TNPSC Group 2 / 2A Prelims 2026 — General English Answer Key

TNPSC Combined Civil Services Examination II & IIA (Group 2 / 2A) Preliminary Examination held on 01.11.2026 — 200 questions, 300 marks. Provisional answer key prepared by TNPSC Mentors; it will be reconciled with the official TNPSC key once released.

Part C — General English (Q101–200)

Q.No	Question	Correct Answer	Subject	Explanation
101	The Superlative form of 'Mohan is better than any other student in the college' is (A) Mohan is one of the best students in the college (B) Mohan is a best student of our college (C) Mohan is the best student in our college (D) None of the above	**(C)** **Mohan is the best student in our college**	Grammar Degrees of Comparison	(A) 'One of the best students' is a superlative, but it places Mohan among a group of top students, which is weaker than the comparative it has to replace. (B) 'A best student' is ungrammatical: the superlative takes the definite article, not 'a'. (C) 'Better than any other student' compares Mohan with every single classmate, and the superlative that carries exactly that sense is 'Mohan is the best student in our college'. (D) One of the given options does render the sentence correctly, so 'None of the above' does not apply. Tests converting a comparative with 'any other' into its superlative equivalent.
102	Choose the correct sentence pattern : His words filled them with terror. (A) SVOC (B) SVOA (C) SVCA (D) SVIODO	**(B)** **SVOA**	Grammar Sentence Pattern	(A) SVOC needs a complement describing the object, as in 'They made him captain'; 'with terror' describes no such quality of 'them'. (B) 'His words' is the subject, 'filled' the verb, 'them' the object and 'with terror' an adverbial of manner, giving the pattern SVOA. (C) SVCA would require a linking verb and a subject complement; 'filled' is a transitive action verb with a real object. (D) SVIODO needs two objects, as in 'He gave her a book'; here 'with terror' is a prepositional phrase, not a second object. Tests labelling the elements of a sentence to identify its pattern.
103	The Complex form of the simple sentences : A fox once met a lion. The fox had never seen a lion before. is	**(A)** **A fox who had never seen a lion before met him**	Grammar Simple to Complex	(A) Turning the second simple sentence into a relative clause gives 'A fox who had never seen a lion before met him' — one main clause with one subordinate clause, which is what a complex

	(A) A fox who had never seen a lion before met him (B) A fox who have never seen a lion before met him (C) A fox had never seen a lion before (D) A fox had never met a lion before			sentence is. (B) 'Who have never seen' puts a present perfect into a past narrative; the sequence of tenses calls for 'had never seen'. (C) This keeps only the second idea and drops the meeting altogether, so it is not a combination of the two sentences. (D) This changes the meaning: the original says the fox had never seen a lion, not that it had never met one. Tests combining two simple sentences into a complex sentence with a relative clause.
104	Match the statements given in Column A with their question tag in Column B and select the correct answer from the codes given below : Column A (a) I am a hardworking person (b) Her sister can teach English (c) She came to college (d) We don't watch movies Column B 1. can't she? 2. didn't she? 3. do we? 4. aren't I? (A) (a)-4 (b)-1 (c)-2 (d)-3 (B) (a)-3 (b)-2 (c)-4 (d)-1 (C) (a)-3 (b)-4 (c)-2 (d)-1 (D) (a)-1 (b)-4 (c)-3 (d)-2	**(A)** **(a)-4 (b)-1 (c)-2 (d)-3**	Grammar Question Tags	A tag reverses the polarity of the statement and repeats its auxiliary. 'I am a hardworking person' takes the fixed tag 'aren't I?' (4); 'Her sister can teach English' repeats the modal as 'can't she?' (1); 'She came to college' has no auxiliary, so the past tense supplies 'didn't she?' (2); and the negative 'We don't watch movies' turns positive as 'do we?' (3). That gives (a)-4, (b)-1, (c)-2, (d)-3 → (A) Tests forming question tags by reversing polarity and matching the auxiliary.
105	Identify the regular verb. (A) Go (B) Talk (C) Eat (D) Sing	**(B)** **Talk**	Grammar Regular and Irregular Verbs	(A) 'Go' is irregular: its past and past participle are 'went' and 'gone'. (B) 'Talk' forms both its past and past participle by adding -ed — talked, talked — which is the definition of a regular verb. (C) 'Eat' is irregular, giving 'ate' and 'eaten'. (D) 'Sing' is irregular, giving 'sang' and 'sung'. Tests identifying the verb that takes -ed for its past forms.
106	Pick out the main verb in the following sentence : I have had dinner. (A) have (B) had	**(B)** **had**	Grammar Main and Auxiliary Verbs	(A) In 'I have had dinner', 'have' is the auxiliary that forms the present perfect. (B) 'Had' is the past participle of 'have' used here as the lexical verb carrying the meaning 'consumed', so it is the main verb.

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	(C) have had (D) had have			(C) 'Have had' is the complete verb phrase, auxiliary plus main verb, not the main verb alone. (D) 'Had have' is not a possible English verb form. Tests separating the main verb from the auxiliary in a perfect tense.
107	Modify the imperative sentence into appreciative statement. "Work faster" (A) Do work faster, Don't waste time. (B) Please work faster. (C) Wonderful initiative in picking up the pace. (D) You should work fast to achieve more.	**(C)** **Wonderful initiative in picking up the pace.**	Grammar Imperative to Appreciative	(A) This adds a second command and a rebuke, making the sentence more imperative rather than appreciative. (B) Adding 'please' softens the order into a polite request, but it is still a request, not praise. (C) 'Wonderful initiative in picking up the pace' praises what the listener has already done, which is what an appreciative statement does. (D) 'You should work fast' is advice framed with a modal, not appreciation. Tests recasting a command as an expression of praise.
108	Choose the correct inquisitive interrogative for the given imperative. "Please help me". (A) Can you help me? (B) You help me? (C) Will help me? (D) Did you help me?	**(A)** **Can you help me?**	Grammar Imperative to Interrogative	(A) 'Can you help me?' turns the request into a genuine question about the listener's willingness or ability, which is what an inquisitive interrogative does. (B) 'You help me?' lacks an auxiliary and inverted word order, so it is not a well-formed question. (C) 'Will help me?' has no subject and is incomplete. (D) 'Did you help me?' asks about a past action instead of making the present request. Tests turning a polite imperative into a proper interrogative.
109	Which of the following is an Exclamatory sentence expressing strong surprise? (a) You were detained! (b) How wonderful she! (c) What a surprise that was! (d) Can you believe you were detained? (A) (a) (B) (b) (C) (c) (D) (d)	**(C)** **(c)**	Grammar Kinds of Sentences	(A) 'You were detained!' is a statement given an exclamation mark; it reports a fact rather than exclaiming at it. (B) 'How wonderful she!' is incomplete — the exclamatory pattern needs a verb, as in 'How wonderful she is!' (C) 'What a surprise that was!' follows the exclamatory pattern 'What + a + noun + subject + verb' and conveys strong surprise. (D) 'Can you believe you were detained?' is interrogative in form, ending with a question mark. Tests recognising a well-formed exclamatory

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				sentence.
110	Which of the following is an imperative sentence? (A) No one will remember. (B) Well done! You got selected. (C) Read the instructions carefully. (D) No pain No gain.	**(C)** **Read the instructions carefully.**	Grammar Kinds of Sentences	(A) 'No one will remember' is a declarative sentence stating a prediction. (B) 'Well done! You got selected' pairs an exclamation with a statement. (C) 'Read the instructions carefully' begins with the base form of the verb and has an understood subject 'you', which is the mark of an imperative. (D) 'No pain No gain' is a proverb in the form of a statement, with no verb issuing a command. Tests identifying the imperative among the four sentence types.
111	Choose the correct tense form of the verb. They _____ for five years. (A) are married (B) have married (C) were married (D) have been married	**(D)** **have been married**	Grammar Present Perfect with 'for'	(A) 'Are married' is a present state and does not sit with the duration phrase 'for five years'. (B) 'Have married' suggests the act of marrying was repeated or recent, not a state lasting five years. (C) 'Were married' places the wedding in the past and closes it off, losing the link to the present. (D) 'Have been married for five years' uses the present perfect to show a state that began five years ago and still continues, which is what 'for five years' requires. Tests the present perfect for a state continuing up to now.
112	Identify the sentence with correct passive voice for the given sentence : Did he give you a call? (A) Was he given a call by you? (B) Were you given a call by him? (C) Did the call given by you? (D) Was you given a call by him?	**(B)** **Were you given a call by him?**	Grammar Active to Passive Voice	(A) This makes 'he' the subject of the passive, but in the active sentence 'he' is the doer, so he must become the agent. (B) The indirect object 'you' becomes the subject, the verb turns into 'were given', and the doer moves into a by-phrase: 'Were you given a call by him?' (C) 'Did the call given by you?' mixes an active auxiliary with a past participle and is ungrammatical. (D) 'Was you' breaks subject-verb agreement; the pronoun 'you' takes 'were'. Tests changing an interrogative with two objects into the passive.
113	Identify the right Figure of Speech in the following sentence : "She has many mouths to feed". (A) Epithet	**(B)** **Synecdoche**	Literature Figures of Speech	(A) An epithet is a descriptive word attached to a name, as in 'Alexander the Great'. (B) 'Mouths' stands for the whole people who must be fed — a part used for the whole, which is synecdoche.

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	(B) Synecdoche (C) Hyperbole (D) Euphemism			(C) Hyperbole is deliberate exaggeration, as in 'I have told you a thousand times'. (D) Euphemism softens an unpleasant idea, as in 'passed away' for 'died'. Tests recognising synecdoche, where a part names the whole.
114	Connect the given single word with another single word given in the choices to make two Compound words : Fire, Bon (A) Cook, Stove (B) Flame, Matches (C) Man, Fire (D) Stick, Fire	**(C)** **Man, Fire**	Vocabulary Compound Words	(A) 'Firecook' is not an English word, and 'Bonstove' does not exist either. (B) 'Fireflame' and 'Bonmatches' are not established compounds. (C) 'Man' joins the first word to give 'fireman', and 'fire' joins the second to give 'bonfire' — two genuine compound words. (D) 'Firestick' is not a standard compound in this sense, so the pair does not work for both words. Tests forming compound words from a given pair of stems.
115	Identify the British English word for "Overpass". (A) Flyover (B) Gatepass (C) Bypass (D) Crossroads	**(A)** **Flyover**	Vocabulary British and American English	(A) 'Flyover' is the British term for the road bridge that American English calls an overpass. (B) A 'gatepass' is a permit allowing entry or exit, nothing to do with roads. (C) A 'bypass' is a road built around a town, not over another road. (D) 'Crossroads' is the point where two roads meet at the same level. Tests the British equivalent of the American word 'overpass'.
116	Select the correct suffix and form a correct word. "He identifies himself as a supporter of the (right) _____ policies." (A) ing (B) ness (C) ist (D) ful	**(C)** **ist**	Vocabulary Suffixes	(A) 'Righting' is the gerund of the verb 'right', meaning to set upright or put correct, which does not fit a political label. (B) 'Rightness' is an abstract noun meaning the quality of being right, and a noun cannot qualify 'policies'. (C) The suffix -ist turns 'right' into 'rightist', the adjective used for the policies of the political right, which is what a 'supporter of the right' would back. (D) 'Rightful' means legitimate or lawful, as in 'the rightful owner', a different sense altogether. Tests choosing the suffix that yields the word the context needs.
117	Select the option that can be used as a one-word	**(C)**	Vocabulary	(A) A costermonger is a street seller of fruit and

	substitute for the given group of words : "One who can use both hands with equal care" (A) Costemonger (B) Novice (C) Ambidextrous (D) Sophist	**Ambidextrous**	One-Word Substitution	vegetables. (B) A novice is a beginner, someone new to an activity. (C) Ambidextrous describes a person able to use both hands with equal skill. (D) A sophist is someone who argues cleverly but deceptively. Tests the one word for a person equally skilled with both hands.
118	Fill in the blanks using the suitable homophones from the options given below : Though Indian Farmers earn a good yield, they cannot save much as they have several __(1)__s to support. They are __(2)__ on the rains even now in the age of scientific agriculture. __(3)__ Agriculturist, Dr. M.S. Swaminathan has given many suggestions to improve fertility of the soil still an outbreak of flood seems __(4)__ in some areas which affects the yield. (a) Eminent (b) Imminent (c) Dependant (d) Dependent (A) (1)-(d), (2)-(c), (3)-(b), (4)-(a) (B) (1)-(c), (2)-(d), (3)-(a), (4)-(b) (C) (1)-(d), (2)-(c), (3)-(a), (4)-(b) (D) (1)-(a), (2)-(b), (3)-(d), (4)-(c)	**(B)** **(1)-(c), (2)-(d), (3)-(a), (4)-(b)**	Vocabulary Homophones	Blank (1) needs a countable noun for the family members a farmer supports, which is 'dependants' (c). Blank (2) needs an adjective describing reliance on the rains, which is 'dependent' (d). Blank (3) describes Dr. M.S. Swaminathan as distinguished, which is 'eminent' (a). Blank (4) describes a flood that is about to happen, which is 'imminent' (b). That gives (1)-(c), (2)-(d), (3)-(a), (4)-(b) → (B) Tests distinguishing dependant/dependent and eminent/imminent by context.
119	Fill in the blanks with suitable Homonyms : Government has at last agreed to _____ excise duty on cloth. (A) wave (B) way (C) waive (D) waif	**(C)** **waive**	Vocabulary Homophones	(A) 'Wave' means to move the hand or a flag, or a ridge of water. (B) 'Way' means a route or a manner of doing something. (C) To 'waive' a duty is to refrain from claiming or enforcing it, which is exactly what a government does when it gives up excise duty on cloth. (D) A 'waif' is a homeless or abandoned person, usually a child. Tests choosing the right homophone for giving up a legal claim.
120	Choose the Antonym of the underlined word : The economic success of tech entrepreneurs serves as a paradigm for other startups in the industry. (A) Prototype (B) Pattern	**(D)** **Anomaly**	Vocabulary Antonyms	(A) A prototype is a first model others are built from, close in sense to a paradigm. (B) A pattern is a regular form that is repeated, again a synonym here. (C) A model is an example held up for imitation, so it matches rather than opposes 'paradigm'.

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	(C) Model (D) Anomaly			(D) An anomaly is something that departs from the standard, the opposite of a paradigm that others are expected to follow. Tests the antonym of 'paradigm' in the sense of a model to follow.
121	Despite the challenging circumstances, she remained _____ in her determination to succeed. (a) absolute (b) hard (c) impeccable (d) steadfast (A) Only (a) (B) Only (b) (C) Only (c) (D) Only (d)	**(D)** **Only (d)**	Vocabulary Word Choice	(A) 'Absolute' means complete or total and does not collocate with 'remained ... in her determination'. (B) 'Hard' describes difficulty or firmness of substance, not steadiness of resolve. (C) 'Impeccable' means flawless, used of conduct, manners or a record rather than of determination held under pressure. (D) 'Steadfast' means firmly fixed and unwavering, which is exactly what remaining resolute despite challenging circumstances describes. Tests the adjective that collocates with unwavering determination.
122	A statement is followed by two inferences I and II. You have to decide which of the given inferences, if any, follow from the statement : Statement : We don't retrieve information or images or words from memory registers. Computers do all of these things but we do not. Inference : (I) We are not as advanced as computers. (II) We are different from computers. (A) Only inference (I) follows (B) Only inference (II) follows (C) Both inferences follow (D) None of the inference follows	**(B)** **Only inference (II) follows**	Comprehension Inference from a Statement	The statement contrasts what computers do with what human beings do: computers retrieve information from memory registers, while we do not. That is a claim about a difference in the way the two work, which is exactly inference (II). Nothing in it ranks the two, so the judgement that we are less advanced than computers goes beyond what is given. Only inference (II) follows → (B) Tests separating a stated difference from an unstated value judgement.
123	Scenario : You are trying to find out if a local library has a copy of a specific book for you to borrow. Write an email to the library asking if the book is available and if they have a hold system : Type of Query (a) Book Availability and Hold Inquiry (b) Library Service Request (c) Resource Information (d) Borrowing Inquiry (A) Only (a) (B) Only (c)	**(A)** **Only (a)**	Comprehension Identifying Query Type	The email asks two things and only two: whether the library holds the book, and whether it operates a hold system. A label for the query has to cover both, and 'Book Availability and Hold Inquiry' does so precisely. The broader labels name categories the email falls under only loosely, without capturing what is actually being asked → (A) Tests matching a request to the label that states exactly what it asks.

	(C) Only (b) (D) (a), (b), (d)			
124	Business letters do not conclude with (A) Yours faithfully (B) Yours truly (C) Yours lovingly (D) Yours sincerely	**(C)** **Yours lovingly**	Grammar Letter Writing	(A) 'Yours faithfully' is the standard close when the letter begins 'Dear Sir' or 'Dear Madam' and the recipient is not named. (B) 'Yours truly' is an accepted formal close in business correspondence. (C) 'Yours lovingly' belongs to a personal letter written to family or a close friend; a business letter never ends this way. (D) 'Yours sincerely' is used when the recipient is addressed by name, as in 'Dear Mr. Rajan'. Tests which subscription is out of place in a business letter.
125	Thank you for your precious time and I hope to hear from you soon. Which type of letter consists the sentence? (A) Complaint letter (B) Business letter (C) Order letter (D) Informal letter	**(B)** **Business letter**	Grammar Letter Writing	(A) A complaint letter closes by stating the redress expected, not by thanking the reader for their time. (B) Thanking the reader for their precious time and looking forward to a reply is the standard courteous close of a business letter. (C) An order letter closes with delivery instructions and terms of payment. (D) An informal letter to family or friends ends with personal regards, not with this formal courtesy. Tests the letter type that uses this formal closing courtesy.
126	Identify the expression used in rejecting a Complaint letter. (A) I'm afraid there isn't much we can do about it. (B) I cannot tell you how sorry I am. (C) I wish it had never happened. (D) Would you mind...?	**(A)** **I'm afraid there isn't much we can do about it.**	Grammar Letter Writing	(A) 'I'm afraid there isn't much we can do about it' declines the claim while staying polite, which is how a complaint is rejected. (B) 'I cannot tell you how sorry I am' is an expression of apology, used when a complaint is accepted. (C) 'I wish it had never happened' expresses regret and sympathy rather than refusal. (D) 'Would you mind…?' introduces a polite request, not a reply to a complaint. Tests the expression used to turn down a complaint courteously.
127	The word 'Presumption' means _____. (A) presuppose (B) pretend (C) idea taken as true	**(C)** **idea taken as true**	Vocabulary Word Meaning	(A) 'Presuppose' is the verb form, meaning to take something for granted beforehand; the question asks for the meaning of the noun. (B) 'Pretend' means to feign or act falsely, which is a different idea altogether.

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	(D) assumption			(C) A presumption is an idea taken as true and used as a basis for further reasoning, even though it has not been proved. (D) 'Assumption' is close in sense but names something taken for granted without evidence, whereas a presumption rests on probability and is accepted as true until rebutted. Tests the precise meaning of the noun 'presumption'.
128	Which of the following words are correctly paired? (1) Connoisseur - A person who has a very deep knowledge in a specific field (2) Condominium - An error to be corrected especially in a printed text (3) Corrigendum - A territory ruled by two or more countries (4) Congenital - A condition of anomaly from the time of birth (A) (2) and (3) (B) (1) and (4) (C) (1) and (2) (D) (3) and (4)	**(B)** **(1) and (4)**	Vocabulary Word Meanings	A connoisseur is indeed an expert with deep knowledge of a particular field, and congenital does describe a condition present from birth, so (1) and (4) are correctly paired. The other two have been exchanged: a corrigendum is the slip listing errors to be corrected in a printed text, while a condominium is a territory jointly governed by two or more states. Hence (1) and (4) → (B) Tests spotting two definitions that have been swapped between similar-looking words.
129	What is a primary, benefit of 'bi-directional referrals'? (A) Increased competition between providers (B) Enhanced collaboration and patient care (C) Reduced communication between parties (D) Limited access to services	**(B)** **Enhanced collaboration and patient care**	Vocabulary Terminology	(A) Referrals flowing both ways build a working partnership; they do not set providers against one another. (B) When each party both sends and receives referrals, information travels in both directions, which strengthens collaboration between providers and improves continuity of care for the patient. (C) The arrangement increases communication rather than reducing it, since each referral carries a response back. (D) It widens access by opening a second route into services, instead of limiting it. Tests the meaning and benefit of a two-way referral arrangement.
130	The outdated term for a female administrator of an estate is _____. (A) Administratrix (B) Administress (C) Adminishetor (D) Admin	**(A)** **Administratrix**	Vocabulary Gender Forms	(A) 'Administratrix' is the older feminine form, built with the Latin -trix ending as in executrix and testatrix, for a woman administering an estate. (B) 'Administress' is not an established English word. (C) 'Adminishetor' is a misspelling and not a word

				at all. (D) 'Admin' is a modern clipping of administrator and carries no gender. Tests the Latin feminine -trix form used for a woman administering an estate.
131	The term "task force" means _____. (A) An armed force for a special operation (B) An individual with specialized knowledge (C) A temporary team within the organization (D) A group of volunteers with no specific skills	**(C)** **A temporary team within the organization**	Vocabulary Terminology	(A) The phrase began life in the navy, but in ordinary administrative and business use it no longer means an armed formation. (B) A task force is a group, not a single specialist; an individual with specialised knowledge is an expert or consultant. (C) A task force is a team drawn together from different parts of an organisation to deal with one defined problem, and it is wound up once the task is done. (D) Its members are chosen precisely for the skills the task needs, so it is not a body of unskilled volunteers. Tests the administrative meaning of the term 'task force'.
132	Read the passage and choose the statements which do not support the ideas from the passage? Organic agriculture is a production system that sustains the health of the soil and people. It relies on ecological processes and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects. It promotes fair relationships and a good quality of life. (1) Organic farming is a continuous system. (2) It neither guarantees fair relationship and a good quality of life. (3) It does not rely on the use of inputs. (4) It promises less adverse effects. (A) (1) and (2) (B) (1) and (4) (C) (2) and (3) (D) (3) and (4)	**(C)** **(2) and (3)**	Comprehension Statements Not Supported	The passage says organic agriculture promotes fair relationships and a good quality of life, so statement (2), which denies that it guarantees them, runs against the text. It also says the system relies on ecological processes 'rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects' — the objection is to harmful inputs, not to inputs as such, so statement (3) overstates the passage. Statements (1) and (4) sit comfortably with a system described as sustaining soil and people and avoiding adverse effects. The unsupported pair is (2) and (3) → (C) Tests separating what a passage states from what overstates or contradicts it.
133	The annual science fair at Crestwood High School is a highly anticipated event that showcases the innovative projects of students from various grades. The winners receive scholarships and the opportunity to present their work at a regional competition. What is the main	**(D)** **To showcase student projects and innovations**	Comprehension Main Purpose	The passage opens by saying the fair 'showcases the innovative projects of students from various grades' and closes by noting that winners go on to present their work at a regional competition. Both halves point the same way: the event exists to put student work on display → (D)

	purpose of the annual science fair at Crestwood High School? (A) To sell science related merchandise (B) To recruit new students (C) To raise funds to school (D) To showcase student projects and innovations			Tests identifying the stated purpose of an event from a short passage.
134	In architecture, much more than any of the other fine arts, there is a marked time lag between the _____ of ideas and their _____ in the shape of completed building. (A) dawn, predictability (B) emergence, application (C) creation, welcoming (D) tradition, modernization	**(B)** **emergence, application**	Vocabulary Contextual Word Pairs	(A) 'Dawn' could suit the first blank, but 'predictability' is not something an idea takes the shape of in a finished building. (B) A time lag runs between the moment ideas first appear and the moment they are put to use, so 'emergence' and 'application' fit the two blanks and the phrase 'in the shape of completed building'. (C) 'Creation, welcoming' leaves the second blank meaningless: a building is not the welcoming of an idea. (D) 'Tradition, modernization' describes a contrast between two styles, not the gap between an idea and its execution. Tests choosing a word pair that fits both blanks of a single sentence.
135	Which of the following words are paired with wrong meanings? 1. Glossolalia - Abusive Criticism 2. Fastidious - Hard to please 3. Vituperate - Non meaningful speech 4. Expurgate - Remove all objectionable matter (A) 1 and 2 (B) 1 and 3 (C) 2 and 3 (D) 3 and 4	**(B)** **1 and 3**	Vocabulary Word Meanings	Fastidious does mean hard to please, and expurgate does mean to remove all objectionable matter from a text, so pairs 2 and 4 are sound. The remaining two have had their meanings exchanged: glossolalia is unintelligible speech, the so-called speaking in tongues, while vituperate means to abuse or criticise harshly. The wrongly paired items are therefore 1 and 3 → (B) Tests spotting two word meanings that have been interchanged.
136	When Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine lived, people were very superstitious. They believed that there were four fluids in the body, which matched four elements; earth, air, fire and water. Also, they held the belief that thoughts, ideas and feelings come from the brain, and not the heart as others of his time believed. What does the above passage talk about? (A) Aesculapius (B) Hippocrates the Father of Medicine (C) Four elements and their influence on human behaviour	**(D)** **Popular medical beliefs during Hippocrates' time**	Comprehension Central Idea	Every sentence of the passage reports what people believed in Hippocrates' day — that four fluids in the body matched the four elements, and that thought and feeling came from the brain rather than the heart. Hippocrates himself is only the time marker; the subject throughout is the medical beliefs current then → (D) Tests distinguishing the topic of a passage from a name mentioned in it.

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	(D) Popular medical beliefs during Hippocrates' time			
137	The use of radioactive isotopes has helped in the diagnosis and prevention of diseases and in the development of agricultural methods. Adverse climatic conditions, inadequate provisions for storage and transport problems account for a heavy loss of agricultural and marine produce. Find out the meaning of the word 'Adverse' _____. (A) favourable (B) pleasant (C) hostile (D) positive	**(C)** **hostile**	Comprehension Word Meaning in Context	In the passage 'adverse climatic conditions' are grouped with inadequate storage and transport problems as causes of heavy loss, so the word must carry an unfavourable sense. Among the choices only 'hostile' is unfavourable; favourable, pleasant and positive all point the other way → (C) Tests inferring the sense of a word from the company it keeps in a passage.
138	The serene lake was surrounded by pine trees, their reflections shimmering on the water's surface. The early morning mist hovered above the lake creating a magical atmosphere as the sun began to rise, casting its golden rays across the landscape. Which question is applicable to the given passage? (A) How deep is the lake? (B) How can we avoid water pollution? (C) What is the history of the lake? (D) What is the time of the day that is described in the passage?	**(D)** **What is the time of the day that is described in the passage?**	Comprehension Applicable Question	The passage gives early morning mist, a rising sun and golden rays across the landscape — enough to answer a question about the time of day being described. It says nothing about the lake's depth, its history or water pollution, so those questions cannot be answered from it → (D) Tests judging which question a given passage actually supplies an answer to.
139	Read the following news item and identify the statements which are best implied in it. Jal Shakti Abhiyan National Water Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti launched a campaign, "catch the rain, where it falls, when it falls" on 22nd March 2021 on World Water Day to urge the states and all stakeholders to create Rain Water Harvesting Structures (RWHS), suitable to their climatic conditions and sub-soil strata, with people's active participation. 1. The centre encourages the states to act according to their climatic conditions. 2. Involvement of the State Government only can improve RWHS. 3. RWHS implies only for government structures. 4. RWHS requires peoples' participation. (A) 1 and 2 (B) 3 and 4 (C) 2 and 3 (D) 1 and 4	**(D)** **1 and 4**	Comprehension Inference from a News Item	The item says the campaign urges states to create harvesting structures 'suitable to their climatic conditions and sub-soil strata', which is statement 1, and that this is to be done 'with people's active participation', which is statement 4. It addresses 'the states and all stakeholders', so improvement is not confined to state governments, and nothing in it limits harvesting structures to government buildings. Statements 1 and 4 are the ones best implied → (D) Tests drawing only those inferences a news item actually supports.

140	Translate the following sentence into English. சூரியன் மறைவதற்குள் தோட்டக்காரர் செடிகளுக்குத் தண்ணீர் ஊற்றியிருப்பார். (A) The plants would have been watered by the gardener before sunset (B) The plants will be watered by the gardener before sunset (C) The plants are being watered by the gardener before sunset (D) The plants had been watered by the gardener before sunset	**(A)** **The plants would have been watered by the gardener before sunset**	Grammar Translation — Perfect Aspect	(A) 'ஊற்றியிருப்பார்' is the perfect form carrying a presumption about a completed action, and 'The plants would have been watered by the gardener before sunset' renders both the perfect aspect and that presumptive sense. (B) 'Will be watered' is a simple future and loses the completed-before-a-point meaning that the Tamil perfect carries. (C) 'Are being watered' is a present continuous, describing an action in progress now. (D) 'Had been watered' is a past perfect, placing the whole event in the past, whereas the Tamil sentence looks forward to sunset. Tests rendering a Tamil presumptive perfect into the right English form.
141	Sentence : I have finished my work Question : Which of the following Tamil sentences best conveys the meaning of the given sentence? (a) நான் என் வேலையை முடித்தேன். (b) நான் என் வேலையை முடித்துவிட்டேன். (c) நான் என் வேலையை முடித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். (d) நான் என் வேலையை முடிப்பேன். (A) Only (c) (B) Only (b) (C) Both (c) and (b) (D) Both (a) and (d)	**(B)** **Only (b)**	Grammar Translation — Present Perfect	'I have finished my work' reports an action completed just now whose result still stands. Among the Tamil versions only (b), 'நான் என் வேலையை முடித்துவிட்டேன்', carries that completive sense with the auxiliary 'விட்டு'. Sentence (a) is a plain past, (c) is a continuous and (d) is a future. Only (b) conveys the meaning → (B) Tests matching the English present perfect to the Tamil completive form.
142	Which of the following Tamil sentences best capture the meaning of the English idiom : "He is trying to make ends meet". (a) அவர் இரண்டு முனைகளையும் சந்திக்க வைக்க முயற்சிக்கிறார். (b) அவர் செலவுகளை சமாளிக்க முயற்சிக்கிறார். (c) அவர் வருமானத்தை அதிகரிக்க முயற்சிக்கிறார். (d) அவர் ஒரு வேலையினை முடிக்க முயற்சிக்கிறார். (A) Only (a) (B) Only (b) (C) Only (c) (D) Both (b) and (c)	**(B)** **Only (b)**	Vocabulary Idioms and Phrases	'To make ends meet' means to earn just enough to cover one's expenses. Sentence (b), 'அவர் செலவுகளை சமாளிக்க முயற்சிக்கிறார்', says he is trying to manage his expenses, which is exactly that. Sentence (a) translates the words literally and loses the idiom, (c) speaks of raising income rather than covering costs, and (d) is about finishing a job. Only (b) captures the meaning → (B) Tests the figurative meaning of 'to make ends meet'.

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143	Translate the following sentence into Tamil : "Will your luggage be packed before the train's arrival"? (A) இரயில் வருவதற்குள் உங்கள் உடைமைகள் கட்டப்பட்டுவிடுமா? (B) இரயிலில் வரும்போது உங்கள் உடைமைகள் கட்டப்பட்டதா? (C) இரயில் வரும் முன்பு உங்கள் உடைமைகள் கட்டபடுமா? (D) இரயில் வரும் முன்பு உங்கள் உடைமைகளை கட்டிவிட்டீர்களா?	**(A)** **இரயில் வருவதற்குள் உங்கள் உடைமைகள் கட்டப்பட்டுவிடுமா?**	Grammar Translation — Future Passive	(A) The English sentence is a future passive question, and 'இரயில் வருவதற்குள் உங்கள் உடைமைகள் கட்டப்பட்டுவிடுமா?' keeps all three elements — future time, passive voice and the interrogative. (B) 'கட்டப்பட்டதா' is a past passive, which contradicts 'before the train's arrival'. (C) 'கட்டபடுமா' drops the completive sense that 'be packed' before a deadline carries. (D) 'கட்டிவிட்டீர்களா' is active and addressed to the listener as the doer, while the English sentence is passive. Tests rendering an English future passive question into Tamil.
144	From the lesson, "A Visitor from Distant Lands" the foreign visitors are 1. Pepper 2. Potatoes 3. Ladies finger 4. Tomatoes 5. Chillies (A) 2, 4, 5 (B) 2, 3, 4, 5 (C) 1 and 5 (D) 1, 3, 5	**(A)** **2, 4, 5**	Literature A Visitor from Distant Lands	The lesson traces the crops that reached India from the Americas after the voyages of discovery, and the three it names as visitors from distant lands are the potato, the tomato and the chilli. Pepper is native to the Malabar coast and has gone out from India rather than come into it. The visitors are therefore 2, 4 and 5 → (A) Tests which crops the lesson identifies as foreign introductions to India.
145	Which of the following statements are incorrect? 1. Besides mechanical skills, Isaac Newton had a taste for Mathematics. 2. Isaac made a clock using wheels and weights. 3. Isaac calculated the force of a breeze by the length of his jump. 4. Isaac Newton was born in a village in Ireland. (A) 1 and 3 (B) 2 only (C) 2 and 4 (D) 4 only	**(D)** **4 only**	Literature Isaac Newton	Newton did combine mechanical skill with a taste for mathematics, he did build a working clock driven by wheels and weights as a boy, and he did gauge the force of a gale by jumping first with the wind and then against it and comparing the distances. What the lesson does not say is that he was born in Ireland: his birthplace was Woolsthorpe in Lincolnshire, England. Only statement 4 is incorrect → (D) Tests the details of Newton's boyhood as given in the lesson.
146	Fill in the blanks using the words given in the options. It is usual that a person _____ his feet, when he walks alone; and _____ if it is dark. His breath begins to _____ and so his eyes _____. 1. shudders 2. wink	**(D)** **3, 1, 4, 2**	Vocabulary Contextual Word Choice	A person walking alone stamps his feet to break the silence (3) and shudders when it is dark (1). Fear then quickens the breathing, so his breath begins to gasp (4), and his eyes wink (2) in the same nervous reflex. The order is 3, 1, 4, 2 → (D) Tests fitting four verbs to the body's responses

	3. stamps 4. gasp (A) 1, 3, 2, 4 (B) 3, 1, 2, 4 (C) 1, 4, 2, 3 (D) 3, 1, 4, 2			described in a sentence.
147	Which of the following is incorrectly paired? 1. Instilled values - to be strong 2. Greatest Gift - Dad's presence 3. Dad, A hero - to the world 4. Dad, not a hero - to the poet (A) 1 and 2 (B) 2 and 4 (C) 3 and 4 (D) 1 only	**(C)** **3 and 4**	Literature Poem on Father	The poem turns on a contrast: the world may not count the father among its heroes, but to the child who speaks he is exactly that. Pairs 3 and 4 state the reverse of this and are therefore the incorrect ones, while the values he instilled and the gift of his presence are rendered correctly in pairs 1 and 2 → (C) Tests the central contrast the poem draws between the world's view and the poet's.
148	Which is the smallest planet in the solar system? (A) Sun (B) Mercury (C) Earth (D) Venus	**(B)** **Mercury**	Comprehension General Awareness	(A) The Sun is a star, not a planet, and it holds more than 99 per cent of the solar system's mass. (B) Mercury, with a diameter of about 4,879 km, is the smallest of the eight planets and the closest to the Sun. (C) Earth is the largest of the four rocky planets. (D) Venus is only slightly smaller than Earth and far larger than Mercury. Tests which planet is the smallest in the solar system.
149	"And miles to go before I sleep And miles to go before I sleep" These lines tell about _____. (A) Distance (B) Rest (C) Promises (D) Travel	**(C)** **Promises**	Literature Stopping by Woods	(A) Distance is the literal surface of the line, but the repetition is what gives it weight, and the poem has already told us what that weight is. (B) 'Sleep' hints at rest, yet the lines are about what must be done before rest is earned, not about rest itself. (C) The line immediately before is 'But I have promises to keep', and repeating 'miles to go before I sleep' turns the journey into the obligations the speaker has undertaken. (D) Travel is the setting of the poem rather than its subject; the speaker has paused precisely because travelling is not what draws him. Tests the figurative sense carried by the repeated closing line of Frost's poem.
150	Which of the following statements are true about 'Sarojini Naidu'? (i) Sarojini Naidu was a Freedom Fighter and a famous	**(B)** **(i) and (iii) only**	Literature Sarojini Naidu	Sarojini Naidu was both a freedom fighter — president of the Congress in 1925 and later Governor of the United Provinces — and a poet

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	Poet. (ii) Sarojini Naidu was a Musician and a famous Dancer. (iii) Sarojini Naidu was called as "The Nightingale of India". (A) (i) only (B) (i) and (iii) only (C) (i) and (ii) only (D) (ii) and (iii) only			whose collections include 'The Golden Threshold', which is statement (i). Gandhi's name for her, the Nightingale of India, is statement (iii). She was not a musician or a dancer. Statements (i) and (iii) hold → (B) Tests the public roles for which Sarojini Naidu is remembered.
151	What does the speaker ask from a fellow rover? (A) A bashful word (B) A merry yarn (C) A helping hand (D) A pleasant smile	**(B)** **A merry yarn**	Literature Sea Fever	(A) 'Bashful' suggests shyness, which is the opposite of the companionship the sailor longs for. (B) In Masefield's 'Sea Fever' the speaker asks for 'a merry yarn from a laughing fellow-rover' — a cheerful story told by a fellow wanderer. (C) A helping hand is practical assistance; the line is about company and conversation at sea. (D) A pleasant smile is not what the poem names; the gift asked for is a tale. Tests what the speaker of 'Sea Fever' asks of a fellow-rover.
152	Which of the following sentences contains an error in punctuation? (A) The meeting is scheduled for 10.00 AM, please be on time. (B) I need to buy milk, eggs and bread. (C) After the movie, we went out for dinner. (D) She loves to travel; especially for Europe.	**(D)** **She loves to travel; especially for Europe.**	Grammar Punctuation	(A) The comma here links two statements where a stronger stop would read better, but the sentence remains intelligible and is widely accepted in notices of this kind. (B) The commas correctly separate the items of a list, with the last two joined by 'and'. (C) The comma correctly marks off the introductory phrase 'After the movie' from the main clause. (D) A semicolon may stand only between two independent clauses. 'Especially for Europe' is a fragment, so the semicolon is wrong; a comma or a dash belongs there instead. Tests the rule that a semicolon joins only independent clauses.
153	Which of the following options correctly combines the two sentences into a compound sentence using an appropriate coordinating conjunction? Sentence 1 - She wanted to go for a walk. Sentence 2 - It started raining heavily. (a) She wanted to go for a walk, but it started raining heavily. (b) She wanted to go for a walk; therefore, it started	**(A)** **(a)**	Grammar Compound Sentences	(A) 'But' is a coordinating conjunction joining two independent clauses of equal rank, and it carries the contrast the two facts demand — she wanted to walk, yet the rain came. (B) 'Therefore' is a conjunctive adverb, not a coordinating conjunction, and it claims a cause the sentences do not support: her wish did not bring the rain. (C) 'And' is a coordinating conjunction, but it

	raining heavily. (c) She wanted to go for a walk and it started raining heavily. (d) She wanted to go for a walk, because it started raining heavily. (A) (a) (B) (b) (C) (c) (D) (d)			merely adds the second fact and loses the opposition between wanting to walk and being rained off. (D) 'Because' is a subordinating conjunction, so the result is a complex sentence, and it reverses the logic besides. Tests choosing the coordinating conjunction that fits the logical relation.
154	Indirect to direct speech : The teacher said that something is better than nothing. (A) The teacher said, "something was better than nothing". (B) The teacher said, "something would be better than nothing". (C) The teacher said, "something is better than nothing". (D) The teacher said, "something were better than anything".	**(C)** **The teacher said, "something is better than nothing".**	Grammar Reported Speech	(A) 'Was' shifts the tense back, but a universal truth keeps its present tense even after a past reporting verb. (B) 'Would be' turns the maxim into a conditional, which the original does not express. (C) 'Something is better than nothing' is a general truth, so the present tense is retained inside the quotation marks when the indirect form is turned back into direct speech. (D) 'Were better than anything' changes both the tense and the sense of the proverb. Tests the rule that a universal truth keeps its tense in reported speech.
155	Having failed thrice, she didn't want to apply again. 'Having failed' is a (A) present participle (B) past participle (C) present perfect participle (D) perfect participle	**(D)** **perfect participle**	Grammar Participles	(A) A present participle ends in -ing and shows action going on, as in 'failing thrice'. (B) A past participle is the third form alone, as in 'failed'. (C) 'Present perfect participle' is not the standard grammatical label for this form. (D) 'Having' followed by a past participle is the perfect participle, and it shows an action completed before the action of the main verb — she had already failed thrice before she decided not to apply. Tests naming the 'having + past participle' form.
156	Identify the gerund in the following passage : An annoying child started torturing her kind hearted mother who was shopping after finishing her day work, along with her ailing mother in the evening. (A) finishing (B) annoying (C) torturing (D) shopping	**(A)** **finishing**	Grammar Gerunds	(A) 'Finishing' follows the preposition 'after', and only a noun or a gerund can be the object of a preposition, so this is the clear gerund in the passage. (B) 'Annoying' stands before 'child' and describes it, so it is a participle used as an adjective. (C) 'Torturing' follows 'started' as part of the verb phrase describing what the child began to do. (D) 'Shopping' is part of 'was shopping', the past continuous form of the verb.

				Tests identifying the -ing form that functions as a noun.
157	Choose the correct verbs to fill the sentence. "He _____ (complete) his home work before I _____ him". (A) completed, would meet (B) completed, meet (C) completed, met (D) completes, meet	**(C)** **completed, met**	Grammar Sequence of Tenses	(A) 'Would meet' introduces a conditional sense that the sentence does not need. (B) 'Meet' is present tense and clashes with the past 'completed' in the first clause. (C) Both actions lie in the past and 'before' already marks which came first, so the simple past in both clauses — 'completed … met' — is correct and consistent. (D) 'Completes' is present tense, which does not agree with the past-time frame set by the sentence. Tests keeping both clauses in the same past time frame after 'before'.
158	Identify the correct transformation of the following Exclamatory sentence into Assertive sentence. If the world could have peace! (A) I wish the world in peace. (B) I wish to have peace in the world. (C) I wish the world could have peace. (D) I wish the world should have peace.	**(C)** **I wish the world could have peace.**	Grammar Exclamatory to Assertive	(A) 'I wish the world in peace' has no verb in the subordinate clause and is incomplete. (B) 'I wish to have peace in the world' makes the speaker the one who will obtain peace, changing the sense. (C) The exclamation 'If the world could have peace!' is a wish, and the assertive form of a wish is 'I wish' followed by the same clause: 'I wish the world could have peace.' (D) 'Should have peace' expresses obligation rather than the longing the exclamation conveys. Tests converting an exclamatory wish into an assertive sentence.
159	Choose the correct negative for the given sentence. "He is greater than I am". (A) I am not as great as him (B) I am not so great as he is (C) I am not as great as he is (D) I am not so great as him	**(B)** **I am not so great as he is**	Grammar Degrees of Comparison	(A) 'Than him' keeps the comparative frame instead of moving to the positive degree, and the object pronoun is out of place in the fixed pattern. (B) The comparative 'He is greater than I am' becomes, in the positive degree, 'I am not so great as he is' — the negative pattern 'not so … as' with the subject pronoun and its verb. (C) 'Not as great as he is' is current in everyday usage, but the transformation taught for the negative comparison uses 'not so … as'. (D) 'Not so great as him' uses the object pronoun where the pattern calls for 'he is'. Tests the 'not so … as' pattern for turning a comparative into the positive degree.

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160	Choose the correct Assertive for the given sentence. 'Aren't we friends'? (A) We have friends (B) We are not friends (C) We are friends (D) We have no friends	**(C)** **We are friends**	Grammar Interrogative to Assertive	(A) 'We have friends' changes the subject of the claim from our friendship to our possession of friends. (B) A negative rhetorical question asserts the positive, so turning it into a negative statement reverses the meaning. (C) 'Aren't we friends?' is a rhetorical question expecting agreement, and its assertive equivalent is the plain affirmative 'We are friends'. (D) 'We have no friends' is both negative and about a different idea. Tests that a negative rhetorical question asserts the positive.
161	"Sit down and rest yourselves here on this bench" the imperative form of this statement will be (A) 'Please sit down and rest yourself here on this bench' (B) Sit down and take rest (C) Sit on this bench (D) Take rest on this bench	**(A)** **'Please sit down and rest yourself here on this bench'**	Grammar Imperative Form	(A) The imperative keeps the base verbs with the subject 'you' understood, and 'Please' marks it as a courteous command: 'Please sit down and rest yourself here on this bench.' (B) 'Sit down and take rest' drops the place named in the original. (C) 'Sit on this bench' leaves out the second instruction, to rest. (D) 'Take rest on this bench' leaves out the first instruction, to sit down. Tests rendering a statement as a complete polite imperative.
162	Identify the sentence that correctly uses Future Perfect Continuous Tense. (A) By next year, she will have been working at the company for five years. (B) By next year she shall have worked at the company for five years. (C) By next year, she will work at the company for five years. (D) By next year, she will be working at the company for five years.	**(A)** **By next year, she will have been working at the company for five years.**	Grammar Future Perfect Continuous	(A) 'Will have been working' is the future perfect continuous, and with 'by next year … for five years' it shows an action that will have been going on for a stated period up to a point in the future. (B) 'Shall have worked' is the future perfect, which marks completion rather than duration. (C) 'Will work' is the simple future and says nothing about an action continuing over five years. (D) 'Will be working' is the future continuous, describing an action in progress at a future moment but not its duration up to then. Tests the form and use of the future perfect continuous tense.
163	Choose the sentence with correct Subject Verb agreement (A) The cat run fast (B) The dogs barks loudly	**(D)** **He walks to school**	Grammar Subject-Verb Agreement	(A) 'The cat' is singular and needs 'runs', not 'run'. (B) 'The dogs' is plural and needs 'bark', not 'barks'. (C) 'She' is third person singular and needs 'plays', not 'play'.

	(C) She play the piano (D) He walks to school			(D) 'He walks to school' pairs a third person singular subject with the -s form of the verb, which is the agreement rule. Tests matching the verb form to a singular or plural subject.
164	Identify the Part of Speech of the underlined word : The music sounds melodious in the quiet hall. (A) Adverb (B) Adjective (C) Verb (D) Noun	**(B)** **Adjective**	Grammar Parts of Speech	(A) An adverb would describe how the music sounds in manner, and would take the form 'melodiously'; but 'sounds' here is a linking verb, which does not take an adverb. (B) 'Sounds' is a linking verb, so the word after it describes the subject 'the music'. 'Melodious' is therefore a subject complement, that is, an adjective. (C) The verb in the sentence is 'sounds'; 'melodious' carries no action. (D) 'Melodious' names no person or thing, so it is not a noun. Tests that a linking verb is followed by an adjective, not an adverb.
165	Choose the correct expansion for the given Abbreviation : "SWOT" (A) Strengths, Work, Opportunities and Thought (B) Strengths, Willingness, Objectives and Team work (C) Strength, Wish, Orderliness and Thrusts (D) Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threat	**(D)** **Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threat**	Vocabulary Abbreviations	(A) 'Work' and 'Thought' do not belong to the framework; the W and the T stand for something else. (B) 'Willingness', 'Objectives' and 'Team work' are invented expansions. (C) 'Wish', 'Orderliness' and 'Thrusts' likewise do not form the model. (D) SWOT analysis examines an organisation's Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats — the first two internal, the last two external. Tests the expansion of the management abbreviation SWOT.
166	Some derivatives are given in the options. They are arranged in a sequence of Verb, Noun and Adjective. Identify the incorrect sequence. Verb / Noun / Adjective (1) Continue / Continual / Continuation (2) Admit / Admission / Admissible (3) Decisive / Decision / Decide (4) Excite / Excitement / Excitable (A) (1) and (4) (B) (2) and (3)	**(C)** **(1) and (3)**	Grammar Word Formation	Each row should read verb, then noun, then adjective. Row 2 does — admit, admission, admissible — and so does row 4 — excite, excitement, excitable. Row 1 puts the adjective 'continual' in the noun slot and the noun 'continuation' in the adjective slot. Row 3 is further out: it opens with the adjective 'decisive' and ends with the verb 'decide'. The incorrect sequences are therefore (1) and (3) → (C) Tests the verb-noun-adjective order of derived

	(C) (1) and (3) (D) (3) and (4)			word families.
167	Which of the following is true about the word 'aircraft'? (A) 'Aircraft' has a regular plural form by adding an 'S' at the end. (B) 'Aircraft' is used the same for both singular and plural, with no change in form. (C) 'Aircraft' changes to 'aircrafts' when used in the plural form. (D) 'Aircraft' is a plural noun and cannot be used in the singular.	**(B)** **'Aircraft' is used the same for both singular and plural, with no change in form.**	Grammar Number of Nouns	(A) Adding -s is the regular rule, but 'aircraft' is one of the nouns that does not follow it. (B) 'Aircraft' keeps the same form in the singular and the plural — one aircraft, ten aircraft — like 'sheep', 'deer' and 'series'. (C) 'Aircrafts' is not accepted in standard usage. (D) 'Aircraft' is used in the singular freely, as in 'an aircraft landed'. Tests nouns whose plural form is identical to the singular.
168	Identify the correct spelling of the word which denotes the following sentence : A space from which most or all of the matter has been removed. (A) Vaccum (B) Vacume (C) Vacuum (D) Vacum	**(C)** **Vacuum**	Vocabulary Spelling	(A) 'Vaccum' doubles the c and drops a u. (B) 'Vacume' ends with a silent e that the word does not take. (C) 'Vacuum' — with one c and a double u — is the space from which matter has been removed. (D) 'Vacum' is short of one u. Tests the spelling of 'vacuum'.
169	Match the words in Column A with their suitable collocations in Column B : Column A (a) Legal (b) Raise (c) High (d) Top Column B 1. Money 2. Priority 3. Advice 4. Standard (A) (a)-4 (b)-2 (c)-1 (d)-3 (B) (a)-1 (b)-3 (c)-4 (d)-2 (C) (a)-3 (b)-1 (c)-4 (d)-2 (D) (a)-1 (b)-4 (c)-3 (d)-2	**(C)** **(a)-3 (b)-1 (c)-4 (d)-2**	Vocabulary Collocations	English fixes certain word partnerships by habit rather than rule. One seeks legal advice (3), raises money (1), maintains a high standard (4) and gives something top priority (2). That gives (a)-3, (b)-1, (c)-4, (d)-2 → (C) Tests the fixed word partnerships English uses for these four heads.
170	Pick out the pair of words which sounds the same. road, course (a) roed, curse (b) road, coarse (c) rode, coarse (d) rowed, coarse	**(D)** **Only (c) & (d)**	Vocabulary Homophones	'Road' has two homophones, 'rode' and 'rowed', and 'course' has one, 'coarse'. Pair (c) gives rode with coarse and pair (d) gives rowed with coarse, so both sound exactly like the original pair. Pair (a) fails because 'curse' does not sound like 'course', and pair (b) simply repeats 'road' instead of offering a homophone. Both (c) and (d) qualify

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	(A) Only (a) (B) Only (b) (C) Only (c) (D) Only (c) & (d)			→ (D) Tests recognising all the homophones of a given pair of words.
171	Sentence : The city's problems were numerous and complex. Question : Choose the best replacement for 'problems' that suggests the severity and urgency of the issues. (A) concerns (B) issues (C) crises (D) situations	**(C)** **crises**	Vocabulary Shades of Meaning	(A) 'Concerns' are matters one worries about, which is milder than the original word, not stronger. (B) 'Issues' is the most neutral term of the four and carries no sense of urgency at all. (C) A crisis is a situation of acute difficulty demanding immediate action, so 'crises' conveys both the severity and the urgency the question asks for. (D) 'Situations' is wholly neutral and could describe good circumstances as easily as bad. Tests choosing the word that raises the intensity of 'problems'.
172	Sentence : I concur with your assessment. Question : Which of the following words or phrases could be substituted for 'concur with' without changing the meaning? (i) disagree with (ii) agree with (iii) am in agreement with (iv) dispute (A) Only (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii) (C) Only (iii) (D) None of the above	**(B)** **(ii) and (iii)**	Vocabulary Synonymous Phrases	To concur with someone is to be of the same opinion. Both 'agree with' (ii) and 'am in agreement with' (iii) carry that sense and can replace the phrase without altering the meaning. 'Disagree with' and 'dispute' state the opposite. Hence (ii) and (iii) → (B) Tests the phrases that can substitute for 'concur with'.
173	Complete the following sentence by choosing the most appropriate words from the options provided. Select one word for each blank. The international climate mission aimed to (Blank 1) global carbon emissions through the (Blank 2) of sustainable energy technologies. Blank 1 : (a) exacerbate (b) mitigate (c) amplify (d) propagate. Blank 2 : (a) proliferation (b) stagnation (c) depletion (d) curtailment. (A) 1-(a), 2-(b) (B) 1-(b), 2-(a) (C) 1-(c), 2-(c) (D) 1-(d), 2-(d)	**(B)** **1-(b), 2-(a)**	Vocabulary Contextual Word Choice	A climate mission works to reduce emissions, so the first blank takes 'mitigate' (b); 'exacerbate', 'amplify' and 'propagate' would all increase them. Emissions fall when clean technologies spread widely, so the second blank takes 'proliferation' (a); stagnation, depletion and curtailment of those technologies would work against the goal. That gives 1-(b), 2-(a) → (B) Tests choosing two words that keep a sentence internally consistent.

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174	Find out the right order of the sentence. thief/police/the/the/down/brought. (A) Down the thief the police brought (B) The thief down brought the police (C) The police brought the thief down (D) The police brought thief the down	**(C)** **The police brought the thief down**	Grammar Word Order	(A) 'Down the thief the police brought' inverts the sentence into an unnatural order. (B) 'The thief down brought the police' makes the thief the doer and is ungrammatical besides. (C) 'The police brought the thief down' follows the natural subject-verb-object order, with the particle 'down' placed after the object as the phrasal verb allows. (D) 'The police brought thief the down' scrambles the article and the particle. Tests arranging jumbled words into natural English order.
175	Arrange the jumbled statements in logical form and choose the correct order. (a) This, however, prioritizing a careful consideration of the potential for untoward challenges. (b) The inference of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly changing various sectors of society (c) Eventually, there is a growing demand for effective ethical frameworks to channelize AI development and intervention (d) In essence, the aim is to maximize the advantages of AI while minimizing the disadvantages of AI. (A) (b), (a), (c), (d) (B) (a), (c), (d), (b) (C) (d), (b), (a), (c) (D) (b), (a), (d), (c)	**(A)** **(b), (a), (c), (d)**	Grammar Sentence Sequencing	Statement (b) introduces the topic — AI is rapidly changing various sectors — so it has to open. Statement (a) begins 'This, however', which can only follow that opening, and raises the caution about untoward challenges. Statement (c) begins 'Eventually' and draws the consequence: a demand for ethical frameworks. Statement (d) begins 'In essence' and sums the whole up. The logical order is (b), (a), (c), (d) → (A) Tests using discourse markers to reconstruct the order of a paragraph.
176	What is the function of the "CC" field in an email? (A) To mark an email as urgent (B) To send the mail to a specific person only (C) To send a copy of the email to additional recipients (D) To attach files to email	**(C)** **To send a copy of the email to additional recipients**	Vocabulary Email Terminology	(A) Urgency is set by a priority flag or by the subject line, not by the CC field. (B) Sending to one person only is what the 'To' field with a single address does. (C) CC stands for carbon copy: the addresses placed there receive a visible copy of a mail written primarily for someone else, so everyone can see who else was informed. (D) Files are added through the attachment function. Tests the function of the CC field in an email.
177	Which Article deals with the use of Hindi or English for communication between states and the union? (A) Article 343 (B) Article 350 (C) Article 346	**(C)** **Article 346**	Comprehension Official Language Provisions	(A) Article 343 declares Hindi in Devanagari script the official language of the Union and allowed English to continue for fifteen years. (B) Article 350 gives every person the right to submit a representation for redress of grievance in

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	(D) Article 345			any language used in the Union or the state. (C) Article 346 prescribes the language for communication between one state and another, and between a state and the Union — the language authorised for official purposes of the Union, with English available by agreement. (D) Article 345 lets a state legislature adopt one or more languages in use in the state as its own official language. Tests the article governing inter-state and state-Union official communication.
178	Scenario : A local resident is reviewing a document released by the municipal corporation regarding new regulations for waste disposal. Question : Which of the following words or phrases would be considered an 'official term' rather than a 'general term' in the context of this document? Select all that apply. (a) Trash (b) Ordinance (c) Solid waste management (d) Garbage (A) (b) and (c) (B) (a) and (d) (C) (a) and (c) (D) (b) and (d)	**(A)** **(b) and (c)**	Vocabulary Official and General Register	A municipal document uses the vocabulary of law and administration. 'Ordinance' is the formal name for the regulation itself, and 'solid waste management' is the technical term for the service being regulated — both belong to the official register. 'Trash' and 'garbage' are everyday words for the same material and would not appear in the operative text of a regulation. Hence (b) and (c) → (A) Tests distinguishing official terminology from everyday vocabulary.
179	Scenario : A citizen, Mr. Akash has various concerns and needs that require interaction with different State Government departments. Match Mr. Akash's needs with the appropriate department(s). Column A (Mr. Akash's Needs) (1) Mr. Akash needs to obtain land records for his ancestral property. (2) Mr. Akash wants to enroll his children in government schools and understand the curriculum. (3) Mr. Akash wishes to report a water supply issue in his locality and seek a solution. (4) Mr. Akash wants to apply for a loan for agricultural purposes and seek advice on modern farming techniques. Column B (Departments) (a) Agriculture - Farmers Welfare Department (b) School Education Department	**(B)** **(1)-(c), (2)-(b), (3)-(d), (4)-(a)**	Comprehension Matching Needs to Departments	Land records such as patta and chitta are maintained by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department, so need (1) goes to (c). School admission and curriculum fall to the School Education Department, so (2) goes to (b). A water supply complaint is for the Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, so (3) goes to (d). A crop loan and farming advice come from the Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department, so (4) goes to (a) → (B) Tests routing a citizen's requests to the right state departments.

	(c) Revenue and Disaster Management Department (d) Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department (e) Finance Department (f) Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department (A) (1)-(a), (2)-(b), (3)-(d), (4)-(c) (B) (1)-(c), (2)-(b), (3)-(d), (4)-(a) (C) (1)-(b), (2)-(c), (3)-(a), (4)-(d) (D) (1)-(d), (2)-(c), (3)-(a), (4)-(b)			
180	The term "monopoly" refers to _____. (A) powerlessness (B) ownership (C) incapacity (D) incompetence	**(B)** **ownership**	Vocabulary Word Meaning	(A) Powerlessness is the absence of control, the very reverse of a monopoly. (B) A monopoly is exclusive possession or control of the supply of a commodity or service, so of the four words it is ownership that names what the term refers to. (C) Incapacity means the lack of ability to act. (D) Incompetence means the lack of the skill needed to do something well. Tests the core idea carried by the term 'monopoly'.
181	Passage : Sustainable practices are crucial for ecological balance. Urban green spaces mitigate pollution. Community-driven conservation fosters long term impact. Collective action is key to a healthier planet. Question : Which of the following statements best express the main ideas of the passage? (a) Urban green spaces have minimal impact on pollution. (b) Sustainable practices are vital for ecological balance. (c) Community-driven conservation is important for long-term impact (d) Individual action is more important than collective action. (A) (a) and (d) (B) (b) and (c) (C) (c) and (d) (D) (a) and (c)	**(B)** **(b) and (c)**	Comprehension Main Ideas	The passage opens by calling sustainable practices crucial for ecological balance, which is statement (b), and says community-driven conservation fosters long term impact, which is statement (c). It states the opposite of (a), since urban green spaces are said to mitigate pollution, and the opposite of (d), since collective action is called the key. The main ideas are therefore (b) and (c) → (B) Tests picking the statements that restate a passage's main ideas.
182	Drug awareness is crucial for promoting health and safety in communities. Understanding the effects of drugs, both legal and illegal can help individuals' informed choices. Substance abuse can lead to serious	**(B)** **Serious health issues and addiction**	Comprehension Detail Retrieval	(A) The passage lists social problems, not improved relationships, among the effects of abuse. (B) The passage says in so many words that substance abuse can lead to serious health

	health issues, addiction and social problems. Education about the risks associated with drug use is essential. Which of the following can be a consequence of substance abuse? (A) Improved social relationships (B) Serious health issues and addiction (C) Increased academic performance (D) Enhanced physical fitness			issues, addiction and social problems. (C) Academic performance is not mentioned, and abuse would not improve it. (D) Physical fitness is likewise not mentioned and runs against the health harms described. Tests retrieving a consequence stated directly in the passage.
183	Passage : The artist's paintings were filled with dark colours. Silent figures stood against barren landscapes. This created a sense of unease. Viewers felt a deep sense of isolation while observing the art. Question : Complete the following sentence with the options given that accurately reflect the implied meaning of the passage : The artist's use of dark colours and silent figures suggests a feeling of _____ (A) joyful celebration (B) deep isolation (C) profound unease (D) vibrant community	**(B)** **deep isolation**	Comprehension Implied Meaning	The passage ends by naming the feeling the paintings produce: 'Viewers felt a deep sense of isolation while observing the art.' The dark colours, the silent figures and the barren landscapes are the means by which that feeling is conveyed, so what they suggest is deep isolation → (B) Tests identifying the feeling a passage says a work of art conveys.
184	Passage : First, the scientists gathered data from the experiment. Next, they analyzed the results. Then, they formed a hypothesis. Finally, they published their findings. Question : Complete the following sentence with the given options that accurately reflect the sequence of events in the passage. After analyzing the results, the scientists _____ and then _____. (a) Gathered data (b) Formed a hypothesis (c) Published their findings (d) Ignored the data (A) (b) and (c) (B) (a) and (d) (C) (b) and (a) (D) (c) and (a)	**(A)** **(b) and (c)**	Comprehension Sequence of Events	The passage sets out four steps in order: the scientists gathered data, next analysed the results, then formed a hypothesis and finally published their findings. The sentence begins after the analysis, so the two steps that follow are forming a hypothesis (b) and publishing the findings (c) → (A) Tests tracking the order of events signalled by first, next, then and finally.
185	The Great Wall of China, one of the most iconic structures in the world, stretches over 13,000 miles across Northern China. Originally built to protect against invasions, it showcases impressive engineering	**(A)** **(a)-3 (b)-1 (c)-4 (d)-2**	Comprehension Matching Details	The passage says the Great Wall is today a UNESCO World Heritage site, so (a) takes 3; it was originally built to protect against invasions, so (b) takes 1; it stretches over 13,000 miles, so (c) takes

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	and architectural skills from various dynasties. Today it is a UNESCO - World Heritage site and attracts millions of tourists each year. Match the items in Column A with their answers in Column B : Column A (a) The Great wall of China (b) The Great wall was built (c) The length of the Great wall (d) The number of Visitors Column B 1. Protect against invasions 2. Millions each year 3. UNESCO World Heritage site 4. Over 13,000 miles (A) (a)-3 (b)-1 (c)-4 (d)-2 (B) (a)-2 (b)-4 (c)-1 (d)-3 (C) (a)-1 (b)-3 (c)-2 (d)-4 (D) (a)-4 (b)-2 (c)-3 (d)-1			4; and it attracts millions of tourists each year, so (d) takes 2 → (A) Tests matching details in a passage to the items they answer.
186	Match the following : (a) Bromatology (b) Thalassophobia (c) Carpology (d) Chorophobia 1. Study of fruits and seeds 2. Dancing 3. Fear of sea or water 4. Study of food (A) (a)-4 (b)-3 (c)-1 (d)-2 (B) (a)-3 (b)-2 (c)-4 (d)-1 (C) (a)-4 (b)-2 (c)-3 (d)-1 (D) (a)-3 (b)-4 (c)-2 (d)-1	**(A)** **(a)-4 (b)-3 (c)-1 (d)-2**	Vocabulary Terms for Studies and Phobias	Bromatology, from the Greek broma meaning food, is the study of food (4); thalassophobia, from thalassa meaning sea, is the fear of the sea (3); carpology, from karpos meaning fruit, is the study of fruits and seeds (1); and chorophobia, from choros meaning dance, is the fear of dancing (2). That gives (a)-4, (b)-3, (c)-1, (d)-2 → (A) Tests Greek roots behind the names of studies and phobias.
187	Passage : A newly introduced digital learning platform faced resistance from some teachers. They cited concerns about increased workload and the potential for technological glitches. However, student engagement increased, and data showed improved learning outcomes in specific subjects. Question : Based on the above scenario, which statement(s) are most likely to be true? (a) The digital platform is universally accepted by all stakeholders (b) The platform has demonstrated some positive	**(A)** **Both (b) and (d)**	Comprehension Inference from a Scenario	The passage records rising student engagement and data showing improved learning outcomes, which supports (b), and it sets those gains against the teachers' concerns about workload and glitches, which is the tension described in (d). Universal acceptance is ruled out by the resistance reported, and cost is never mentioned as the teachers' worry. Both (b) and (d) hold → (A) Tests drawing inferences that the scenario's two sides both support.

	impacts on student learning (c) Teachers are primarily concerned about the cost of the platform (d) There is a conflict between the perceived drawbacks by teachers and the observed benefits (A) Both (b) and (d) (B) Both (a) and (b) (C) Both (a) and (d) (D) Both (b) and (c)			
188	Passage : A government agency introduced online portals for various public services. While this reduced wait time and paperwork, it also created challenges for elderly citizens who were not digitally literate. The agency then initiated training programs and established help desks to assist the senior citizens, but resource constraints limited the reach of these support services. Question : Based on the passage, which of the following is/are most likely true? (a) The introduction of e-services has been universally beneficial. (b) The agency recognized the need to address digital literacy barriers (c) Resource limitations affected the agency's support initiatives. (d) E-services completely eliminated the need for physical service centers (A) both (a) and (b) (B) both (a) and (d) (C) both (b) and (d) (D) both (b) and (c)	**(D)** **both (b) and (c)**	Comprehension Inference from a Scenario	The agency responded to the difficulty faced by elderly citizens by starting training programmes and setting up help desks, which shows it recognised a digital literacy barrier — statement (b). The passage adds that resource constraints limited how far those services reached, which is statement (c). The benefit was not universal, since the elderly were left behind, and nothing says physical centres were done away with. Hence (b) and (c) → (D) Tests reading both the agency's response and its limits from one passage.
189	_____ is the exact conversion of text from one language to another. (A) Transcription (B) Transliteration (C) Encoding (D) Decoding	**(B)** **Transliteration**	Vocabulary Language Transfer Terms	(A) Transcription writes down what is spoken, turning speech into text in the same language. (B) Transliteration converts a text letter by letter into the script of another language, so the rendering is exact rather than interpretive. (C) Encoding converts information into a coded form for storage or transmission. (D) Decoding is the reverse of encoding, turning coded data back into readable form. Tests the term for an exact, letter-by-letter conversion between languages.

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190	'Don't ask for it unless you want it'. Identify the speaker and listener of the above statement? (A) Peter said to Tom (B) Polly said to Tom (C) Tom said to Polly (D) Tom said to Peter	**(D)** **Tom said to Peter**	Literature The Adventures of Tom Sawyer	(A) Peter is the cat and says nothing in the scene. (B) Aunt Polly dosed Tom with the Pain-killer; the line in question is not hers at this point. (C) Tom does not address Aunt Polly here. (D) Tom repeats the warning to Peter the cat before giving him the Pain-killer — 'Don't ask for it unless you want it' — and the cat's wild reaction follows. Tests who speaks the Pain-killer line and to whom in Tom Sawyer.
191	Identify the statements which are incorrect? 1. Jim Corbett was a French hunter and tracker. 2. Jim Corbett preferred to hunt alone. 3. Jim Corbett was always against game hunting. 4. Robinson Crusoe was Jim Corbett's colleague (A) 1 and 4 (B) 2 and 3 (C) 1 and 3 (D) 2 and 4	**(A)** **1 and 4**	Literature Jim Corbett	Jim Corbett was born at Nainital to a British family settled in India; calling him a French hunter is wrong, so statement 1 fails. Robinson Crusoe is Defoe's fictional castaway and could not have been anyone's colleague, so statement 4 fails too. That he preferred to track and hunt alone, and that he turned against hunting for sport and campaigned for wildlife protection, are both borne out. The incorrect statements are 1 and 4 → (A) Tests the facts of Jim Corbett's origin and his companions.
192	Choose the correct answer : The setting of the play "The Dying Detective" is in _____. (A) Sherlock Holmes's House (B) Victor Savage's House (C) Dr. Watson's House (D) Mrs. Hudson's House	**(A)** **Sherlock Holmes's House**	Literature The Dying Detective	(A) The whole play takes place in Sherlock Holmes's room at 221B Baker Street, where he lies feigning illness to trap Culverton Smith. (B) Victor Savage is the man already murdered before the play opens; his house is never a scene. (C) Dr. Watson comes to Holmes's room rather than the action moving to his. (D) Mrs. Hudson is the landlady of 221B and appears in Holmes's room; the setting is not a separate house of hers. Tests the single setting of the play 'The Dying Detective'.
193	Choose the right matches among them : 1. INSV - International Naval Ship Vessel 2. INSV Tarini - Second Sail Boat of Indian Navy 3. Tara Tarini - Temple in Tanjore district in Tamil Nadu 4. Tarini - Means 'Saviour' in Sanskrit. (A) 1 and 3 are correct (B) 2 and 4 are correct (C) 3 and 4 are correct (D) 2 and 3 are correct	**(B)** **2 and 4 are correct**	Literature INSV Tarini	INSV Tarini is the Indian Navy's second ocean-going sailing vessel, following INSV Mhadei, so pair 2 holds; and the name Tarini means saviour or one who rescues, so pair 4 holds. The abbreviation INSV stands for Indian Naval Sailing Vessel, not International Naval Ship Vessel, and the Tara Tarini shrine the boat is named after stands on the Rushikulya river in Odisha, not in Tanjore. Hence (2) and (4) → (B)

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				Tests the expansion, order and naming of INSV Tarini.
194	Which poet is known as "The Poet of the People"? (A) Edgar Albert Guest (B) Henry Van Dyke (C) Sarojini Naidu (D) John Masefield	**(A)** **Edgar Albert Guest**	Literature Poets and Epithets	(A) Edgar Albert Guest wrote a daily verse for the Detroit Free Press for decades in plain, homely language, and the readership that grew around it earned him the name the People's Poet. (B) Henry Van Dyke is remembered as a clergyman, essayist and author of 'The Other Wise Man'. (C) Sarojini Naidu is called the Nightingale of India. (D) John Masefield was Poet Laureate of Britain and is known for his sea poems. Tests which poet carries the epithet 'The Poet of the People'.
195	Scenario : A new policy regarding Rural Development is being formulated by the Ministry of Rural Development. The policy document is currently being reviewed by various departments before it is presented to the Cabinet for approval. During this process, several administrative actions and terms came into play. Question : Considering the scenario, which of the following administrative actions or terms are likely to be involved in the policy formulation and approval process? Select all that apply. (a) Noting (b) Sanction (c) Abeyance (d) Tender (A) (a) and (b) (B) (a) and (c) (C) (b) and (d) (D) (c) and (d)	**(A)** **(a) and (b)**	Vocabulary Administrative Terms	A policy file moves through the departments on the strength of notings — the recorded comments each officer adds before passing it on — and it becomes operative once the Cabinet accords sanction. Those are the two terms the scenario calls for. Abeyance means holding a matter in suspense, which is not part of taking a policy forward, and a tender belongs to procurement, not to policy formulation. Hence (a) and (b) → (A) Tests the administrative vocabulary of policy formulation and approval.
196	Passage : The Scientist stared at the graph, her brow furrowed in concentration. The data points formed an unexpected pattern, deviating significantly from the predicted curve. She muttered to herself, 'This changes everything'. Question : What can be inferred about the Scientist's reaction to the data? (A) She is pleased with the results (B) She is confused by the results	**(D)** **She is concerned about the results**	Comprehension Inference about Attitude	The passage says her brow was furrowed in concentration, not in bewilderment, so she is following the data rather than losing her way in it. The pattern departs sharply from the predicted curve and she murmurs 'This changes everything', which registers the weight of what she is seeing. Taken together these point to concern about what the results imply → (D) Tests inferring a character's attitude from

	(C) She is indifferent to the results (D) She is concerned about the results			described expression and speech.
197	"O'er the yellow pebbles dancing" Find the poetic device used here. (A) Simile (B) Personification (C) Refrain (D) Anaphora	**(B)** **Personification**	Literature Poetic Devices	(A) A simile compares two things using 'like' or 'as', and no such word appears in the line. (B) The water is said to be 'dancing' over the pebbles, giving a human action to a lifeless thing, which is personification. (C) A refrain is a line repeated at intervals through a poem; this line is not repeated. (D) Anaphora repeats the same word at the start of successive lines, which this single line does not do. Tests recognising personification in a descriptive line.
198	Which of the following phrases are correct, according to the poet Tupac Shakur? The power of the _____ 1. Mind can learn 2. Anger can rage 3. Sun can cool us 4. Foe can relax us (A) 1 and 2 (B) 3 and 4 (C) 1 and 3 (D) 2 and 4	**(A)** **1 and 2**	Literature Power of a Smile	Tupac Shakur's poem runs through a series of powers — the gun that can kill, the fire that can burn, the wind that can chill, the mind that can learn and the anger that can rage — before setting the power of a smile against them all. Phrases 1 and 2 reproduce two of those lines; the sun cooling us and a foe relaxing us appear nowhere in the poem → (A) Tests the phrases that occur in Tupac Shakur's poem on the power of a smile.
199	Identify the question type : _____ questions encourage open discussion and allow the speaker share his/her opinion, especially one that relates to creative and critical thinking. (A) Divergent (B) Rhetoric (C) Open-ended (D) Close-ended	**(A)** **Divergent**	Grammar Types of Questions	(A) A divergent question has no single right answer: it opens discussion, invites the speaker's own opinion and draws on creative and critical thinking, which is exactly the description given. (B) A rhetorical question is asked for effect and expects no answer at all. (C) An open-ended question also allows a free answer, but it is defined simply by not being answerable with yes or no; it is the divergent question that is tied to creative and critical thinking. (D) A close-ended question restricts the reply to yes, no or a fixed choice. Tests the question type defined by creative and critical thinking.
200	The _____ type of question has a dependent clause and not a main clause. (A) Wh-type	**(C)** **Embedded question**	Grammar Embedded Questions	(A) A wh-type question stands on its own as a main clause, as in 'Where does he live?' (B) A question tag is a short phrase added to a statement, not a clause in itself.

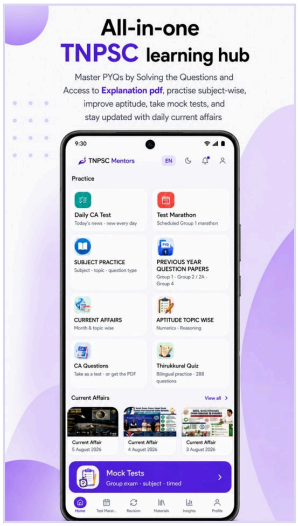
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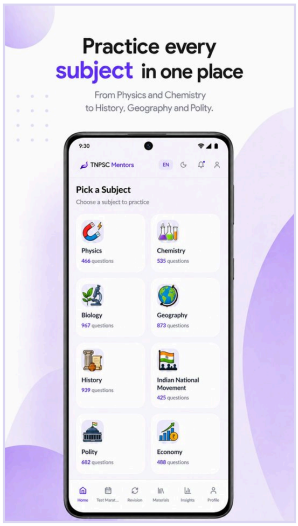
	(B) Question tag (C) Embedded question (D) Variable question			(C) An embedded question sits inside another sentence — 'I wonder where he lives' — so it is a dependent clause, keeps statement word order and takes no question mark of its own. (D) 'Variable question' is not a recognised grammatical category. Tests the question type that forms a dependent clause within a sentence.

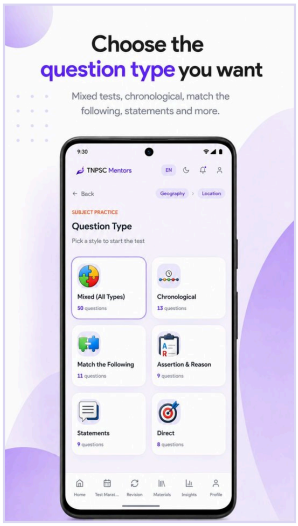
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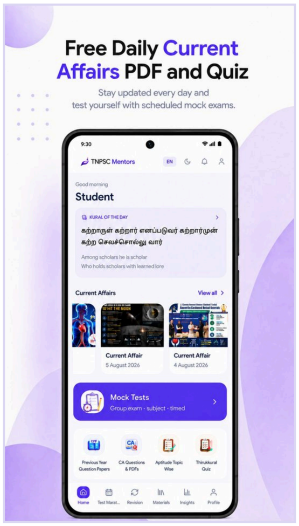
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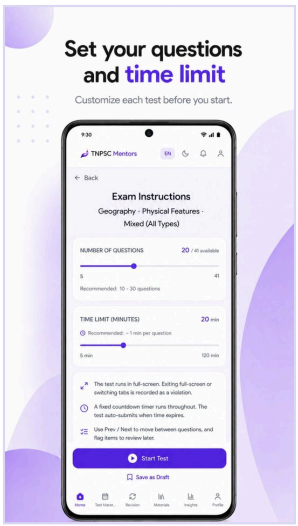
Daily current affairs, PYQs with explanations, mock tests and progress tracking

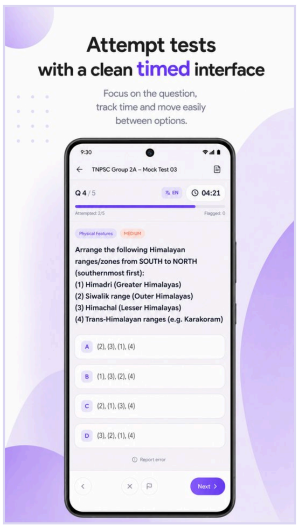


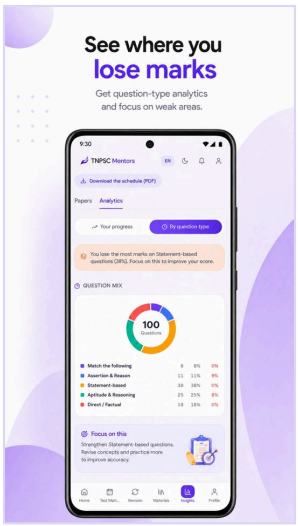


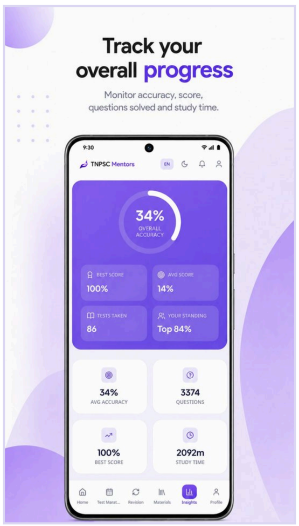












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