) RQSP
(c) SQPR (d) PQSR

43. P. They had been sitting there for a few minutes when he noticed a gentleman at a neighbouring table staring obstinately at one of the ladies of the party.
Q. One fine evening, he went to the theatre with two ladies, whose husbands were also there.
R. Society called him Handsome Signoles but his name was Viscount Gontran-Joseph de Signoles.
S. She seemed embarrassed and ill at ease, and bent her head.
(a) QSPR (b) PQSR
(c) RQPS (d) SRPQ

44. P. A short rope was dragging from his neck.
Q. A child was standing on a street-corner.
R. After a time, a little dark-brown dog came trotting with an intent air down the sidewalk.
S. He stopped opposite the child, and the two regarded each other.
(a) QSPR (b) QPSR
(c) RSPQ (d) QRPS

45. P. Those dying innocent didn't even know what their fault was.
Q. Whole France was being painted from a madness that lasted until the time of the commonwealth.
R. The very fact of bearing arms and handling guns with a system of excited people who hitherto had only handled scales and measures in their hands.
S. They even executed a few innocent people to prove that they knew how to kill.
(a) RPQS (b) PRQS
(c) QRSP (d) SRQP

46. P. During the whole of a dull, dark, and soundless day in the autumn of the year.
Q. The feeling was unrelieved by any of that half-pleasurable view, with which the mind usually receives even the sternest natural images of the desolate or terrible.
R. I know, not how it was, but, with the first glimpse of the building, a sense of insufferable gloom pervaded my spirit.
S. I had been passing alone, on horseback, through a singularly dreary tract of the country; and at length found a melancholy House of Usher.
(a) PSRQ (b) SQPR
(c) PQRS (d) SQRP

47. P. As the woman is taking it home, the treasure keeps changing which perplexes her over time.
Q. Delighted with her luck, the lady decides to keep it.
R. A woman finds a pot of treasure on the road while she is returning from work.
S. Nevertheless her enthusiasm refuses to fade away and she keeps heading to her home with the pot.
(a) QSRP (b) SQPR
(c) PQSR (d) RQPS

48. P. When he wakes up, he finds himself at a party and makes a friend.
Q. Timmie Willie is a country mouse who is accidentally taken to a city in a vegetable basket.
R. When his friend visits him, something similar happens, he also doesn't like the experience of the village, and goes back to the city.
S. When he is unable to bear the city life, he returns to his home but invites his friend to the village.
(a) QPRS (b) QRSP
(c) QPSR (d) SPQR

49. P. No one used to get down at the station and nothing happened there.
Q. While taking the train, he always had to pass through a small station called Deoli.
R. Ruskin Bond used to spend his summer at his grandmother's house in Dehradun.
S. Until one day he sees a girl selling fruit and he is unable to forget her for a long time.
(a) QSPR (b) QRSP
(c) RQPS (d) RSPQ

50. P. They continue their work without any human or natural assistance.
Q. The earth has been destroyed by war and no one lives on it anymore.
R. It shows how technology has replaced nature in our lives and how it can both destroy us and carry on without humanity itself.
S. The robots and the machines continue to function and serve human beings who have long ago died.
(a) SRQP (b) RPQS
(c) QSPR (d) PQRS

51. P. He also talks about the things that go unsaid; how people at the office know about the deep secrets of our home lives, but do not talk about them.
Q. Modern workplaces often feel like theatres where we pretend to work rather than get actual work done.
R. My colleague also feels it and he tries to expose this reality that nobody ever admits to.
S. However he over-explains everything from the view out the office window to the intimate details of everyone's life-from the overweight loner to the secret serial killer.
(a) SPQR (b) PSRQ
(c) QRPS (d) SPRQ

52. P. Jack loves them and spends hours with his mom but as soon as he grows up, he stops talking to her since she is unable to speak in English.
Q. When his mother tries to talk to him through her creations, he kills them and collects them in a box.
R. After a tragic loss, he finally gets to know her story through a hidden message that he should have read a long time ago.
S. Jack's mother can make paper animals come to life.
(a) QPRS (b) PRQS
(c) SPQR (d) RQPS

53. P. Just before the wedding, Thanappa receives a tragic letter about Ramanujam's brother.
Q. Thanappa learns about a failed marriage and helps Ramanujam's daughter get engaged to a suitable match.
R. Thanappa decides not to deliver the letter.
S. Thanappa is the village mailman who is good friends with Ramanujam and his family.
(a) QRPS (b) SPQR
(c) SQPR (d) QRSP

54. P. Finally, he realises the real power of nature; and how delicate or easily broken human life actually is.
Q. Throughout his journey, he ignores the advice other people give him and takes his life for granted.
R. He only has his dog with him for company.
S. A man travels to a freezing, isolated place called Yukon.
(a) QRSP (b) SPQR
(c) QPSR (d) SRQP

55. P. Sly is a chimpanzee who is much smarter than the other chimpanzees.
Q. Seeing this, the teacher punishes him and takes away his clay.
R. But one day when the school kids bully him, he loses his temper and acts out in anger.
S. He loves to play with clay on a potter's wheel all day and likes to keep to himself.
(a) PQSR (b) PQRS
(c) PSRQ (d) QRSP

56. P. There's an interesting twist to this story, and the ending will get you thinking.
Q. The starting point is about a remote cabin in the wilderness in Cincinnati.
R. The Boarded Window is a horror story about a man who has to deal with his wife's death.
S. The ending might even be a bit disturbing to some extent for some people.
(a) RSQP (b) RQPS
(c) PSQR (d) SPQR

57. P. The story exposes the whole system of corruption that led to a massive explosion taking innocent lives and poisoning multiple generations.
Q. The closure of the story is that it is no secret that governments lie to their own people, but sometimes these lies can cost lives.
R. This is a story about that event through the eyes of a father and his sons, who were unfortunate enough to be close to the disaster area.
S. The Chernobyl nuclear disaster was one of the most deadly accidents in the twentieth century.
(a) RQPS (b) PQRS
(c) QPRS (d) SRPQ

58. P. They somehow conclude that they never thought about the ways their wishes could destroy people and their lives.
Q. A man brings a magical monkey's paw from India, which grants three wishes to three people.
R. They regret when their wishes come true because either someone dies or something worse happens.
S. When a group of white families buys it from him, they realise that sometimes you do not want your wishes to come true.
(a) SPRQ (b) QRSP
(c) QSRP (d) SQPR

59. P. They hope that this child will help them save their relationship.
Q. One day they find a human child and decide to adopt him.
R. Titania and Oberon are the rulers of fairies who have been dealing with problems in their marriage.
S. However, the child develops a deadly disease and the fairies have no idea what to do since they have never known illness or death.
(a) QSPR (b) RQPS
(c) RPSQ (d) QSPR

60. P. After an hour, the doorbell rings and her husband is standing there alive and well. When she sees him, she has a heart attack and dies.
Q. She goes to her room and locks herself in, however, while thinking about the future, she is excited by the idea of freedom that could come after her husband's death.
R. When her husband dies, the people who come to give her this news try to do so gently, when she is finally informed, she bursts into tears.
S. Mrs. Mallard has heart troubles that could kill her.
(a) RPQS (b) RPSQ
(c) SQPR (d) SRQP

61. P. At the Prince's request, a swallow bird sitting on the statue begins to take off pieces of the statue and give them away to the poor.
Q. When he was alive and living in his palace, he had no idea how much suffering was happening outside his home.
R. Now as a statue that stands high above the city, he can finally see the many injustices happening to the people.
S. In the middle of a city is a very fancy, decorated statue of a prince, and it is known as the Happy Prince.
(a) SRPQ (b) SQRP
(c) RPSQ (d) RQPS

62. P. From the corner of the restaurant, a strange man watched them.
Q. Instead, his cold eyes looked only at the young couple.
R. He sat very still at his table and he held a menu but he wasn't reading it.
S. David and Emma looked at each other across the table; David looked at Emma's beautiful smile.
(a) PSRQ (b) SQRP
(c) SRQP (d) SPRQ

63. P. Dr Tomas Strayer was looking around the control room at his team of scientists and engineers.
Q. All of a sudden, everyone else in the building was outside, frightened and confused.
R. They started calling their families because they were afraid, while some of them came to Dr Thomas and said that all the stars are gone; there are no stars in the sky.
S. He was excited and frightened but he tried to seem calm while looking around the room.
(a) QSRP (b) PSQR
(c) QSPR (d) RSQP

64. P. After thinking about it all, an idea came to his mind, which he wanted to share with someone, so he called his friend Spencer, who was an inspector.

Q. It wasn't enough money to pay for a short holiday on the cold and rainy east coast of England where he lived.

R. Frank felt angry as he thought about the money he would get when he retired.

S. Sergeant Frank Spike sat behind his desk and looked out of the window.

(a) PQRS (b) SPQR
(c) PQSR (d) SRQP

65. P. Kate stopped paying attention to them and started reading the information that the medical research company had sent.

Q. She guessed that none of them had jobs either or they wouldn't be earning money by testing medicine.

R. Kate looked around the room at the other people: ten men and ten women all around the same age.

S. She didn't know any of the other people in the group.

(a) PQSR (b) RSQP
(c) PSQR (d) QSPR

66. P. Joanna Paresi was the last one left - the last living person in a family who had been market traders for hundreds of years.

Q. Though some fruits fell into a small valley, Joanna's family were the only people who knew about the valley.

R. At the top of the mountains, the stone fruits grew and the fruits fell down the mountains in autumn.

S. Joanna was born in a village at the bottom of high mountains, and she had lived there all her life.

(a) SPQR (b) SQPR
(c) PSRQ (d) PQSR

67. P. It was a conversation dominated by the older boy who seemed to consider himself the far wiser of the two.

Q. Two teens and an old man had taken shelter under a sidewalk bus-stop shelter located on a narrow suburban street in order to avoid the pelting rain.

R. The two teens were engaged in the usual bantering conversation typical of their generation, girls, parties, sports school, friends.

S. The old man had been able to remain aloof as they bantered about many subjects, when suddenly the conversation shifted to religion.

(a) PSRQ (b) SRQP
(c) QRPS (d) RPQS

68. P. It happened to a Roman General Varus in the German Teutoburg Forest.

Q. However, when trust is placed in those who don't deserve it, we might very well be in the very serious danger of bodily harm and even death.

R. The General was suddenly attacked by Germanic tribes that had set an ambush for him.

S. Trust is a beautiful thing if it is expressed towards those who genuinely deserve our trust.

(a) SQPR (b) RQPS
(c) RSPQ (d) SRQP

69. P. The words they had just heard, had stunned them into mobility.

Q. There they stood, two of the smartest people who ever lived in the world, who shared five Nobel Prizes between them.

R. Next to them stood the Billionaire Boy who funded the entire project.

S. He was as mute and still as they were, probably statues could move more than those three did.

(a) RPSQ (b) QRSP
(c) RPQS (d) QSPR

70. P. I burned it without knowing that a man was in the house and now I'm paying for my crime.

Q. I only burned places where there were no people except for the last one.

R. I burned down fifty buildings and houses because I was an arsonist.

S. When I saw buildings and houses, it was something I couldn't resist.

(a) RPQS (b) RPSQ
(c) SPQR (d) SRQP

71. P. India and Saudi Arabia are now in talks to sign a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty.

Q. The Ministry of External Affairs, the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Law Ministry were also present along with the MHA.

R. The Indian delegation was led by officials from the MHA.

S. Officials in Saudi Arabia and India have now initiated discussions to sign the treaty.

(a) RPQS (b) PSRQ
(c) SQPR (d) QSPR

72. P. Where a curfew had already precluded large parties.
Q. Countries around the world welcomed an uncertain new year amid economic woes.
R. It was an altogether different story in Kyiv and other major Ukrainian cities.
S. Although a series of air raid alerts and reported explosions from Russian attacks disturbed the celebration parties.
(a) RSQP (b) SRQP
(c) PQRS (d) QRPS

73. P. The news of the brief arrests of the players came as the release was announced by the Iranian dissident journalist Keyvan Samimi.
Q. He was jailed last year for plotting against national security.
R. Where men and women allegedly mingled and alcohol was served in violation of an Islamic ban.
S. Iranian police briefly detained several top-tier football players in a raid at a New Year's Eve party in Tehran.
(a) SQPR (b) PRQS
(c) SRPQ (d) PQRS

74. P. The company has already cut its staff and become more disciplined with its annual content budget.
Q. Because the cost of living crisis takes its toll and the streaming giant's new cheaper, ad-supported service takes time to win over users.
R. Netflix is expected to suffer a second year of falling subscriber numbers in the UK in 2023.
S. Moreover it will see its UK user base drop from 14.2 million to 13.7 million in 2023.
(a) RQPS (b) SPQR
(c) PQSR (d) QSPR

75. P. Anita Pointer, one of the Grammy award-winning Pointer Sisters whose string of hits included Automatic and I'm So Excited, has died aged 74.
Q. Their song Neutron Dance became even better known when it was used in the film Beverly Hills Cop to the opening and spectacularly crash-filled chase sequence.
R. They performed as a duo in the late 1960s.
S. The Pointer Sisters group was initially of two sisters, June and Bonnie.
(a) PSRQ (b) RSPQ
(c) QRPS (d) QRSP

76. P. She didn't die when her car was struck but her son didn't survive, moreover, she couldn't even attend her son's funeral because she was hospitalised.
Q. An intoxicated man hit a woman's car when he decided to drive.
R. He drove while intoxicated and two people paid for his horrible sin.
S. That drunk driver learned that drinking and driving is a stupid thing to do.
(a) SRPQ (b) QPRS
(c) SPRQ (d) SPQR

77. P. The person who I accidentally shot was only eighteen years old and I killed her.
Q. The guilt I felt was too much to bear and I resigned, I'm no longer a police officer.
R. When I fired my gun at a criminal, I accidentally shot an innocent bystander.
S. I shed tears every single day because I feel remorse, moreover, my wife can't take it anymore, and she's getting a divorce.
(a) SQPR (b) QPRS
(c) RPQS (d) PQRS

78. P. We started crying because that man stole every present we had in our house.
Q. Last Christmas Eve, I met a man who was homeless, he was all alone.
R. I made a serious mistake when I decided to let him stay in my home.
S. My family and I woke up on Christmas morning and we were all sad.
(a) SRPQ (b) SRQP
(c) PSRQ (d) QRSP

79. P. However the extremist group later claimed the attack in a statement carried by its Amaq news agency.
Q. The attack took place in the afternoon when armed militants opened fire on police in Ismailia and at least 12 people were wounded in the attack.
R. The dead included three police officers and a still unidentified person.
S. The Islamic State group claimed responsibility for a militant attack on a police checkpoint in Egypt's Suez Canal.
(a) QPSR (b) SQRP
(c) PRQS (d) RPSQ

80. P. A long line of people, during the move, queued at the emergency department of Wuhan's Tongji Hospital.
Q. Thousands of Chinese took to the streets to mark the New Year.
R. The bold move, amid the Covid, came as authorities and state media reassured the public that the Covid outbreak across the country was under control.
S. It's a major facility for Covid patients, such as 72-year-old resident Huang, who wanted to be identified by her surname only.
(a) RSPQ (b) SPRQ
(c) PQSR (d) QRPS

81. P. There is a constitutional provision that a person, who has become the Prime Minister, should take a vote of confidence within one month of swearing into office.
Q. After he dramatically walked out of the pre-poll alliance led by the Nepali Congress and joined hands with the opposition leader K.P. Sharma Oli.
R. Mr. Dahal was sworn in as the Prime Minister for the third time.
S. Nepal's newly appointed Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal Prachanda has decided to take the vote of confidence in the Parliament.
(a) RPQS (b) QPRS
(c) PQRS (d) SRQP

82. P. The police identified the victim as Shahin Sha Kadher, and said that Kadher, his friends Vinodh and Hemanathan went to the construction site.
Q. The Saidapet police have arrested eight persons, including seven engineers for an indiscriminate attack on a young man that resulted in his death.
R. When they were allegedly stealing iron material lying there, the workers there saw them, and they caught Kadher and Vinodh, while Hemanathan escaped.
S. The duo was indiscriminately attacked by the workers and Hemanathan, who escaped, was caught later.
(a) SRPQ (b) RPSQ
(c) QPRS (d) PQRS

83. P. It will also discuss with the Chief Minister and take a decision.
Q. Mr. Ponkumar told the press persons that the board had written to the Finance Minister for permission.
R. The state government will soon decide on giving financial and material support to welfare board members for Pongal.
S. He said that after the DMK government came to power, 15 lakh workers had registered with the welfare boards.
(a) QPSR (b) RPQS
(c) QPRS (d) RSPQ

84. P. Venkat, who lives in Telangana, is unaware of the conflict that forced his parents to flee Chhattisgarh decades ago.
Q. Although he has visited Chhattisgarh several times, he considers Telangana his home.
R. All he wants is a land ownership title, the right to dig a borewell, and a Scheduled Tribe certificate.
S. Venkat is a member of the Gutti Koya tribal community.
(a) QRSP (b) PQSR
(c) QRPS (d) RQPS

85. P. The video sharing platform has been the biggest beneficiary of India's mobile revolution, growing from 122 million users in 2017 to an estimated 567 million in 2022.
Q. The number of viewers is expected to reach 833 million by 2025.
R. The YouTube platform has said that the video era is here in India, and it is changing the way people access news, obtain knowledge, learn skills, and most importantly, get entertained.
S. It means that the opportunity to monetise content is set to become bigger.
(a) QPRQ (b) SPQR
(c) RPQS (d) QPSR

86. P. The concern is that the actual death toll from Covid-19 may be far higher than authorities are reporting.
Q. A spate of deaths among celebrities and public figures across China has sparked concerns.
R. Jintang was known for his portrayal of Father Kang in the sitcom Kang's Family, which first aired in 2000.
S. Many on Chinese social media have been mourning the death of actor Gong Jintang, who died aged 83 on New Year's Day.
(a) RPSQ (b) QRPS
(c) PRQS (d) QPSR

87. P. Two top US senators have urged president Joe Biden not to sell nuclear-powered submarines to Australia.
Q. The intervention confirms the US is under pressure not to sell its submarines before Australia is able to build its own as part of the Aukus alliance.
R. They warned that it would diminish US national security as the vessels are scarce.
S. It could take decades before Australia gains nuclear submarines.
(a) PRQS (b) QRSP
(c) RSQP (d) QPSR

88. P. It theoretically led to more than a million workers banned from joining unions.
Q. Union leaders fear the extreme measures could have also been considered for other sectors.
R. The messages reveal that the Rishi contemplated banning Border Force (BF) staff from trade union membership.
S. Rishi Sunak considered banning thousands of workers from joining a union, according to leaked government emails.
(a) RPQS (b) SRQP
(c) RPSQ (d) SPRQ

89. P. Nearly 80 years later, hopes of finding the buried loot have been raised after the release of a trove of documents and a map of the treasure.
Q. Researchers believe that the treasure was buried in 1945 when the Allies were on the brink of liberating the eastern Netherlands and German soldiers were fleeing.
R. As the Nazis fled occupied Europe in the final days of the Second World War, four German soldiers buried a hoard of gold coins and jewels in the Dutch countryside.
S. They decided to bury the treasure, because it was just getting a bit too hot under their feet and they were getting scared.
(a) PSQR (b) SPQR
(c) PSRQ (d) RPQS

90. P. The scam had been known in literary circles for several years, with Margaret Atwood, Ian McEwan and Sally Rooney among the novelists reportedly targeted.
Q. An Italian man has admitted to stealing more than 1,000 unpublished manuscripts, including from distinguished authors.
R. The man goes by the name of Filippo Bernardini, who pleaded guilty to one count of wire fraud.
S. It became public last year when Bernardini was arrested by FBI agents at New York's JFK airport.
(a) PRQS (b) QRPS
(c) SQPR (d) PRSQ

91. P. No amount of pumps can remove this water in less than a year, and these areas will be flooded again in the next season of rain.
Q. Large parts of Sindh and Balochistan provinces are still in water.
R. These flooded areas now look like a huge series of permanent lakes, transforming forever the terrain and the lives of people living there.
S. The apocalyptic rains and floods that hit Pakistan have left a swathe of territory the size of Switzerland under water and affected 33 million people.
(a) RPSQ (b) SPRQ
(c) SQRP (d) PRSQ

92. P. The latest killings double the number executed so far in connection with the nationwide protests.
Q. The nationwide protests are still going on across the country.
R. It happened during protests sparked by the death in custody of a young woman.
S. Iran drew international condemnation after it executed two men for killing a paramilitary force member.
(a) QRPS (b) PRQS
(c) RQPS (d) SRPQ

93. P. Twitter has made more cuts to its trust and safety team in charge of international content moderation.
Q. The move adds to long-standing concerns that new owner Elon Musk is dismantling the company's regulation of hateful content and misinformation.
R. The latest round of cuts has affected a dozen people at Twitter's Dublin and Singapore offices.
S. Among them are Analuisa Dominguez, Twitter's senior director of revenue policy, and Nur Azhar Bin Ayob.
(a) SRQP (b) QSRP
(c) PQRS (d) RQSP

94. P. A water safety expert named Amy Peden said that now is a really high-risk period.
Q. At least two Australians and a New Zealander have drowned while trying to save a family member.
R. Experts say that it is an alarming number, compared with the normal annual tally of about six, and the causes of such incidents are tragically familiar.
S. Peden says that it is relatively common that the person attempting the rescue drowns while the person who initially got caught in the water survives.
(a) PQSR (b) SPRQ
(c) QRPS (d) SQPR

95. P. The treatments are often carried out by the same staff who would eventually treat patients if they stayed on the NHS waiting list.
Q. The premium treatments are being offered through private patient units owned and operated by NHS trusts.
R. NHS trusts with record waiting lists are promoting quick and easy private healthcare services at their own hospitals.
S. They are offering patients the chance to jump year-long queues.
(a) QSPR (b) PSQR
(c) RSQP (d) SQPR

96. P. PFAS are a class of about 12,000 compounds typically used to make products that resist water, stains and heat.
Q. Investors from some of the world's largest firms are pressuring chemical companies to end the production of toxic PFAS.
R. Investors say that PFAS represent an enormous and growing threat to manufacturers' bottom lines.

S. They are called forever chemicals because they do not naturally break down, and are linked to cancer, kidney disease, liver problems, immune disorders and birth defects.

(a) RSQP (b) QRPS
(c) RSPQ (d) QSPR

97. P. In Florida, nearly 1 million people, or about one in 17 adult residents, were displaced in a state that was ravaged by Hurricanes Ian and Nicole in the fall.

Q. Some states were affected more than others.

R. In another state called Louisiana, more than 409,000 people, or almost one in eight residents, were displaced.

S. More than 1.3% of the adult population in the US was displaced by natural disasters.

(a) SQPR (b) QRPS
(c) SRPQ (d) QRSP

98. P. The protest was led by left-wing and Arab members of the Israeli parliament called the Knesset.

Q. They contend that the proposed plans by the new Cabinet will hinder the judicial system and widen societal gaps.

R. Thousands of Israelis took to the streets to protest against the plans of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's new government.

S. The protesters gathered in the central city of Tel Aviv after the most right-wing and religiously conservative government was sworn in.

(a) PQSR (b) PQRS
(c) RSQP (d) QPSR

99. P. In 1948, two friends were making a documentary about a physicist in Princeton, New Jersey.

Q. Marilyn Stafford was largely unknown until her 90s, when she had a belated and glorious brush with fame.

R. They invited Stafford to go along with them, and asked if she would take his photograph, that man was Albert Einstein.

S. In one picture, Einstein was looking wonderfully crumpled and curious as he had just asked how many feet per second went through the documentary camera.

(a) SRPQ (b) PSRQ
(c) SRQP (d) QPRS

100. P. Hatemon Nesa, who is a boat survivor, recalled hugging her young daughter tightly as the cramped, broken-down boat drifted aimlessly.

Q. They had set off from the squalid Cox's Bazar refugee camp in Bangladesh to Malaysia because Myanmar's military forced more than 7,00,000 Rohingya to flee over the border.

R. People are dead feared but nobody wants to stay in Myanmar because they think if they travel they might die but if they stay they will definitely die.

S. Nesa's boat was carrying about 200 people and they waved frantically at passing vessels hoping to get some help.

(a) RSQP (b) SRQP
(c) QSRP (d) PSQR

Answer Key

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

EXPLANATION

1. (c) हम देखते हैं कि given options के according paragraph "P" या "S" sentence से ही start हो सकता है। अब हमें देखना है कि sentence किससे start होना चाहिये। "P" में 'The storm' तथा "S" में 'a deadly winter storm' दिया गया है। "Point - 2" के according "S" starting sentence होगा।

- "S" में storm को deadly बताया गया है तथा "P" में storm के deadly होने के effects के बारे में बात की गयी है अत: "SP" एक Pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार "SPQR" correct order है।

2. (d) इस Question को हम option elimination की approach से solve करेंगे।

- "P" में 'for them' को देखते हुये हम कह सकते है कि ये starting sentence नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि Pronoun का use noun के स्थान पर किया जाता है।
- "R" में Rohingya Muslims के living area के बारे में बताया गया है तथा "S" में उस Area की स्थिति बतायी गयी है। अत: R, S से पहले आयेगा। जो कि only option (d) में given है। इस प्रकार "RSPQ" correct order है।

3. (b) इस question के सभी options में starting sentence different है अत: यदि हम केवल starting sentence को find कर लेते हैं तो हम इसका answer easily mark कर सकते हैं। "R" में 'The painting' दिया गया है जबकि "P" में 'a painting' लिखा है अत: sentence "R" से start नहीं होगा। इसी प्रकार "Q" में the 'committee' दिया गया है अत: यह भी starting sentence नहीं बनेगा।

- Sentence "P" में 'Netherlands' में एक बहस के बारे में बताया गया है तथा "S" में बताया गया है कि इसके समाधान हेतु committee क्या विचार करती है। अत: sentence "P" पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार "PRSQ" correct order है।

4. (d) सभी options past tense में हैं कि "S" में Present की बात की गयी है अत: यह sentence last में आयेगा। (According to point-8)

- "Q" में U.S - China के बीच tension का जिक्र किया गया है तथा "S" में still का use करते हुये "Q" की बात को आगे बढ़ाया गया है अत: "QS" एक mandatory pair है। अत: "PQRS" correct order है।

5. (b) "R" में vizier का जिक्र करते हुये 'the sultan's vizier' लिखा गया है जो कि उसके introduction को show कर रहा है। अत: "R" sentence "P" और "Q" से पहले use किया जायेगा। Options को eliminate करते हुये हम पायेगें कि "SRQP" correct order है।

6. (c) "P" में बताया गया है कि लोगों के विचार से Government को क्या करना चाहिये तथा "S" में कहा गया है कि यदि Govt. ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो क्या होगा।

- इस प्रकार "PS" एक mandatory pair है। जो कि मात्र option "C" में given है। अत: "RQPS" correct order है।

7. (b) Given options के according paragraph "Q" या "R" से ही start हो सकता है। "R" में 'also' को देखते हुये हम कह सकते हैं कि यह starting sentence नहीं है। "P" में 'The regional governor' तथा "R" में 'the governor' लिखा है। अत: P, R से पहले आयेगा। Options को देखते हुये "QPRS" correct order है।

8. (c) "Q" तथा "R" में क्रमश: 'him' and 'his' का use किया गया है जो कि "S" में given 'Chinese president' को refer कर रहा है। अत: "S", "Q" and "R" से पहले use किया जायेगा। इस प्रकार "SQRP" correct order है।

9. (d) "R" में stories की बात की गयी है तथा "P" में उसकी 1st story का जिक्र है। अत: R, P से पहले आयेगा, जो कि only option (d) में given है। इस प्रकार "SQRP" correct order बनेगा।

10. (d) "R" में merchant के लिये article 'a' तथा "P" में article 'the' का use किया है अत: sentence "R" पहले आयेगा। "Q" में merchant को Allah द्वारा प्रदान की गयी Power के बारे में बात की गयी है तथा "S" में इसी Power को 'this great gift' कहकर संबोधित किया गया है अत: "QS" एक mandatory pair है। अत: "RPQS" correct order है।

11. (c) "S" में 'Not all Taliban ministries" तथा "R" में 'Some of them' को देखते हुये हम कह सकते हैं कि "SR" एक mandatory pair है। अत: "PQSR" correct answer है।

12. (b) "Q" में बताया गया है कि China के लोग a lot of trouble को face कर रहे हैं तथा "S" में उनकी problems क्या है इसका जिक्र किया गया है। अत: "QS" एक Pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार "RPQS" correct order है।

13. (c) "Q" में Sindbad का introduction दिया गया है तथा "R" में उसके लिये extra information दी हुयी है। अत: "QR" एक mandatory pair है तथा Paragraph "Q" से start होगा। अत: "QRPS" correct order है।

14. (d) "S" में Philippines के बारे में बात की गयी हैं तथा "P" and "R" में इसी के लिये 'the country' word का use किया गया है। अत: "S", "P" and "R" से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार "SRQP" correct order है।

15. (c) "R" में 'a wealthy Russian politician' का जिक्र किया गया है तथा "S" में उसका नाम बताया गया है अत: "RS" एक mandatory pair है। इस प्रकार "RSQP" correct order है।

16. (b) "P" में issue की बात की गयी है तथा Q में इसकी rising के बारे में बताया गया है अत: P, Q से पहले आयेगा।

- "Q" में "Prime Minister Narendra Modi's" तथा "R" में "Modi's" को देखते हुये हम कह सकते हैं कि "Q", "R" से पहले आयेगा। Options को eliminate करते हुये हम पाते हैं कि "PQRS" correct order है।

17. (c) 'After that' को देखते हुये हम कह सकते हैं कि "P" starting point नहीं है।

- "S" में 'also' दिया गया है अत: यह भी starting point नहीं है। इस प्रकार options को eliminate करने पर हम पाते है कि "RPQS" correct order है।

18. (c) "S" एक introductory sentence है अत: paragraph "S" से start होगा जो कि only option "C" में given है। अत: "SQRP" correct order है।

19. (a) Options के according Paragraph "P" or "R" से ही start हो सकता है। अब हमें ज्ञात करना है कि Starting point क्या होना चाहिये।

- 'These activities' को देखते हुये ज्ञात होता है कि "P" starting point नहीं है। (According to point-4)
- "S" में 'the alarms' तथा "Q" में 'alarms' दिया है अत: Q, S से पहले आयेगा। (According to point - 2)
- अत: "RQSP" correct order है।

20. (c) हम जानते हैं कि sentence "R" से start नहीं होगा क्योंकि 'Both the states' के पहले हमें states का नाम mention करना होता। "S" में बताया गया है कि Border dispute किन states के बीच में है तथा "P" में dispute का विषय बताया गया है अत: S, P से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार "SPQR" correct order है।

21. (b) "Q" में investigation का जिक्र किया गया है तथा "R" में investigation के बारे में बताया गया है Investigation के result को देखते हुये government ने जो action लिया उसका वर्णन "P" में किया गया है। इस प्रकार "QRP" एक sequence है। अत: "QRPS" correct order है।

22. (c) "R" में दिया गया है कि investigator ने क्या point out किया तथा "S" में conclusion की बात की गयी है।

- अत: R, S से पहले आयेगा, जो कि only option (c) में given है। इस प्रकार "RQPS" correct order बनेगा।

23. (d) "S" में 'a massive black hole' तथा "Q" में 'the black hole' दिया है अत: S, Q से पहले आयेगा।

- "Q" में X-ray तथा "P" में 'the x-ray' दिया हुआ है अत: Q, P से पहले आयेगा।
- इस प्रकार options को eliminate करते हुये हम पाते हैं कि "SRQP" correct order है।

24. (c) "R" में कुछ चीजों पर focus करने की बात की गयी है तथा "S" में उन चीजों के नाम mention किये गये हैं। इस प्रकार "RS" एक mandatory pair है अत: "PQRS" correct order है।

25. (a) "R" में 'one man' दिया गया है तथा "P" में Another 'man' लिखा है अत: स्पष्ट है कि R, P से पहले आयेगा।

- Options को eliminate करते हुये "RPQS" correct order बनेगा।

26. (b) Given options के according "S", "R" अथवा "P" ही starting point हो सकते हैं, क्योंकि "P" तथा "S" में 'she' pronoun का use किया गया है जो कि 'Aung San Suu Kyi' के स्थान पर आया है। अत: ये starting point नहीं हो सकते। इस प्रकार "RSQP" correct order है।

27. (c) "P" में woman के लिये article 'a' तथा "R" में 'the' का प्रयोग किया गया है। अत: "P", "R" से पहले आयेगा। अत: हम option (a) & (d) को eliminate कर सकते हैं।

- "Q" में given 'a worker' के लिये "P" में 'the man' word का use हुआ है अत: "Q", "P" से पहले आयेगा। अत: "QPRS" correct order है।

28. (d) "S" में 'Robert Glynn' तथा "Q" में 'Glynn' से स्पष्ट है कि "S", "Q" से पहले आयेगा। "R" में 'a UK trial' तथा "P" में 'the trial' दिया गया है अत: R, P से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार options eliminate करने पर "RSPQ" correct order बनेगा।

29. (b) "R" में given 'Tate, his brother and two other suspects' को refer करने के लिये "P" में 'they all' का use किया गया है अत: "RP" एक mandatory pair है। जो कि only option 'b' में given है। अत: "QSRP" correct answer है।

30. (c) "S" में 'the UK and other countries' द्वारा जो बात कही गयी है Q में उसका source बताया गया है। अत: "SQ" एक mandatory pair है। इस प्रकार "RPSQ" correct order है।

31. (b) "Q" में given 'five men' के लिये "R" में 'all' pronoun को use किया गया है तथा "Q" में कारण बताया गया है। इस प्रकार QR एक mandatory pair है जो कि only option 'b' में given है। अत: "QRSP" correct order है।

32. (d) "Q" में Benjamin Netanyahu, "R" में Mr. Netanghu तथा "S" में Netanyohu's को देखने से ज्ञात होता है कि Q, R तथा S से पहले आयेगा। Options eliminate करने पर "QRSP" correct order बनेगा।

33. (a) इस question को हम tense की help से solve करेंगे। जब sentence में Past and Present tense given हो तो past पहले, फिर present tense का use किया जाता है। **(Reference point - 8)**

- क्योंकि P & S में Past tense, "Q" में Present Perfect तथा "R" में Present continuous tense given है अत: "R" last में आयेगा। इस प्रकार "SPQR" correct order है।

34. (b) "P" में video के लिये 'the' तथा "Q" में 'a' article का use किया गया है अत: Q, P से पहले use होगा।

- "R" में 'a Ukrainian S - 300' तथा "S" में 'the S - 300' given है। अत: R, S से पहले आयेगा। अत: "RQPS" correct order है।

35. (c) "P" में 'it depicted' को देखकर हम कह सकते हैं कि sentence "P" से start नहीं होगा क्योंकि 'it' pronoun का use किसी noun के स्थान पर किया गया होगा।

- "Q" में कही बात का "P" में contrast दिखाया गया है अत: QP एक pair बनेगा। अत: "SRQP" correct order है।

36. (c) "S" में '1998' तथा "P" में '2017' को देखकर हम कह सकते हैं कि S, P से पहले आयेगा।

(Reference point - 8)

- P में बताया गया है कि वह northern Brazil में move कर गयी तथा R में उसके move करने का reason बताया गया है। अत: 'PR' pair बनेगा। अत: "QSPR" correct order है।

37. (c) "R" में 'stood', "P" में 'went' तथा "S" में 'clambered back' verb के अर्थो को देखकर स्पष्ट है कि RPS इस sequence में आयेगें। अत: "QRPS" correct order है।

38. (d) "Q" में 'Water Benjamin' को introduce किया गया है तथा "R" में उसके लिये 'Benjamin' अर्थात short name का use किया गया है। अत: Q, R से पहले आयेगा।

(Reference point - 6)

- "S" में Georges Bataille को 'his friends' कहकर उसका संबंध Bejamin से बताया गया है अत: S, P से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार "QSPR" correct order है।

39. (d) "Q" में बताया गया है कि में 6 वर्ष तक एक छोटे rented house में रह चुका हूँ तथा "S" में बताया गया है कि अब मैं एक affluent village में रहता हूँ। "P" में बताया गया है कि कोई नहीं जानता कि मैं यहाँ रहता हूँ। अत: "QSPR" correct order है।

40. (c) Options के according only "S" or "Q" ही starting point हो सकते हैं। जैसे कि "S" में 'It' pronoun का use किया गया है। हम जानते हैं कि pronoun को प्रयोग noun के स्थान पर किया जाता है अत: यह starting point नहीं है।

- "Q" में pictures की बात की गयी है तथा "R" में also के साथ कुछ और Pictures की बात की गयी है अत: "QR" एक pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार "QRSP" correct order है।

41. (b) "S" में '180 million sale' तथा "R" में 'the sale' दिया गया है अत: S, R से पहले आयेगा जो कि only option (b) में given है। अत: "SQRP" correct order है।

42. (b) Given options को देखने से ज्ञात होता है कि यदि हम starting point को find कर लेते हैं तो हम answer को easily mark कर पायेगें। "P" में 'them' pronoun से स्पष्ट है यह starting point नहीं होगा क्योंकि हमें यह बताना होगा कि them का use किसके स्थान पर किया गया है। "S" में भी 'they' pronoun है अत: यह starting point नहीं है। "R" में बताया गया है कि South Korea ने North Korean provocation के against सैन्य अभ्यास आरंभ किया। "Q" में बताया गया है कि South Korean warplanes and helicopters विफल रहे। अत: "R" starting point है। इस प्रकार "RQSP" correct order है।

Note:- कभी-कभी exam में ऐसे questions आते हैं जहाँ पर सभी sentences में pronoun का ही use किया जाता है। अत: यह check जरूर करें कि given pronoun का use किस noun के स्थान पर किया गया है। यदि noun न मिले तो फिर pronoun भी starting point हो सकता है। Option elimination को help से answer find करने के बाद एक बार Recheck जरूर कर लें।

43. (c) "R" में 'Mr. Signales' का introduction दिया गया है अत: यह starting point है जो कि only option 'C' में given है। "Q" में two ladies तथा उनके husband का जिक्र है जिसके लिये "P" में 'they' pronoun का use किया गया है अत: Q, P से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार "RQPS" correct order है।

44. (d) 'A child' & 'the child' को देखकर हम कह सकते हैं कि Q, S के पहले आयेगा। अत: option (c) eliminate हो जाता है। "R" में एक dog को introduce किया गया है तथा "P" में उसके बारे में extra information given है अत: "RP" एक mandatory pair है। अत: "QRPS" correct order है।

45. (c) "P" and "S" में pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: ये starting point नहीं हैं। "Q" में 'whole France' की बात की गयी है तथा "R" में वहाँ के people की। अत: Q, R से पहले आयेगा। अत: "QRSP" correct order है।

46. (a) "R" में 'a sense of insufferable gloom' का जिक्र है तथा Q में इसके लिये 'the feeling' word का प्रयोग किया गया है अत: R, Q से पहले आयेगा जो – कि only option (a) में given है। अत: "PSRQ" correct order है।

47. (d) "R" में pot के लिये article 'a' तथा "S" में article 'the' का use किया गया है। अत: R, S से पहले आयेगा, जो कि only option (d) में given है। अत: "RQPS" correct order है।

48. (c) "P" में given 'a friend' के लिये ही "R" and "S" में 'his friend' का use किया गया है। अत: P, R & S से पहले आयेगा। जो कि options (a) and (c) में given हे।

- अब options को देखते हुये हमें find करना है कि "RS" or "SR" में से कौनसा pair correct है, क्योंकि "S" में friend को invite करने की बात की गयी है तथा "R" में friend की visiting के बारे में बताया गया है। अत: 'SR' pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार "QPSR" correct order है।

49. (c) "R" में 'Ruskin Bond' अर्थात् noun का use किया गया है तथा अन्य सभी sentences में इसके लिये 'He' pronoun का use है। अत: "R" starting point है।

- "Q" में 'Deoli station' को introduce किया गया है तथा "P" में इसके लिये 'the station' word का use किया गया है। अत: Q, P से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार "RQPS" correct order है।

50. (c) "S" में given 'the robots and the machines' के लिये "P" में 'they' pronoun का use किया गया है। साथ ही साथ "S" में कही बात को "P" में आगे बढ़ाया गया है। अत: 'SP' एक mandatory pair है। इस पूरी घटना के लिये "R" में 'it' pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: "R" last sentence है। अत: "QSPR" correct order है।

51. (c) "P" में 'also' word को देखने पर ज्ञात होता है कि "P" starting point नहीं है। "S" में 'however' का use किया गया है, जो कि starting point नहीं हो सकता।

- अत: option को देखते हुये "Q" ही starting point है। इस प्रकार "QRPS" correct order है।

52. (c) "S" में 'paper animates' का जिक्र है तथा "P" में बताया गया है कि Jack loves them. अत: "SP" एक mandatory pair है। जो कि only option (c) में given है अत: "SPQR" correct + order है। "R" में given 'finally' word को देखकर भी हम कह सकते है कि "R" last sentence है जो कि option (c) में given है।

53. (c) "S" में "Thanappa" को introduce किया गया है अत: "S" starting point है।

- "P" के according "Thanappa" को एक letter मिला तथा RQ में बताया गया है कि "Thanappa" ने उस letter को deliver न करने का निर्णय किया अत: PR एक pair बनेगा। अत: 'SQPR" correct order है।

54. (d) "S" एक introductory sentence है अत: paragraph "S" से start होगा।

- 'finally' word 'summary' को show करता है जो कि last में लिखी जाती है अत: "P" last में use किया जायेगा। इस प्रकार "SRQP" correct order है।

55. (c) "Q" में given 'seeing this' को देखकर हम समझ सकते हैं कि इसके पहले किसी specific घटना का वर्णन किया गया होगा। "R" में 'one day' अर्थात् किसी एक दिन की घटना के बारे में बताया गया है। अत: 'RQ' एक mandatory pair है। अत: "PSRQ" correct order है।

56. (b) "R" में 'the Boarded Window' को introduce किया गया है। अत: "R" starting point है।

- "Q" में starting तथा "S" में ending का जिक्र है अत: Q, S से पहले आयेगा, जो कि only option (b) में given है। अत: "RQPS" correct order है।

57. (d) "S" में 'The Chernobyl nuclear disaster' नामक एक event की बात की गयी है। इसी को "R" में 'this story' कहा गया है। अत: S, R से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार "SRPQ" correct answer है।

58. (c) "Q" में 'A man' अर्थात् noun का use किया गया है। अन्य सभी sentence में इसके लिये pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: "Q" starting sentence है।

- Options को देखने पर हम पाते है कि हमें 'SR' or "RS' में से correct pair को find करना है। "S" में 'a group of white families' given है जिसके लिये 'R' में उन्ही के लिये 'they' pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: S, R से पहले आयेगा। अत: "QSRP" correct order है।

59. (b) "Q" में "They" pronoun का use किया गया है अत: यह starting point नहीं है। इस प्रकार हम option (a) और (d) को eliminate कर देते हैं। Q में Child के लिये 'a' तथा 'p' में 'this' का use किया गया है। अत: 'Q', 'P' से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार "RQPS" correct order है।

60. (d) "S" में 'Mrs. Mallard' given है जबकि अन्य सभी sentence में इसके लिये pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: 'S' starting sentence है।

- 'P' में Mrs. Mallard की मुत्यु का जिक्र है अत: यह last sentence है। इस प्रकार "SRQP" correct order है।

61. (b) Q में उस time का वर्णन है जब Prince alive था। तथा R में Present की बात की गयी है अत: Q, R से पहले आयेगा, जो कि only option (b) में given है। अत: "SQRP" correct order है।

62. (d) P में 'them' pronoun का use किया गया है अत: इसके पहले plural noun आयेगी जो कि 'S' में given है अत: 'SP' pair बनेगा। अत: "SPRQ" correct order है।

63. (b) P में 'Dr. Tomas Strayer' अर्थात् full name given है जबकि R में short name तथा S में 'he' pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: 'P', 'R and S' से पहले use किया जायेगा, जो कि only option (b) में given है। इस प्रकार "PSQR" correct order है।

64. (d) R में उस money का जिक्र किया गया है जो Frank को retirement के वक्त प्राप्त हुयी थी।

- Q में बताया गया वह money, enough नहीं थी। अत: "RQ" pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार "SRQP" correct order है।

65. (b) "P" में 'them' pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: यह starting point नहीं है। 'Q' में 'she' pronoun से start है जो कि 'Kate' को refer कर रहा है। अत: यह भी starting point नहीं है। अत: sentence 'R' से start होगा तथा 'RSQP' correct order बनेगा।

66. (c) 'P' में 'Joanna Paresi' full name है तथा 's' में short name given है। अत: 'P' starting point है।

- 'R' में की गई बात का 'Q' से 'Though' का use करते हुये contrast दिखाया गया है अत: R, Q से पहले आयेगा। अत: 'PSRQ' correct order है।

67. (c) इस Question को only starting point find करके solve किया जा सकता है।

- 'Q' में 'two teens and an old man' given है तथा अन्य सभी sentence में इनके लिये article 'The' का use किया गया है। अत: 'Q' starting point है। इस प्रकार 'QRPS' correct order है।

68. (a) 'P' में 'a Roman General Varus' given है तथा 'R' में इसके लिये 'The General' का use किया गया है अत: P, R से पहले आयेगा, जो कि only option (a) में given है। अत: 'SQPR' correct order है।

69. (b) 'S' में 'He' pronoun का use किया गया है अत: इसके पहले वाले sentence में singular noun दिया होगा।

- R में 'Billionaire Boy' का जिक्र किया गया है जिसके लिये 'he' का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। अन्य sentence में plural noun/pronoun दिया है। अत: 'RS' pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार 'QRSP' correct order है।

70. (d) सभी sentences past tense में है, only P एक ऐसा sentence है जिसमें Present tense की बात की गयी है। अत: स्पष्ट है कि 'P' last में आयेगा, जो कि option (d) में given है। इस प्रकार 'SRQP' correct order है।

71. (b) P में एक Treaty का जिक्र है तथा S में इसके लिये 'The' का use किया गया है। अत: P, S से पहले आयेगा।

- R में MHA का जिक्र किया गया है तथा S में बताया गया है कि MHA के साथ अन्य Ministries भी present थी। अत: 'SR' एक mandatory pair है। इस प्रकार 'PSRQ' correct order है।

72. (d) Where एक subordinate conjunction है जो कि place को refer करता है अत: इसके पहले हमें किसी place के name की आवश्यकता है जो कि sentence 'R' में given है। अत: 'RP' एक pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार 'QRPS' correct answer है।

73. (c) 'S' में given 'Tehran' के लिये 'R' में 'where' conjunction का use किया गया है। अत: 'SR' एक mandatory pair है। इस प्रकार 'SRPQ' correct order है।

74. (a) 'R' में 'Netflix' को introduce किया गया है तथा अन्य सभी sentence में इसके लिये pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: 'R' starting point है। इस प्रकार 'RQPS' correct order है।

75. (a) 'S' में two sisters का जिक्र है तथा 'R' में बताया गया है कि वे *as a duo* perform करती थी। अत: S के बाद R आयेगा जो कि only option (a) में given है। अत: 'PSRQ' correct order है।

76. (b) Q एक introductory sentence है अत: यह starting point बनेगा जो कि only option (b) में given है। अत: 'QPRS' correct order है।

77. (c) 'R' में given 'an innocent bystander' के लिये 'P में 'The person' का use किया गया है। अत: R, P से पहले आयेगा जो कि only option (c) में given है। अत: 'RPQS' correct order है।

78. (d) 'Q' में 'a man' का जिक्र किया गया है जिसे P में 'that man' तथा 'R' में 'him' pronoun द्वारा बताया गया है। अत: Q, P and R से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार option (d) correct answer है। अत: 'QRSP' correct order है।

79. (b) 'S' में की गयी बात का 'P' में however की help से contrast दिखाया गया है। अत: S, P से पहले आयेगा जो कि only option (b) में given है। अत: 'SQRP' correct order है।

80. (d) Q में given "Thousands of Chinese took to the streets" को ही 'R' में "The bold move" कहा गया है। अत: 'QR' एक mandatory pair है तथा 'QRPS' correct order है।

81. (d) S में Nepal के PM को introduce किया गया है तथा R में उसके लिये short name का प्रयोग किया गया है। अत: S, R से पहले आयेगा, जो कि only option (d) में given है। अत: 'SRQP' correct order है।

82. (c) Q में 'The Saidapet police' तथा P में 'The police' से स्पष्ट है कि Q, P से पहले आयेगा, जो कि only option (c) में given है। अत: 'QPRS' correct order है।

83. (b) R में given 'The state government' के लिये 'P' में 'it' का use किया गया है। R में "will soon decide" तथा P में "will also discuss" से स्पष्ट है कि 'RP' एक mandatory pair है जो कि option (b) में given है। अत: 'RPQS' correct order है।

84. (b) 'P' एक introductory sentence है जिसमें 'Venkat' को introduce किया गया है। अत: Paragraph 'P' से start होगा। अत: 'PQSR' correct order है।

85. (c) P में बताया गया है कि users की संख्या जहाँ 2017 में 122 million थी वही 2022 में बढ़ कर 567 million हो चुकी है। Q में बताया गया है कि यह expect किया जा रहा है कि viewers की संख्या 2025 में 833 million तक पहुँच जायेगी। अत: 'PQ' एक mandatory pair है।

- 'S' में 'It means that' *conclusion* को show करता है अत: 'S' starting point नहीं हो सकता। इस प्रकार 'RPQS' correct order है।

86. (d) 'Q' में 'concerns' का जिक्र किया गया है तथा 'P' में 'The concern' लिखकर इसके बारे में बताया गया है। अत: 'QP' एक mandatory pair है। अत: 'QPSR' correct answer है।

87. (a) 'R' में 'They' pronoun का use 'P' में given 'two top US senators' को refer करने के लिये किया गया है।

- P के according 'US senators वहाँ के President से 'nuclear-powered submarines' को Australia को बेचने से मना करते है और 'R' में वे इसके दुष्परिणाम के बारे में बताते हैं। अत: 'PR' एक mandatory pair है जो कि option (a) में given है। इस प्रकार 'PRQS' correct order है।

88. (b) 'S' में leaked government emails का जिक्र किया गया है तथा R में बताया गया है कि वे emails क्या reveal करते है अत: 'SR' एक mandatory pair है। जो कि option (b) में given है। अत: 'SRQP' correct order है।

89. (d) R में 'a hoard of gold coins and jewels' को दफनाने की बात की गयी है तथा P में उन्हें ही 'the buried loot' कहा गया है। अत: R, P से पहले आयेगा जो कि only option (d) में given है। अत: 'RPQS' correct order है।

90. (b) Q में 'An Italian man' तथा R में 'The man' से स्पष्ट है कि Q, R से पहले आयेगा। इसी प्रकार 'R' में 'Filippo Bernardini' तथा 'S' में 'Bernardini' से स्पष्ट है कि R, S से पहले आयेगा। अत: 'QRPS' correct order है।

91. (c) Q में given 'Sindh and Balochistan' के लिये R में 'These flooded Areas' का use किया गया है अत: Q, R से पहले आयेगा। अत: 'SQRP' correct order है।

92. (d) 'R' and 'S' past tense में है तथा P में latest killings की बात की गयी है।

- Q में 'are still going on' से स्पष्ट है कि Q last में आयेगा। Tense के according 'SRPQ' correct order है।

93. (c) 'P' में 'Twitter' का जिक्र किया गया है तथा Q में इसे 'The company' के द्वारा address किया गया है। अत: P, Q से पहले आयेगा। अत: 'PQRS' correct order है।

94. (c) 'P' में 'Amy Peden' तथा 'S' में 'Peden' से स्पष्ट है कि P, S से पहले आयेगा, जो कि options (a) and (c) में given है। Q में given incident का उदाहरण देते हुये ही R में 'such incidents' का use किया गया है। अत: 'QR' एक pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार 'QRPS' correct order है।

95. (c) S में 'They' pronoun का use किया गया है जो कि 'NHS trusts' को refer कर रहा है। अत: 'RS' एक mandatory pair है। अत: 'RSQP' correct order है।

96. (b) 'Q' में "Investors from some of the world's largest firms" term का use करते हुये investors को introduce किया गया है और 'R' में यह बताया गया है कि investors ने क्या कहा! अत: Q, R से पहले आयेगा।

- S में given 'They' pronoun का use 'PFAS' के लिये किया गया है। अत: 'PS' pair बनेगा न कि 'QS'. इस प्रकार option (b) correct है तथा QRPS correct order बनेगा।

97. (a) P में 'In Florida' and 'R' में 'In another state' से स्पष्ट है कि P, R से पहले आयेगा, जो कि only option (a) में given है। अत: 'SQPR' correct order है।

98. (c) 'P' में 'The protest' term का use किया गया है अत: स्पष्ट है कि protest का जिक्र पहले किसी sentence में किया जा चुका है। अत: 'P' starting sentence नहीं बनेगा।

- 'Q', 'They' pronoun से start है अत: यह भी starting sentence नहीं बनेगां अत: sentence 'R' से start होगा। इस प्रकार 'RSQP' correct order है।

99. (d) 'R' में 'Albert Einstein' तथा 'S' में 'Einstein' का use किया गया है अत: R, S से पहले आएगा जो कि only option (d) में given है। अत: 'QPRS' एक correct order है।

100. (d) P एक introductory sentence है जिसमें 'Hetermon Nesa' को introduce किया गया है अत: 'P' starting point है जो कि option (d) में given है। इस प्रकार 'PSQR' correct order है।

Prashant Solanki

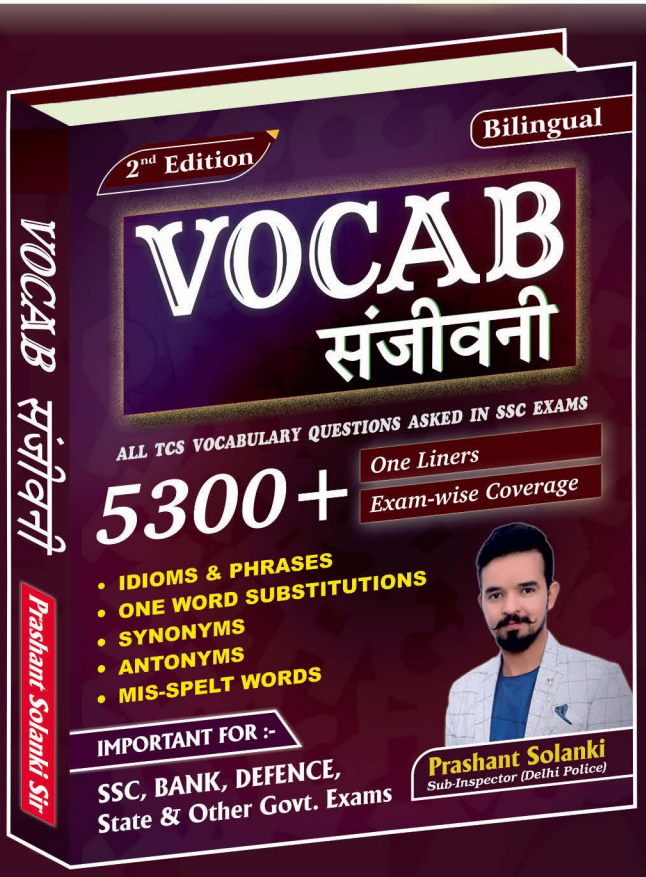


Prashant Solanki is a renowned faculty of English and has taught lakhs of students through Rankers' गुरूकुल YouTube channel and its offline centre. He cleared CPO 2017 exam with an All India Rank 29 and got selected as a SUB- INSPECTOR in Delhi Police. He topped CPO mains 2017 exam with 195 marks. He also qualified many other exams like SSC CGL, CHSL and IB ACIO. He started teaching English language and Comprehension in Rankers' गुरूकुल in early 2018 and has been an integral part of it ever since.

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