

STENOGRAPHER GRADE C and D EXAMINATION 2018 (8th Feb 2019, Shift-II)

Roll No. :	
Registration No.	
Name :	
Exam Venue :	
Exam Time :	3:00 PM - 5:00 PM
Exam Date :	08/02/2019

Section : STENOGRAPHER GRADE C and D EXAMINATION 2018

Q.1 असंगत संख्या युग्म का चयन करें।

- Ans
- 1. 324 : 100
 - 2. 813 : 169
 - 3. 123 : 49
 - 4. 912 : 144

Question ID : 9895801987
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.2 एक कूट भाषा में, SWEET को RXDFS के रूप में लिखा जाता है और PLATE को OMZUD के रूप में लिखा जाता है। उसी कूट भाषा में TRAIN को कैसे लिखा जाएगा?

- Ans
- 1. SSZJM
 - 2. SQZHM
 - 3. UQBHO
 - 4. USBJO

Question ID : 9895802013
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.3 उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो तीसरे पद से उसी तरह संबंधित है जिस प्रकार दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है।

सविनय : विनम :: निराश्रित : ?

- Ans
- 1. समृद्ध
 - 2. पर्याप्त
 - 3. धनी
 - 4. गरीब

Question ID : 9895801978
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.4

उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो तीसरे पद से उसी तरह संबंधित है जिस प्रकार दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है।

EK : MS :: AG : ?

- Ans
- 1. IM
 - 2. IJ
 - 3. IO
 - 4. JP

Question ID : 9895801964

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.5 उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो चौथे पद से उसी तरह संबंधित है जिस प्रकार पहला पद दूसरे पद से संबंधित है।

दयालु : परोपकारी :: ? : विलापी

- Ans
- 1. क्रोध
 - 2. सत्य
 - 3. दुःखी
 - 4. प्रसन्नता

Question ID : 9895801977

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.6 चार शब्द दिए गए हैं, जिनमें से तीन किसी तरह से समान हैं, जबकि एक शब्द भिन्न है। असंगत शब्द का चयन करें।

- Ans
- 1. स्कर्वी
 - 2. सूखा रोग
 - 3. गण्डमाला रोग
 - 4. फॉस्फोरस

Question ID : 9895802011

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.7 उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करते हुए श्रृंखला को पूरा करें।

BPCW, DPEW, FPGW, _____, JPKW

- Ans
- 1. IPHW
 - 2. HPJW
 - 3. HPIW
 - 4. IPJW

Question ID : 9895801983

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.8 उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करते हुए श्रृंखला को पूरा करें।

ZCC, XEE, VGG, _____, RKK

- Ans
- 1. TII
 - 2. SII
 - 3. SGG
 - 4. RGG

Question ID : 9895801975
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.9 छः मित्र A, B, C, D, E तथा F केंद्र की तरफ मुख करके गोलाकार बैठे हैं। F, A के ठीक बाएं बैठा है तथा B, E के सामने बैठा है। A तथा D एक दूसरे के सामने बैठे हैं। F के सामने कौन बैठा है?

- Ans
- 1. E
 - 2. A
 - 3. F
 - 4. C

Question ID : 9895801981
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.1 दिए गए चार शब्दों में से तीन शब्द किसी न किसी प्रकार से समान हैं, जबकि एक शब्द भिन्न है। असंगत शब्द का चयन करें।

- Ans
- 1. विध्वंश करना
 - 2. अलंकृत करना
 - 3. बन्दनवार से सजाना
 - 4. सजाना

Question ID : 9895801974
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

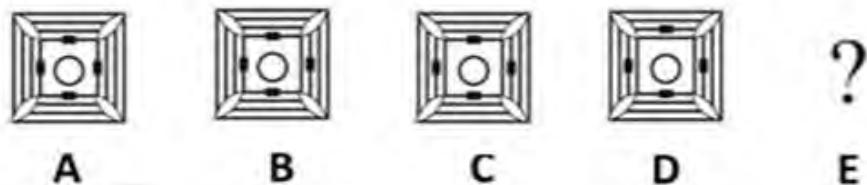
Q.1 उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करते हुए श्रृंखला को पूरा करें।

22, 4, 16, 24, 6, 36, 26, 8, 64, 28, 10, _____

- Ans
- 1. 100
 - 2. 30
 - 3. 3
 - 4. 9

Question ID : 9895801999
Status : Answered

Q.1 उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो दी गई श्रृंखला में अगला आएगा।



Ans



Question ID : 9895802009

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Q.1 नीचे दिए गए कथनों के बाद दो निष्कर्ष I और II दिए गए हैं। यह मानते हुए कि कथनों में दी गई जानकारी सत्य है, भले ही वह सर्वज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न प्रतीत होती हो और यह निर्णय करें कि कौन सा / से निष्कर्ष तार्किक और निश्चित रूप से कथन में दी गई जानकारी का अनुसरण करता है / करते हैं।

कथन:

सभी पुस्तकें अंगूर हैं।

कुछ अंगूर फल हैं।

निष्कर्ष

I. कोई भी अंगूर पुस्तक नहीं है।

II. कुछ अंगूर पुस्तकें हैं।

Ans

1. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।

2. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।

3. या तो निष्कर्ष I या निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।

4. निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।

Question ID : 9895801966

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

4 उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करते हुए श्रृंखला को पूरा करें।

16, 2, 15, 4, 13, 7, 10, 11, 6, _____

- Ans
- 1. 17
 - 2. 16
 - 3. 14
 - 4. 15

Question ID : 9895801994
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.1 5 यदि '+' का अर्थ '+', '-' का अर्थ '-', 'x' का अर्थ 'x' और '÷' का अर्थ '÷' है तो $\frac{24-8+6+4 \times 7}{8+3 \times 19}$ का मान बताएं।

- Ans
- 1. 7
 - 2. 4
 - 3. 1
 - 4. 5

Question ID : 9895801998
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.1 6 उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करते हुए श्रृंखला को पूरा करें।

16, 15, 12, 7, _____

- Ans
- 1. 2
 - 2. -2
 - 3. 1
 - 4. 0

Question ID : 9895801986
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.1 7 उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो तीसरे पद से उसी तरह संबंधित है जिस प्रकार दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है।

17 : 306 :: 13 : ?

- Ans
- 1. 182
 - 2. 275
 - 3. 169
 - 4. 144

Question ID : 9895802016
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.1
8

एक निश्चित कूट भाषा में ATISH को AHIST के रूप में और MAHEK को AEHKM के रूप में लिखा जाता है, उसी कूट में NARGIS को किस रूप में लिखा जाएगा?

- Ans
- 1. AGINRS
 - 2. ANGIRS
 - 3. ANIGRS
 - 4. AGNIRS

Question ID : 9895801971
Status : Not Attempted and Marked For Review
Chosen Option : --

Q.1 उस सही विकल्प का चयन करें जो रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करते हुए श्रृंखला को पूरा करें।

43, 48, 58, 73, _____

- Ans
- 1. 78
 - 2. 93
 - 3. 83
 - 4. 88

Question ID : 9895802014
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.2 उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करते हुए श्रृंखला को पूरा करें।
3, 7, 11, 15, _____

- Ans
- 1. 18
 - 2. 21
 - 3. 23
 - 4. 19

Question ID : 9895801985
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.2 केदार अपने घर से निकला और साइकिल से दक्षिण की ओर 25 किमी गया और बस स्टैंड पहुंचा। फिर वह बायीं ओर मुड़ा और 15 किमी गया, फिर से वह बायीं ओर मुड़ा और 25 किमी गया। वह अपने मूल स्थान से कितनी दूर है?

- Ans
- 1. 10 किमी
 - 2. 20 किमी
 - 3. 15 किमी
 - 4. 25 किमी

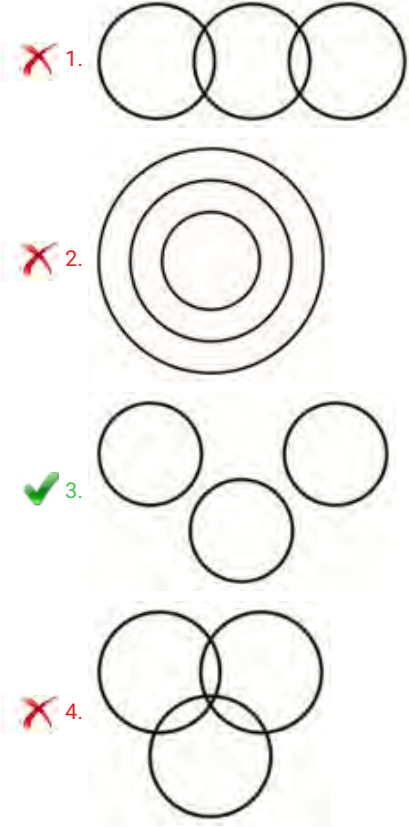
Question ID : 9895802001
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.2

2 उस वेन आरेख का चयन करें जो दिए गए वर्गों को बेहतर ढंग से दर्शाता है।

शुतुरमुर्ग, सांप, मेंढक

Ans



Question ID : 9895802003

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.2 यदि चाँद को समुद्र कहा जाता है, समुद्र को पानी कहा जाता है, पानी को हवा कहा जाता है, हवा को सूरज कहा जाता है और सूरज को नदी कहा जाता है, तो हमें प्रकाश और गर्मी कौन देता है?

Ans

1. समुद्र
2. पानी
3. सूर्य
4. नदी

Question ID : 9895801970

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.2 दिए गए चार शब्दों में से तीन शब्द किसी न किसी प्रकार से समान हैं, जबकि एक शब्द भिन्न है। असंगत शब्द का चयन करें।

Ans

1. छेद : झिलर
2. फोटो : फ्रेम
3. काट : चाकू

✗ 4. पेंट : ब्रश

Question ID : 9895801968

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.2 निम्न समीकरण को सही बनाने के लिए किन दो चिह्नों को आपस में बदलने की आवश्यकता है।
5

$$18 - 2 \times 7 \div 6 + 10 = 67$$

Ans ✓ 1. - और ÷

✗ 2. × और ÷

✗ 3. + और -

✗ 4. + और ×

Question ID : 9895802015

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.2 उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो XY रेखा पर दर्पण रखे जाने पर दिए गए शब्द की दर्पण छवि से सर्वाधिक मेल खाता है।
6



Ans ✗ 1.

✓ 2.

✗ 3.

✗ 4.

Question ID : 9895802008

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.2 अक्षरों का कौन सा सेट दी गई अक्षर श्रृंखला में रिक्त स्थान पर आनुक्रमिक रूप से रखे जाने पर उसे पूरा करेगा?
7

ybb _ byy _ y _ byb _ yby

Ans ✗ 1. c c y c

✓ 2. y b b y

✗ 3. y b y b

✗ 4. y y b b

Question ID : 9895801976

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.2 उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करते हुए श्रृंखला को पूरा करें।

JBKA, LBMA, NBOA, _____.

Ans ✓ 1. PBQA

✗ 2. PABQ

✗ 3. PABQ

✗ 4. PQBA

Question ID : 9895801984

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.2 एक कक्षा में पाँच बच्चे अभिखमता परीक्षण में शामिल हुए।

9 परिणाम रिपोर्ट में, यह पाया गया कि बालक A को बालक B की तुलना में कम अंक मिले। बालक C को बालक D की तुलना में कम अंक मिले। बालक B को बालक C से कम अंक मिले हैं और बालक A को बालक E से अधिक अंक मिले हैं। किस बालक को दूसरा सर्वाधिक अंक मिला है?

Ans ✗ 1. B

✗ 2. D

✓ 3. C

✗ 4. A

Question ID : 9895801972

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Q.3 शब्दों की असंगत जोड़ी ज्ञात करें।

Ans ✗ 1. हिरण : हिरणी

✗ 2. बिल्ला : बिल्ली

✓ 3. चूज़ा : मुर्गी

✗ 4. चींटी : रानी

Question ID : 9895801980

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.3 असंगत वर्ण ज्ञात करें।

Ans

- 1. P
- 2. I
- 3. B
- 4. N

Question ID : 9895801967
 Status : Answered
 Chosen Option : 2

Q.3 चार शब्द दिए गए हैं, जिनमें से तीन किसी तरह से समान हैं, जबकि एक शब्द भिन्न है। असंगत शब्द का चयन करें।

- Ans
- 1. माणिक
 - 2. प्लैटिनम
 - 3. स्वर्ण
 - 4. चांदी

Question ID : 9895801962
 Status : Answered
 Chosen Option : 1

Q.3 A, B, C, D, E, F, G और H समान दूरी पर दोपहर के भोजन के लिए इसी क्रम में गोलाकार बैठे हैं। उनकी स्थिति दक्षिणावर्त है। यदि C पूर्व में बैठा है, तो G की दिशा क्या होगी?

- Ans
- 1. पूर्व
 - 2. उत्तर-पूर्व
 - 3. पश्चिम
 - 4. दक्षिण-पूर्व

Question ID : 9895801982
 Status : Not Answered
 Chosen Option : --

Q.3 दिए गए चार विकल्पों से वह चित्र चुनें, जो रिक्त स्थान (?) में रखे जाने पर पैटर्न को पूरा करता हो (घूर्णन की अनुमति नहीं है)।

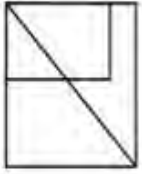


Ans

- 1.



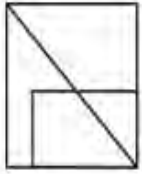
✗ 2.



✓ 3.



✗ 4.



Question ID : 9895802004

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.3
5 उस सही विकल्प का चयन करें जो रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करते हुए श्रृंखला को पूरा करें।

GJM, KLN, ONO, _____

Ans

✗ 1. SOP

✓ 2. SPP

✗ 3. SRS

✗ 4. SQQ

Question ID : 9895801973

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.3
6 चार शब्द दिए गए हैं, जिनमें से तीन किसी तरह से समान हैं, जबकि एक शब्द भिन्न है। असंगत शब्द का चयन करें।

Ans

✗ 1. उद्यान / पार्क

✗ 2. स्कूल

✓ 3. घर/मकान

✗ 4. मंदिर

Question ID : 9895801960

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.3
7 उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करते हुए श्रृंखला को पूरा करें।

6, 11, 20, 45, 134, _____

Ans

- 1. 749
- 2. 497
- 3. 479
- 4. 794

Question ID : 9895801997
 Status : Answered
 Chosen Option : 3

Q.3 8 उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो XY रेखा पर दर्पण रखे जाने पर दिए गए शब्द की दर्पण छवि से सर्वाधिक मेल खाता है।

X
 SOLVED
 Y

- Ans
- 1. SOLVED
 - 2. SOLVED
 - 3. SOLVED
 - 4. SOLVED

Question ID : 9895802005
 Status : Answered
 Chosen Option : 3

Q.3 9 असंगत संख्या युग्म का चयन करें।

- Ans
- 1. 32 : 19
 - 2. 21 : 51
 - 3. 58 : 26
 - 4. 43 : 95

Question ID : 9895801988
 Status : Not Attempted and Marked For Review
 Chosen Option : --

Q.4 0 उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करते हुए श्रृंखला को पूरा करें।

4, 5, 14, 39, 88, 169, _____

- Ans
- 1. 290
 - 2. 200
 - 3. 299
 - 4. 209

Question ID : 9895801992

Q.4 नीचे दिए गए कथनों के बाद दो निष्कर्ष I और II दिए गए हैं। यह मानते हुए कि कथनों में दी गई जानकारी सत्य है, भले ही वह सर्वज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न प्रतीत होती हो और यह निर्णय करें कि कौन सा / से निष्कर्ष तार्किक और निश्चित रूप से कथन में दी गई जानकारी का अनुसरण करता है / करते हैं।

कथन:

सभी सफ़ेद गुलाबी हैं।

सभी हरे गुलाबी हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ गुलाबी हरे हैं।
- II. कुछ गुलाबी सफ़ेद हैं।

Ans 1. या तो निष्कर्ष I या निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।

2. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।

3. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।

4. दोनों निष्कर्ष अनुसरण करते हैं।

Question ID : 9895801979

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.4 यदि '+' का अर्थ 'x' है, '-' का अर्थ '+' है, 'x' का अर्थ '-' है और '-' का अर्थ '-' है, तो इस नीचे दिए गए समीकरण का मान क्या होगा?

$$6 + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} \times 9$$

Ans 1. $\frac{35}{21}$

2. $\frac{53}{21}$

3. $\frac{35}{12}$

4. $\frac{53}{12}$

Question ID : 9895801990

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

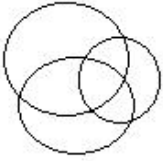
Q.4 उस वेन आरेख का चयन करें जो दिए गए वर्गों को बेहतर ढंग से दर्शाता है।

सामाजिक विज्ञान, मनोविज्ञान, समाजशास्त्र

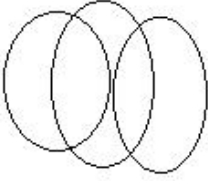
Ans



X 2.



X 3.



X 4.

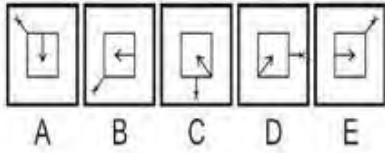


Question ID : 9895802006

Status : Not Attempted and Marked For Review

Chosen Option : --

Q.4 4 उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो दी गई श्रृंखला में अगला आएगा।

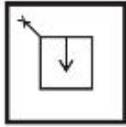


Ans

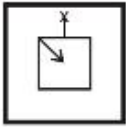
X 1.



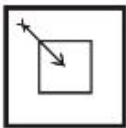
✓ 2.



X 3.



X 4.



Question ID : 9895802007

Status : Not Attempted and Marked For Review

Chosen Option : --

Q.4 5 उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो तीसरे पद से उसी तरह संबंधित है जिस प्रकार दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है।

3 : 90, 5 : 130 :: 7 : _____, 9 : 738

Ans

✓ 1. 2450

2. 2504
 3. 2405
 4. 2540

Question ID : 9895801996
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.4 सुबह में सूर्योदय के बाद एक लड़के ने पश्चिम की ओर 4 किमी तक अपनी साइकिल चलाई, फिर वह दायीं ओर मुड़ा और 6 किमी तक साइकिल चलाई और फिर दायीं ओर मुड़कर अपने विद्यालय तक पहुँचने के लिए 6 किमी तक साइकिल चलायी। स्कूल प्रारंभिक बिंदु से किस दिशा में है?

Ans

1. उत्तर-पूर्व
 2. दक्षिण-पूर्व
 3. दक्षिण-पश्चिम
 4. उत्तर-पश्चिम

Question ID : 9895802002
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.4 एक निश्चित कूट भाषा में DRONE को WILMV के रूप में लिखा जाता है। उसी कूट भाषा में DONKEY को किस रूप में लिखा जाएगा?

Ans

1. WLPVMB
 2. WLVMPB
 3. WLPMVB
 4. WLMPVB

Question ID : 9895801961
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.4 8 रहमान अपने कार्यालय से जिला मुख्यालय गया। उसने पश्चिम की ओर अपनी यात्रा शुरू की। सबसे पहले, वह सीधे 20 किमी गया; फिर वह अपनी बायीं ओर मुड़ा गया और 9 किमी चला; अंत में, वह दाएं मुड़ा और जिला मुख्यालय तक पहुँचने के लिए 20 किमी चला।
रहमान के कार्यालय और जिला मुख्यालय के बीच सबसे कम दूरी क्या है?

Ans

1. 41 किमी
 2. 49 किमी
 3. 34.5 किमी
 4. 24.5 किमी

Question ID : 9895802000
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.4 9 असंगत संख्या युग्म का चयन करें।

- Ans
- 1. 3797 : 42
 - 2. 1479 : 83
 - 3. 2564 : 21
 - 4. 4632 : 23

Question ID : 9895801995
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.5
0 उस सही विकल्प का चयन करें जो रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करते हुए श्रृंखला को पूरा करें।

AKT, BLU, CMV, DNW, _____

- Ans
- 1. FOX
 - 2. EOX
 - 3. FOY
 - 4. EOY

Question ID : 9895801965
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.5
1 2016 के लिए सांस्कृतिक समरसता के लिए टैगोर पुरस्कार से सम्मानित राम बनजी मुतार एक प्रसिद्ध _____ हैं।

- Ans
- 1. चित्रकार
 - 2. नर्तक
 - 3. मूर्तिकार
 - 4. संगीतज्ञ

Question ID : 9895801805
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.5
2 निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी नदी अरब सागर में नहीं जाती है?

- Ans
- 1. तापी
 - 2. नर्मदा
 - 3. सिंधु
 - 4. गोदावरी

Question ID : 9895801829
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.5
3 विश्व में कौन से देश का संविधान सबसे लम्बा है?

Ans

- 1. अमेरिका
- 2. भारत
- 3. कनाडा
- 4. न्यूजीलैंड

Question ID : 9895801844
Status : Marked For Review
Chosen Option : 2

Q.5
4 निम्नलिखित राजाओं में से किसने हिरण्य-गर्भ यज्ञकिया?

- Ans
- 1. राजा रवि वर्मा
 - 2. परशुराम
 - 3. मार्तंड वर्मा
 - 4. दंतिदुर्ग

Question ID : 9895801834
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.5
5 भारत की पहली विश्व कप विजेता क्रिकेट टीम का कप्तान कौन था?

- Ans
- 1. मंसूर अली खान पटौदी
 - 2. महेंद्र सिंह धोनी
 - 3. कपिल देव
 - 4. लाला अमरनाथ

Question ID : 9895801852
Status : Marked For Review
Chosen Option : 3

Q.5
6 भारत की अधिकांश नदियों का पानी _____ में मिलता/बहता है।

- Ans
- 1. अरब सागर
 - 2. हिंद महासागर
 - 3. लक्षद्वीप सागर
 - 4. बंगाल की खाड़ी

Question ID : 9895801827
Status : Marked For Review
Chosen Option : 4

Q.5
7 किस वर्ष में तराइन की पहली लड़ाई हुई?

- Ans
- 1. 1291
 - 2. 1391
 - 3. 1100
 - 4. 1191

Question ID : 9895801833
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.5
8 यथा 2018 तक भारत में सबसे लंबा नदी पुल कौन सा है?

- Ans
- 1. गोदावरी सेतु
 - 2. दिगा- सोनपुर
 - 3. ढोला- सदिया
 - 4. दुमला - सोलापुर

Question ID : 9895801826
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.5
9 खासी विद्रोह किस कालावधि के दौरान हुआ था?

- Ans
- 1. 1891-1896
 - 2. 1911-1915
 - 3. 1876-1891
 - 4. 1829-1833

Question ID : 9895801832
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.6
0 PMFBY का पूर्ण रूप क्या है?

- Ans
- 1.
प्रधान मंत्री फुखरी भविष्य योजना (Pradhan Mantri Fukhri Bhavishya Yojna)
 - 2.
प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana)
 - 3.
प्रधान मंत्री त्वरित लाभ योजना (Prime Minister's Fast Benefit Yojana)
 - 4.
प्रधान मंत्री खाद्य और पेय योजना (Prime Minister's Food and Beverages Scheme)

Question ID : 9895801846
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.6
1 निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा जीवित प्राणियों का एक वर्ग नहीं है?

- Ans
- 1. मोनेरा
 - 2. ऐल्बूमिना
 - 3. प्रोटिस्टा
 - 4. कवक

Question ID : 9895801820
Status : Marked For Review
Chosen Option : 2

Q.6
2 निम्नलिखित में से कौन पौधे के प्रजनन भाग का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है?

- Ans
- 1. फूल
 - 2. लकड़ी
 - 3. टहनी
 - 4. कोंपल

Question ID : 9895801816
Status : Marked For Review
Chosen Option : 1

Q.6
3 लावणी किस राज्य का लोक नृत्य है?

- Ans
- 1. गुजरात
 - 2. मध्य प्रदेश
 - 3. महाराष्ट्र
 - 4. राजस्थान

Question ID : 9895801806
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.6
4 नैसकॉम (NASSCOM) के अध्यक्ष कौन हैं?

- Ans
- 1. देबजानी घोष
 - 2. रवि जैन
 - 3. इंदिरा नूई
 - 4. कुमार मंगलम बिड़ला

Question ID : 9895801842
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.6
5 जकार्ता में 18 वें एशियाई खेलों में भारत ने कितने स्वर्ण पदक जीते?

- Ans
- 1. 15
 - 2. 7
 - 3. 11
 - 4. 9

Question ID : 9895801851
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.6
6 इंदिरा पॉइंट को पहले किस नाम से जाना जाता था?

- Ans
- 1. बरसात बिंदु
 - 2. पिरामिडल बिंदु
 - 3. पाइथन बिंदु
 - 4. पिग्मालायन बिंदु

Question ID : 9895801825
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.6
7 किस युगल साझेदार के साथ लिअंडर पेस ने 2018 में सांतो डोमिंगो ओपन ट्रॉफी जीती?

- Ans
- 1. सानिया मिर्जा
 - 2. रोहन बोपन्ना
 - 3. मिगुएल एंजेल रेयेस वरेला
 - 4. मार्टिना हिंगिस

Question ID : 9895801854
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.6
8 किस राष्ट्रीय उद्यान (वन्यजीव अभयारण्य) में 2018 में 23 शेरों की मौत हुई थी?

- Ans
- 1. कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
 - 2. गिर अभयारण्य
 - 3. जिम कॉर्बेट राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
 - 4. रणथम्भोर राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

Question ID : 9895801839
Status : Marked For Review
Chosen Option : 2

Q.6 दंतिदुर्ग कौन थे?

- Ans
- 1. चावणकोर प्रमुख
 - 2. मालाबार प्रमुख
 - 3. मैसूर प्रमुख
 - 4. राष्ट्रकूट प्रमुख

Question ID : 9895801835
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.7 _____ पर पानी जम जाता है।

- Ans
- 1. 1°C
 - 2. 0°C
 - 3. -1°C
 - 4. 10°C

Question ID : 9895801819
Status : Marked For Review
Chosen Option : 2

Q.7 यथा जनवरी 2019 को श्री कुम्भनम राजशेखरन किस राज्य के राज्यपाल हैं?

- Ans
- 1. केरल
 - 2. मिजोरम
 - 3. बिहार
 - 4. मणिपुर

Question ID : 9895801848
Status : Marked For Review
Chosen Option : 2

Q.7 भारत के साथ-साथ कितने अन्य देश चाबहार बंदरगाह परियोजना से जुड़े हैं?

- Ans
- 1. 2
 - 2. 3
 - 3. 5
 - 4. 4

Question ID : 9895801837
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.7

3 1922 में सिंधु के तट पर लरकाना जिले में किस शहर की खुदाई की गई थी?

- Ans
- 1. मोहनजोदड़ो
 - 2. धनुषकोडी
 - 3. हड़प्पा
 - 4. कांची

Question ID : 9895801831
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.7 4 जीवन-काल की उपलब्धि (लाइफ टाइम अचीवमेंट) के लिए प्रतिष्ठित हृदयनाथ पुरस्कार से 2018 में किसे सम्मानित किया गया?

- Ans
- 1. मोहम्मद ज़हूर खय्याम
 - 2. के. एस. चित्रा
 - 3. आशा भोंसले
 - 4. के. जे. येसुदास

Question ID : 9895801810
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.7 5 यथा जनवरी 2019 को आंध्र प्रदेश के राज्यपाल कौन हैं?

- Ans
- 1. कुम्भनम राजशेखरन
 - 2. ओमेन चंडी
 - 3. ई. एस. लक्ष्मी नरसिम्हन
 - 4. थंबीदुरई

Question ID : 9895801847
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.7 6 एक स्थिर तापमान पर प्रति इकाई द्रव्यमान अवस्था परिवर्तन के लिए अवशोषित या निर्मोचित की गई ऊष्मा ऊर्जा क्या कहलाती है?

- Ans
- 1. अंतर्निहित ताप
 - 2. प्रबलित ताप
 - 3. उदात्त ताप
 - 4. भाप ताप

Question ID : 9895801821
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.7 वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 के लिए भारत के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) के प्रतिशत के रूप में राजकोषीय घाटे का लक्ष्य कितना है?

- Ans
- 1. 3.0 प्रतिशत
 - 2. 3.1 प्रतिशत
 - 3. 3.2 प्रतिशत
 - 4. 3.3 प्रतिशत

Question ID : 9895801814
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.7 8 यूथ ओलंपिक खेलों में स्वर्ण पदक जीतने वाला/वाली भारत का पहला निशानेबाज कौन है?

- Ans
- 1. मनु भाकर
 - 2. संजीव राजपूत
 - 3. जीतू राय
 - 4. राही सरनोबत

Question ID : 9895801853
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.7 9 भाप के वाष्पीकरण का अंतर्निहित ताप है:

- Ans
- 1. 540 cal/g
 - 2. 324 cal/g
 - 3. 267 cal/g
 - 4. 423 cal/g

Question ID : 9895801822
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.8 0 थार रेगिस्तान को किस और नाम से भी जाना जाता है?

- Ans
- 1. बृहत् भारतीय रेगिस्तान
 - 2. एशिया का रेगिस्तान
 - 3. दक्षिण एशिया का बृहत् रेगिस्तान
 - 4. पूर्व का रेगिस्तान

Question ID : 9895801828
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.8 1 किस गवर्नर जनरल ने यह फैसला किया कि बहादुर शाह ज़फ़र अंतिम मुगल सम्राट होंगे और उनकी मृत्यु के बाद किसी भी वंशज को राजा के रूप में मान्यता नहीं दी जाएगी?

- Ans
- 1. जॉर्ज
 - 2. हेस्टिंग्स
 - 3. कैनिंग
 - 4. इरविन

Question ID : 9895801836
Status : Not Attempted and Marked For Review
Chosen Option : --

Q.8 2 2018 में राज्यसभा के उपसभापति के चुनाव में हरिवंश नारायण सिंह को कुल कितने वोट मिले?

- Ans
- 1. 176
 - 2. 125
 - 3. 146
 - 4. 159

Question ID : 9895801850
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.8 3 किस उपकरण के द्वारा वाहन द्वारा तय की गई दूरी का मापन किया जा सकता है?

- Ans
- 1. बैरोमीटर
 - 2. ओडोमीटर
 - 3. स्पिनोमीटर
 - 4. ऐमीटर

Question ID : 9895801815
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.8 4 _____ दक्षिण भारत का शस्योत्सव है।

- Ans
- 1. दीवाली
 - 2. हम्पी
 - 3. पोंगल
 - 4. विश्व पूरम

Question ID : 9895801811
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.8 5 निम्न में से कौन सा एक तंत्री संगीत वाद्य नहीं है?

Ans

- 1. तंबूरा
- 2. सितार
- 3. वीणा
- 4. मृदंग

Question ID : 9895801830

Status : Not Attempted and Marked For Review

Chosen Option : --

Q.8 पृथ्वी/मिट्टी, खनिज और चट्टानों की आयु का निर्धारण करने के सन्दर्भ में निम्न में से कौन सी तकनीक प्रासंगिक नहीं है?

Ans

- 1. रेडियोकार्बन काल-निर्धारण
- 2. यूरेनियम सीसा काल-निर्धारण
- 3. पोटैशियम आर्गन काल-निर्धारण
- 4. खुदाई

Question ID : 9895801824

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.8 बर्फ के संलयन की अंतर्निहित ऊष्मा है:

Ans

- 1. 65 cal/g
- 2. 54 cal/g
- 3. 80 cal/g
- 4. 12 cal/g

Question ID : 9895801823

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Q.8 भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्यों में प्रयुक्त हाथ के इशारों को _____ कहा जाता है।

Ans

- 1. बदनम
- 2. पदह
- 3. करह
- 4. मुद्रा

Question ID : 9895801808

Status : Not Attempted and Marked For Review

Chosen Option : --

Q.8 निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के रूप में न्यायमूर्ति दीपक मिश्रा के उत्तराधिकारी हैं?

9

Ans

- 1. वेणुगोपाल
- 2. रंजन गोगोई
- 3. मंजुला
- 4. चेलामेश्वर

Question ID : 9895801845

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.9 2018 में, ESIC को ISSA गुड प्रैक्टिस अवार्ड मिला। आईएसएसए (ISSA) की स्थापना 1927 में किसके तत्वावधान में की गई थी?

Ans

- 1. विश्व बैंक
- 2. भारतीय उद्योग परिसंघ (CII)
- 3. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन
- 4. भारतीय श्रम संगठन

Question ID : 9895801840

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Q.9 भारत सरकार ने निम्नलिखित में से किस वर्ष तक किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है?

Ans

- 1. 2023
- 2. 2022
- 3. 2020
- 4. 2021

Question ID : 9895801812

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Q.9 निम्न में से किसने जीवित जीवों के लिए द्विपद नामकरण पद्धति विकसित की?

Ans

- 1. कैरोलस लिनिअस
- 2. फ्लेमिंग
- 3. अलेक्जेंडर
- 4. कार्लसन

Question ID : 9895801818

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Q.9 निम्न में से किसे जीवविज्ञान के जनक के रूप में जाना जाता है?

Ans

- 1. प्लेटो
- 2. सुकरात (Socrates)
- 3. अलेक्जेंडर फ्लेमिंग
- 4. अरस्तु (Aristotle)

Question ID : 9895801817
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.9
4 स्वच्छ सर्वेक्षण गामीण 2018 की रैंकिंग के अनुसार, भारत में कौन सा जिला दूसरा सबसे स्वच्छ है?

- Ans
- 1. आगरा
 - 2. देहरादून
 - 3. रेवाड़ी
 - 4. कोचीन

Question ID : 9895801838
Status : Marked For Review
Chosen Option : 3

Q.9
5 भारत के किस राज्य में प्रति व्यक्ति आय सबसे अधिक है?

- Ans
- 1. हरियाणा
 - 2. महारष्ट्र
 - 3. अरुणाचल प्रदेश
 - 4. गोवा

Question ID : 9895801813
Status : Marked For Review
Chosen Option : 4

Q.9
6 किस स्थान पर भारत - इंडोनेशिया समन्वित गश्त का 32 वां संस्करण आयोजित किया गया था?

- Ans
- 1. बेलवां
 - 2. पटया
 - 3. देहरादून
 - 4. नई दिल्ली

Question ID : 9895801841
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.9
7 गुजरात में स्टैच्यू ऑफ यूनिटी को किसने डिजाइन किया?

Ans

- 1. जकानाचारी
- 2. संखो चौधरी
- 3. वी बालन
- 4. राम वनजी सुतार

Question ID : 9895801807
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.9 8 भारत में, राष्ट्रपति का कार्यकाल कितने वर्षों के लिए होता है?

- Ans
- 1. 7 वर्ष
 - 2. 6 वर्ष
 - 3. 4 वर्ष
 - 4. 5 वर्ष

Question ID : 9895801849
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.9 9 पेंदापल्ली जिला, जो भारत में स्वच्छ सर्वेक्षण ग्रामोण 2018 के अनुसार तीसरा सबसे स्वच्छ जिला है, किस राज्य में स्थित है?

- Ans
- 1. मणिपुर
 - 2. कर्नाटक
 - 3. तेलंगाना
 - 4. सिक्किम

Question ID : 9895801843
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.1 00 सूर्य भगवान को समर्पित विशाल मंदिर कहाँ स्थित है?

- Ans
- 1. कर्नाटक
 - 2. मध्य प्रदेश
 - 3. ओड़िशा
 - 4. गुजरात

Question ID : 9895801809
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.1 01

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.

A number of points of resemblance between the Australian and Dravidian languages is discovered, despite the fact that the homes of the two races are so far apart.

- Ans
- 1. despite the fact
 - 2. points of resemblance
 - 3. so far apart
 - 4. is discovered

Question ID : 9895801859
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.1 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

02

When big tech companies owned your phones, they could make money on all sorts of services.

- Ans
- 1. When your phones are owned by big tech companies, they could make money on all sorts of services.
 - 2. When your phones were owned by big tech companies, they could make money on all sorts of services.
 - 3. When your phone were being owned by big tech companies, they could make money on all sorts of services.
 - 4. When your phones owned big tech companies, they could make money on all sorts of services.

Question ID : 9895801865
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.1 Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.

03

Ever since Mary won the election, she has been behaving as if she was a queen.

- Ans
- 1. since
 - 2. the election
 - 3. has been behaving
 - 4. was

Question ID : 9895801861
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.1 Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence; if no improvement is required, select "No improvement".

04

Denmark has been long celebrated as a land of law and order.

- Ans
- 1. No improvement
 - 2. has been celebrating
 - 3. has been all along celebrated
 - 4. has been far too long celebrated

Question ID : 9895801893

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.1 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

05

The line between work and life is so _____ that for millennials, the idea of a work-life balance has never been an aspiration, let alone a reality.

Ans 1. blurred

2. ambiguous

3. cloudy

4. steamy

Question ID : 9895801897

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Q.1 Given below are four sentences, three of which, are jumbled. Pick the option that gives the correct order.

06

- A. The clock struck quarter past nine as Mamta hurried into the big block of offices.
- B. She resolved to leave home earlier from the next day.
- C. So she was a few minutes late on the first day of her job.
- D. The bus had crawled through the dense traffic.

Ans 1. ABDC

2. ABCD

3. ADCB

4. ACDB

Question ID : 9895801922

Status : Not Attempted and Marked For Review

Chosen Option : --

Q.1 Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence; if no improvement is required, select

07

"No improvement".

If you are ever in Chennai you come and see me.

Ans 1. No improvement

2. you came and see me.

3. come see me.

4. come and see me.

Question ID : 9895801890

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.1 Select the correct direct form of the given sentence.

08

Standing in front of the Taj Mahal, Raju said that he had always wanted to see the Taj Mahal

Ans 1.

Standing in front of the Taj Mahal Raju wondered, "I have always wanted to see the Taj Mahal."

2.

Standing in front of the Taj Mahal Raju said, "I had want to see the Taj Mahal."

3.

Standing in front of the Taj Mahal Raju said, "I have always wanted to see the Taj Mahal."

4.

Standing in front of the Taj Mahal Raju told me, "I have been always wanting to see the Taj Mahal."

Question ID : 9895801883

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.1
09 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

Computer networks can easily predict our on-line behavior.

Ans 1.

Our on-line behavior can easily be predict by computer networks.

2.

Our on-line behavior easily be predicted by computer networks.

3.

Our on-line behavior was easily predicted by computer networks.

4.

Our on-line behavior can easily be predicted by computer networks.

Question ID : 9895801871

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.1
10 Select the most appropriate meaning of the idiom given below:

The graveyard shift

Ans 1. working at the time when everybody is resting

2.

the work shift during the night, often from midnight to 8 a.m.

3.

an energy-sapping shift that fast tires you out

4.

working only at midnight everyday

Question ID : 9895801937

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 1

Q.1
11 Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.

Many a girl were influenced by the inspirational lecture given by the Nobel laureate.

Ans 1. Nobel laureate

2.

were influenced

3.

inspirational lecture

4.

Many a girl

Question ID : 9895801860
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.1 Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence; if no improvement is required, select
12 "No improvement".

If you don't like mathematics at school, you don't like it at college too.

- Ans
- 1. No improvement
 - 2. you haven't liked it at college too
 - 3. you may not like it at college too
 - 4. you are not liking it at college too

Question ID : 9895801887
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.1 Select the correct direct form of the given sentence.
13

The students wanted to know whether they could postpone the test until Monday.

- Ans
- 1. "Shall we postpone the test until Monday?" the students asked.
 - 2. "Could they postpone the test until Monday?" the students asked.
 - 3. "Can we postpone the test until Monday?" the students asked.
 - 4. "Will we postpone the test to Monday?" the students protested.

Question ID : 9895801880
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.1 Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.

14 Baghdad remains a profoundly damaged place, and for all its newness, Dream City echo many of the city's continuing issues.

- Ans
- 1. continuing issues
 - 2. a profoundly damaged
 - 3. newness
 - 4. echo

Question ID : 9895801857
Status : Marked For Review
Chosen Option : 3

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his _____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take action, and Romeo's is his tendency to love too much. It might seem, from this highly _____ (5) definition, that character and resolution are the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing Claudius; Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test, the flaw might never _____ (10).

SubQuestion No : 115

Q.1
15 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 1.

- Ans
- 1. fool
 - 2. protagonist
 - 3. villain
 - 4. actor

Question ID : 9895801901

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his _____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take action, and Romeo's is his tendency to love too much. It might seem, from this highly _____ (5) definition, that character and resolution are the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing Claudius; Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test, the flaw might never _____ (10).

SubQuestion No : 116

Q.1
16 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 2.

- Ans
- 1. size
 - 2. style
 - 3. promise
 - 4. riches

Question ID : 9895801902

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 4

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his _____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take action, and Romeo's is his tendency to love too much. It might seem, from this highly _____ (5) definition, that character and resolution are the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing Claudius; Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test, the flaw might never _____ (10).

SubQuestion No : 117

Q.1
17 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 3.

- Ans
- 1. destiny
 - 2. potential
 - 3. luck
 - 4. fate

Question ID : 9895801903

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his _____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take action, and Romeo's is his tendency to love too much. It might seem, from this highly _____ (5) definition, that character and resolution are the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing Claudius; Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test, the flaw might never _____ (10).

SubQuestion No : 118

Q.1
18 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 4.

- Ans
- 1. ultimately
 - 2. generally
 - 3. crucially
 - 4. obviously

Question ID : 9895801904
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his _____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take action, and Romeo's is his tendency to love too much. It might seem, from this highly _____ (5) definition, that character and resolution are the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing Claudius; Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test, the flaw might never _____ (10).

SubQuestion No : 119

Q.1
19 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 5.

- Ans
- 1. independent
 - 2. simplified
 - 3. undefined
 - 4. undeveloped

Question ID : 9895801905

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his _____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take action, and Romeo's is his tendency to love too much. It might seem, from this highly _____ (5) definition, that character and resolution are the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing Claudius; Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test, the flaw might never _____ (10).

SubQuestion No : 120

Q.1
20 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 6.

- Ans
- 1. implodes
 - 2. imbibes
 - 3. implies
 - 4. impinges

Question ID : 9895801906

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 3

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his _____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take action, and Romeo's is his tendency to love too much. It might seem, from this highly _____ (5) definition, that character and resolution are the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing Claudius; Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test, the flaw might never _____ (10).

SubQuestion No : 121

Q.1
21 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 7.

- Ans
- 1. character
 - 2. Soul
 - 3. Heart
 - 4. Plot

Question ID : 9895801907
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his _____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take action, and Romeo's is his tendency to love too much. It might seem, from this highly _____ (5) definition, that character and resolution are the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing Claudius; Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test, the flaw might never _____ (10).

SubQuestion No : 122

Q.1
22 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 8.

- Ans
- 1. threatening
 - 2. gambling
 - 3. dreaming
 - 4. wanting

Question ID : 9895801908
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his _____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take action, and Romeo's is his tendency to love too much. It might seem, from this highly _____ (5) definition, that character and resolution are the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing Claudius; Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test, the flaw might never _____ (10).

SubQuestion No : 123

Q.1
23 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 9.

- Ans
- 1. Before
 - 2. Since
 - 3. With
 - 4. Without

Question ID : 9895801909

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his _____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take action, and Romeo's is his tendency to love too much. It might seem, from this highly _____ (5) definition, that character and resolution are the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing Claudius; Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test, the flaw might never _____ (10).

SubQuestion No : 124

Q.1
24 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 10.

- Ans
- 1. develop
 - 2. depose
 - 3. reduce
 - 4. surface

Question ID : 9895801910

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Q.1 Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.

25 Scientists have discovered a new tree frog species, with an extraordinary, enlarged claw-like structure located at the base of the thumb, that live on a remote tabletop mountain in the Andes.

- Ans
- 1. located at
 - 2. have discovered
 - 3. with an extraordinary
 - 4. live on a remote tabletop mountain

Question ID : 9895801864

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.1
26

Select the most appropriate meaning of the idiom given below:

Straight from the horse's mouth

Ans 1. believe someone who is very confident

2.

hear something from someone who has direct, personal knowledge

3. get information from a popular television channel

4.

hear something from someone who has many followers on social media

Question ID : 9895801939

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Q.1
27 Select the correct indirect form of the given sentence.

Chettiar said to me, "You may return the money next month."

Ans 1.

Chettiar told me that I am to return the money the coming month.

2.

Chettiar rejected that I might return the money the coming month.

3. Chettiar acceded that I return the money the next month.

4.

Chettiar acceded that I might return the money in the coming month.

Question ID : 9895801876

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.1
28 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

Researchers have found that employees who have friends at the office are generally happier in their job.

Ans 1.

It could be found by researchers that employees who have friends at the office are generally happier in their job.

2.

It is being found by researchers that employees who have friends at the office are generally happier in their job.

3.

It was found by researchers that employees who have friends at the office are generally happier in their job.

4.

It has been found by researchers that employees who have friends at the office are generally happier in their job.

Question ID : 9895801873

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.1
29 Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.

The teacher had hardly left the room than the pupils started enjoying.

- Ans
- 1. than
 - 2. started enjoying.
 - 3. The teacher
 - 4. had hardly left

Question ID : 9895801863
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.1
30 Select the correct indirect form of the given sentence.

The bookie said, "Alas! I have lost all my fortune."

- Ans
- 1. The bookie said alas he had lost all his fortune.
 - 2. The bookie lamented that he had lost all his fortune.
 - 3. The bookie observed that he has lost all his fortune.
 - 4. The bookie accepted that he have lost all his fortune.

Question ID : 9895801878
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.1
31 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

Air travel can spread a pandemic worldwide within days.

- Ans
- 1. A pandemic can be spread worldwide within days by air travel.
 - 2. A pandemic shall be spread worldwide within days by air travel.
 - 3. A pandemic is spread worldwide within days by air travel.
 - 4. An air travel can be spread within days by worldwide pandemic.

Question ID : 9895801866
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.1
32 Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.

NUMEROUS

- Ans
- 1. uncountable
 - 2. scarce
 - 3. occasional
 - 4. several

Question ID : 9895801932

Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : --

Q.1 Given below are four sentences, three of which, are jumbled. Pick the option that gives the correct order.

33

- A. Jamshed ji Tata was born in 1839 in a traditional Parsi family.
- B. Then worked in trading for some years in China and UK.
- C. He was a great believer in technology and revolutionized the Tata Textile Mills.
- D. He started his career as an apprentice in his father's store.

Ans

- 1. ADBC
- 2. ADCB
- 3. ACDB
- 4. ACBD

Question ID : **9895801926**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : --

Q.1 Given below are four sentences, three of which, are jumbled. Pick the option that gives the correct order.

34

- A. The Qutub Minar is one of the most important monuments in Delhi.
- B. Was it just built by a king to please himself or is there a reason behind its construction?
- C. It towers over the city like a sentinel.
- D. But if we look at its height, one wonders why it was built.

Ans

- 1. ADBC
- 2. ACDB
- 3. ACBD
- 4. ABDC

Question ID : **9895801925**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : --

Q.1 Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

35

PROHIBITION

Ans

- 1. declaration
- 2. assertion
- 3. exclusion
- 4. decree

Question ID : **9895801927**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : --

Q.1 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

36

Their emotionally intense collaboration maximized their creative potential.

Ans

- 1. Their creative potential is maximizing by their emotionally intense collaboration.
- 2.

Their creative potential was maximized by their emotionally intense collaboration.

3.

Their creative potential maximize their emotionally intense collaboration.

4.

Their creative potential is being maximized by their emotionally intense collaboration.

Question ID : 9895801874

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.1 Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.

37

Raja was elected as Secretary of the Housing Society by members present and voting.

Ans 1. and voting

2. was elected

3. as Secretary

4. members present

Question ID : 9895801862

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.1 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

38

He questions the ability of markets to survive without state intervention.

Ans 1.

The ability of markets to survive without state intervention was being questioned by him.

2.

The ability of markets to survive without state intervention questioned by him.

3.

The ability of markets to survive without state intervention are questioned.

4.

The ability of markets to survive without state intervention is questioned by him.

Question ID : 9895801869

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.1 Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.

39

The Life-cycle hypothesis holds that individuals seek to smooth consumption over the course of a lifetime – borrowing in times of low-income and saving during period of high income.

Ans 1. in times

2. period of

3. over the course

4. to smooth

Question ID : 9895801856

Status : Not Answered

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

A new paper published by Rochman and her colleagues in February, in the journal *Ecology*, sifts through past research on marine debris to assess the true extent of the environmental threat. Plenty of studies have sounded alarm bells about the state of marine debris; Rochman and her colleagues set out to determine how many of those perceived risks are real.

Often, Rochman says, scientists will wrap up a paper by speculating about the broader impacts of what they've found. Maybe their study has shown that certain seabirds eat plastic bags, for example, and the paper goes on to warn that whole bird populations are at risk of dying out. "But the truth was that nobody had yet tested those perceived threats," Rochman says. "There wasn't a lot of information."

Rochman and her colleagues examined more than a hundred papers on the impacts of marine debris that were published through 2013. Within each paper, they asked what threats scientists had studied—366 perceived threats in all—and what they'd actually found.

In 83 percent of cases, the perceived dangers of ocean trash were proven true. In most of the remaining cases, the working group found the studies too shoddy to draw conclusions from—they lacked a control group, for example, or used faulty statistics.

Strikingly, Rochman says, only one well-designed study failed to find the effect it was looking for, an investigation of mussels ingesting microscopic plastic bits. The plastic moved from the mussels' stomachs to their bloodstreams, scientists found, and stayed there for weeks—but didn't seem to stress out the shellfish.

A lot of ocean debris is "microplastic," or pieces smaller than five millimetres. These may be the beads from a facial scrub, fibres shed by synthetic clothing in the wash, or eroded remnants of larger debris. Compared to the number of studies investigating large-scale debris, Rochman's group found little research on the effects of these tiny bits.

There are also, she adds, a lot of open questions about the ways that ocean debris can lead to sea-creature death. Many studies have looked at how plastic affects an individual animal, or that animal's tissues or cells, rather than whole populations. And in the lab, scientists often use higher concentrations of plastic than what's really in the ocean. None of that tells us how many birds or fish or sea turtles could die from plastic pollution—or how deaths in one

species could affect that animal's predators, or the rest of the ecosystem.

"We need to be asking more ecologically relevant questions," Rochman says. Usually, scientists don't know how disasters like oil spills or nuclear meltdowns will affect the environment until after they've happened, she says. "We don't ask the right questions early enough." But if ecologists can understand how the slow-moving disaster of ocean garbage is affecting ecosystems, they might be able to prevent things from getting worse.

SubQuestion No : 140

Q.1
40 Select the option to complete the statement below.

According to the passage, the significant difference between natural disasters and ecological disasters, especially with reference to marine debris, is that _____.

- Ans
- 1. ecological disasters are not natural and man-made.
 - 2. the latter can be predicted and prevented
 - 3. ocean debris does not cause natural disasters but could become more dangerous
 - 4. we study the former after they happen and the latter before they happen

Question ID : 9895801946

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

A new paper published by Rochman and her colleagues in February, in the journal *Ecology*, sifts through past research on marine debris to assess the true extent of the environmental threat. Plenty of studies have sounded alarm bells about the state of marine debris; Rochman and her colleagues set out to determine how many of those perceived risks are real.

Often, Rochman says, scientists will wrap up a paper by speculating about the broader impacts of what they've found. Maybe their study has shown that certain seabirds eat plastic bags, for example, and the paper goes on to warn that whole bird populations are at risk of dying out. "But the truth was that nobody had yet tested those perceived threats," Rochman says. "There wasn't a lot of information."

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Strikingly, Rochman says, only one well-designed study failed to find the effect it was looking for, an investigation of mussels ingesting microscopic plastic bits. The plastic moved from the mussels' stomachs to their bloodstreams, scientists found, and stayed there for weeks—but didn't seem to stress out the shellfish.

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There are also, she adds, a lot of open questions about the ways that ocean debris can lead to sea-creature death. Many studies have looked at how plastic affects an individual animal, or that animal's tissues or cells, rather than whole populations. And in the lab, scientists often use higher concentrations of plastic than what's really in the ocean. None of that tells us how many birds or fish or sea turtles could die from plastic pollution—or how deaths in one species could affect that animal's predators, or the rest of the ecosystem.

"We need to be asking more ecologically relevant questions," Rochman says. Usually, scientists don't know how disasters like oil spills or nuclear meltdowns will affect the environment until after they've happened, she says. "We don't ask the right questions early enough." But if ecologists can understand how the slow-moving disaster of ocean garbage is affecting ecosystems, they might be able to prevent things from getting worse.

SubQuestion No : 141

Q.1
41 Select the option that describes the central theme developed in the passage:

Ans
 1. Research has to only include studies on the effects of microplastic on ecology.

- ✓ 2. Future ecological research on marine debris must understand the nature of ecological disaster and prevent it.
- ✗ 3. Current research on the impact of marine debris is not defective.
- ✗ 4. Papers published up to 2013 employ proper research methods.

Question ID : 9895801943

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

A new paper published by Rochman and her colleagues in February, in the journal *Ecology*, sifts through past research on marine debris to assess the true extent of the environmental threat. Plenty of studies have sounded alarm bells about the state of marine debris; Rochman and her colleagues set out to determine how many of those perceived risks are real.

Often, Rochman says, scientists will wrap up a paper by speculating about the broader impacts of what they've found. Maybe their study has shown that certain seabirds eat plastic bags, for example, and the paper goes on to warn that whole bird populations are at risk of dying out. "But the truth was that nobody had yet tested those perceived threats," Rochman says. "There wasn't a lot of information."

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Strikingly, Rochman says, only one well-designed study failed to find the effect it was looking for, an investigation of mussels ingesting microscopic plastic bits. The plastic moved from the mussels' stomachs to their bloodstreams, scientists found, and stayed there for weeks—but didn't seem to stress out the shellfish.

A lot of ocean debris is "microplastic," or pieces smaller than five millimetres. These may be the beads from a facial scrub, fibres shed by synthetic clothing in the wash, or eroded

remnants of larger debris. Compared to the number of studies investigating large-scale debris, Rochman's group found little research on the effects of these tiny bits.

There are also, she adds, a lot of open questions about the ways that ocean debris can lead to sea-creature death. Many studies have looked at how plastic affects an individual animal, or that animal's tissues or cells, rather than whole populations. And in the lab, scientists often use higher concentrations of plastic than what's really in the ocean. None of that tells us how many birds or fish or sea turtles could die from plastic pollution—or how deaths in one species could affect that animal's predators, or the rest of the ecosystem.

"We need to be asking more ecologically relevant questions," Rochman says. Usually, scientists don't know how disasters like oil spills or nuclear meltdowns will affect the environment until after they've happened, she says. "We don't ask the right questions early enough." But if ecologists can understand how the slow-moving disaster of ocean garbage is affecting ecosystems, they might be able to prevent things from getting worse.

SubQuestion No : 142

Q.1
42 What according to the author is the problem with papers reporting seabirds eating plastic?

- Ans
- 1. These scientists do not ask ecologically relevant questions.
 - 2. The scientists use concentrated plastic to generate data.
 - 3. We agree with the perceptions of the scientists but not their methods.
 - 4. Generalizations about whole populations getting affected lack verifiable data.

Question ID : 9895801947

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

A new paper published by Rochman and her colleagues in February, in the journal *Ecology*, sifts through past research on marine debris to assess the true extent of the environmental threat. Plenty of studies have sounded alarm bells about the state of marine debris; Rochman and her colleagues set out to determine how many of those perceived risks are real.

Often, Rochman says, scientists will wrap up a paper by speculating about the broader impacts of what they've found.

More than that, she says, they often don't ask the right questions early enough.

maybe their study has shown that certain seabirds eat plastic bags, for example, and the paper goes on to warn that whole bird populations are at risk of dying out. “But the truth was that nobody had yet tested those perceived threats,” Rochman says. “There wasn’t a lot of information.”

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There are also, she adds, a lot of open questions about the ways that ocean debris can lead to sea-creature death. Many studies have looked at how plastic affects an individual animal, or that animal’s tissues or cells, rather than whole populations. And in the lab, scientists often use higher concentrations of plastic than what’s really in the ocean. None of that tells us how many birds or fish or sea turtles could die from plastic pollution—or how deaths in one species could affect that animal’s predators, or the rest of the ecosystem.

“We need to be asking more ecologically relevant questions,” Rochman says. Usually, scientists don’t know how disasters like oil spills or nuclear meltdowns will affect the environment until after they’ve happened, she says. “We don’t ask the right questions early enough.” But if ecologists can understand how the slow-moving disaster of ocean garbage is affecting ecosystems, they might be able to prevent things from getting worse.

Select the option to complete the statement below.

The perceived dangers of ocean trash for marine life are, in a majority of cases _____.

- Ans
- 1. false
 - 2. valid
 - 3. premature
 - 4. exaggerated

Question ID : 9895801945

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

A new paper published by Rochman and her colleagues in February, in the journal *Ecology*, sifts through past research on marine debris to assess the true extent of the environmental threat. Plenty of studies have sounded alarm bells about the state of marine debris; Rochman and her colleagues set out to determine how many of those perceived risks are real.

Often, Rochman says, scientists will wrap up a paper by speculating about the broader impacts of what they've found. Maybe their study has shown that certain seabirds eat plastic bags, for example, and the paper goes on to warn that whole bird populations are at risk of dying out. "But the truth was that nobody had yet tested those perceived threats," Rochman says. "There wasn't a lot of information."

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In 83 percent of cases, the perceived dangers of ocean trash were proven true. In most of the remaining cases, the working group found the studies too shoddy to draw conclusions from—they lacked a control group, for example, or used faulty statistics.

Strikingly, Rochman says, only one well-designed study failed to find the effect it was looking for, an investigation of mussels ingesting microscopic plastic bits. The plastic moved from the mussels' stomachs to their bloodstreams, scientists found, and stayed there for weeks—but didn't seem to stress out the shellfish.

A lot of ocean debris is "microplastic," or pieces smaller than five millimetres. These may be the heads from a facial scrub

five millimeters. These may be the beads from a facial scrub, fibres shed by synthetic clothing in the wash, or eroded remnants of larger debris. Compared to the number of studies investigating large-scale debris, Rochman's group found little research on the effects of these tiny bits.

There are also, she adds, a lot of open questions about the ways that ocean debris can lead to sea-creature death. Many studies have looked at how plastic affects an individual animal, or that animal's tissues or cells, rather than whole populations. And in the lab, scientists often use higher concentrations of plastic than what's really in the ocean. None of that tells us how many birds or fish or sea turtles could die from plastic pollution—or how deaths in one species could affect that animal's predators, or the rest of the ecosystem.

"We need to be asking more ecologically relevant questions," Rochman says. Usually, scientists don't know how disasters like oil spills or nuclear meltdowns will affect the environment until after they've happened, she says. "We don't ask the right questions early enough." But if ecologists can understand how the slow-moving disaster of ocean garbage is affecting ecosystems, they might be able to prevent things from getting worse.

SubQuestion No : 144

Q.1
44 Which ONE of the following conclusions based on the examination of the hundred-odd papers on marine debris and its ecological impact by Rochman and her colleagues is NOT CORRECT?

- Ans
- 1. Issues with the focus, scope and findings of previous research inform future studies.
 - 2. More than fifty percent of the past ecological studies failed to perceive the threats posed by marine debris.
 - 3. Researchers tend to overgeneralize while discussing the implications of their findings.
 - 4. That ocean garbage endangers ecosystems has not been fully understood.

Question ID : 9895801944

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Q.1 Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.

45

Lupin is one of the least important person in the opposition and can never hope to become a minister.

- Ans
- 1. become
 - 2. in the opposition

3. can never

4. least important person

Question ID : 9895801855
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.1 Select the correct direct form of the given sentence.

46

Maria complained that though there were many shopping centers in Dubai, they were all expensive.

Ans 1.

Maria said, "The many shopping centers that are there in Dubai, but they are all expensive."

2.

Maria said, "There were many shopping centers in Dubai, but they are all expensive."

3.

Maria said, "There have been many shopping centers in Dubai, but they are expensive."

4.

Maria said, "Though there are many shopping centers in Dubai, they are all expensive."

Question ID : 9895801881
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Comprehension:

KD Job Updates

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

As a toddler growing up in the 1950s, Richard Wawro threw violent tantrums. Often, he would tap the same piano key for long stretches of time. When he was three, his parents took him for testing at a nearby hospital. They were told that he was moderately to severely retarded. His family, however, never believed that his IQ was as low as the experts claimed. A special education teacher began working with Richard when he was six. She introduced him to drawing with crayons, which he took to quickly. He began filling sketchbooks (and the wallpaper of his Scotland home) with startlingly accurate depictions of cartoon characters like Yogi Bear. When Richard was 12, his artwork astounded a visiting artist who said that his drawings were created “with the precision of a mechanic and the vision of a poet.” Richard could never read or write well. His speech remained limited. But his involvement with the art world spurred his social development. He participated in dozens of exhibitions and became a well-known artist. His artwork was celebrated by the media and in a documentary, “With Eyes Wide Open.” Both Margaret Thatcher and Pope John Paul II owned Wawro’s originals.

Richard was a savant, an individual with a spike in a particular ability combined with an impairment or disability. In Richard’s case, that underlying condition was autism. Autism is a condition characterized by social and communication challenges, like difficulty making eye contact or making conversation, along with repetitive behaviors or intense interests. It turns out that many savants have autism. But when the astounding abilities are there, they are often rooted in extreme memory, excellent attention to detail and passionate interests – traits also linked to autism. In many ways, prodigies look a lot like savants. They have the same preternatural abilities. They have the same prolific output. But there’s a key difference between the two. While in savants, these extreme abilities are paired with an underlying impairment or disability, prodigies don’t typically have any such disability. Even though prodigies are not typically autistic, they have the same excellent memories, extreme attention to detail, and passionate interests linked to autism and autistic savants.

SubQuestion No : 147

Q.1
47 Which ONE of the following statements about Richard is FALSE?

Ans 1. Richard was communicatively challenged.

- 2. Richard received special education.
- 3. Richard was an illiterate.
- 4. Richard was a renowned artist.

Question ID : 9895801957
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

KD Job Updates

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

As a toddler growing up in the 1950s, Richard Wawro threw violent tantrums. Often, he would tap the same piano key for long stretches of time. When he was three, his parents took him for testing at a nearby hospital. They were told that he was moderately to severely retarded. His family, however, never believed that his IQ was as low as the experts claimed. A special education teacher began working with Richard when he was six. She introduced him to drawing with crayons, which he took to quickly. He began filling sketchbooks (and the wallpaper of his Scotland home) with startlingly accurate depictions of cartoon characters like Yogi Bear. When Richard was 12, his artwork astounded a visiting artist who said that his drawings were created “with the precision of a mechanic and the vision of a poet.” Richard could never read or write well. His speech remained limited. But his involvement with the art world spurred his social development. He participated in dozens of exhibitions and became a well-known artist. His artwork was celebrated by the media and in a documentary, “With Eyes Wide Open.” Both Margaret Thatcher and Pope John Paul II owned Wawro’s originals.

Richard was a savant, an individual with a spike in a particular ability combined with an impairment or disability. In Richard’s case, that underlying condition was autism. Autism is a condition characterized by social and communication challenges, like difficulty making eye contact or making conversation, along with repetitive behaviors or intense interests. It turns out that many savants have autism. But when the astounding abilities are there, they are often rooted in extreme memory, excellent attention to detail and passionate interests – traits also linked to autism. In many ways, prodigies look a lot like savants. They have the same preternatural abilities. They have the same prolific output. But there’s a key difference between the two. While in savants, these extreme abilities are paired with an underlying impairment or disability, prodigies don’t typically have any such disability. Even though prodigies are not typically autistic, they have the same excellent memories, extreme attention to detail, and passionate interests linked to autism and autistic savants.

SubQuestion No : 148

Q.1
48 Which ONE of the statements given as options is TRUE?

Ans
✗ 1. All savants have no disabilities while all prodigies suffer from some (or other) disability.

2. All savants suffer from certain disabilities while all prodigies suffer from none.
3. Some savants have no disabilities while some prodigies might suffer from a disability.
4. Some savants have some (or other) disabilities while all prodigies suffer none.

Question ID : 9895801956
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

KD Job Updates

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

As a toddler growing up in the 1950s, Richard Wawro threw violent tantrums. Often, he would tap the same piano key for long stretches of time. When he was three, his parents took him for testing at a nearby hospital. They were told that he was moderately to severely retarded. His family, however, never believed that his IQ was as low as the experts claimed. A special education teacher began working with Richard when he was six. She introduced him to drawing with crayons, which he took to quickly. He began filling sketchbooks (and the wallpaper of his Scotland home) with startlingly accurate depictions of cartoon characters like Yogi Bear. When Richard was 12, his artwork astounded a visiting artist who said that his drawings were created “with the precision of a mechanic and the vision of a poet.” Richard could never read or write well. His speech remained limited. But his involvement with the art world spurred his social development. He participated in dozens of exhibitions and became a well-known artist. His artwork was celebrated by the media and in a documentary, “With Eyes Wide Open.” Both Margaret Thatcher and Pope John Paul II owned Wawro’s originals.

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SubQuestion No : 149

Q.1
49 Which ONE of the options makes the meaning of ‘savant’ as it emerges in the passage clear?

Ans
✗ 1. an autistic who exhibits exceptional skill or brilliance in all fields

- 2. a person of learning, especially one with detailed knowledge in some specialized field
- 3. an autistic with preternatural abilities, exhibiting exceptional skill or brilliance in a special field
- 4. an autistic who exhibits exceptional skill or brilliance in some limited field

Question ID : 9895801958

Status : **Not Answered**

Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

KD Job Updates

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

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SubQuestion No : 150

Q.1
50 Why does the author bring in the topic of prodigies in a discussion of autistic savants?

Ans

- ✓ 1. Because comparing abilities of both prodigies and autistic savants would help us appreciate the capabilities of the latter.
- ✗ 2. Because it would reorient people who treat autism with contempt
- ✗ 3. Because he sees the two as related to the same topic.
- ✗ 4. Because their abilities are often rooted in extreme memory, excellent attention to detail and passionate interests

Question ID : 9895801955
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

KD Job Updates

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

As a toddler growing up in the 1950s, Richard Wawro threw violent tantrums. Often, he would tap the same piano key for long stretches of time. When he was three, his parents took him for testing at a nearby hospital. They were told that he was moderately to severely retarded. His family, however, never believed that his IQ was as low as the experts claimed. A special education teacher began working with Richard when he was six. She introduced him to drawing with crayons, which he took to quickly. He began filling sketchbooks (and the wallpaper of his Scotland home) with startlingly accurate depictions of cartoon characters like Yogi Bear. When Richard was 12, his artwork astounded a visiting artist who said that his drawings were created “with the precision of a mechanic and the vision of a poet.” Richard could never read or write well. His speech remained limited. But his involvement with the art world spurred his social development. He participated in dozens of exhibitions and became a well-known artist. His artwork was celebrated by the media and in a documentary, “With Eyes Wide Open.” Both Margaret Thatcher and Pope John Paul II owned Wawro’s originals.

Richard was a savant, an individual with a spike in a particular ability combined with an impairment or disability. In Richard’s case, that underlying condition was autism. Autism is a condition characterized by social and communication challenges, like difficulty making eye contact or making conversation, along with repetitive behaviors or intense interests. It turns out that many savants have autism. But when the astounding abilities are there, they are often rooted in extreme memory, excellent attention to detail and passionate interests – traits also linked to autism. In many ways, prodigies look a lot like savants. They have the same preternatural abilities. They have the same prolific output. But there’s a key difference between the two. While in savants, these extreme abilities are paired with an underlying impairment or disability, prodigies don’t typically have any such disability. Even though prodigies are not typically autistic, they have the same excellent memories, extreme attention to detail, and passionate interests linked to autism and autistic savants.

SubQuestion No : 151

Q.1
51 Which ONE of the statements sums up what the passage is about?

Ans

- The case of Richard, a savant, illustrates the
- 1. discovery that the dividing line between a prodigy and a savant is just the presence of a disability.
 - Rather than conclude that autistic patients have
 - 2. limited IQ, we must make the effort to discover the special ability each autistic patient has.
 - Kids with autism, if encouraged, could turn out to
 - 3. be a savant as they share a range of extraordinary abilities with prodigies.
 - When the instance of an autistic is examined
 - 4. closely, it is found that some diagnosed as autistic might be a savant with a 'spiked' extra-ordinary ability.

Question ID : 9895801959
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.1 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

52

Napping can do as much to improve someone's _____ as a balanced diet and exercise can.

Ans

- 1. knowledge
- 2. familiarity
- 3. efficiency
- 4. deficiency

Question ID : 9895801896
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.1 Given below are four sentences, three of which, are jumbled. Pick the option that gives the correct order.

53

- A. It is impossible to know all the rules of any language.
- B. It takes both time and patience.
- C. Advertisements that claim to teach a language in 60 days are all lies.
- D. Learning a language is a life-long job.

Ans

- 1. ACBD
- 2. ABCD
- 3. ADCB
- 4. ADBC

Question ID : 9895801924
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.1 Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence; if no improvement is required, select

54

"No improvement".

"We need a cardigan. Are you able to knit?"

Ans

- 1. No improvement

2. Are you knitting?

3. Will you be able to knit?

4. Can you knit one?

Question ID : 9895801885

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Where is this going?’ That is the question at the heart of *River of Life, River of Death*, as author Victor Mallet travels the length of the Ganges. Beginning at its ice cave source in the Himalayan foothills, he follows the water through the holy confluence at Allahabad, the spindly banks of Varanasi city and onwards to the delta in Bangladesh, where ‘in its parting gift to the land, the river spews millions of tons of fertile silt on to the rice fields of Bengal and the mangroves of the Sundarbans.’

It is the same question he asks about the treatment of the Ganges, both good and bad. The river leads a double life, being the most worshipped waterway in the world and also one of the most polluted. The Ganges and its tributaries are now subject to sewage pollution that is ‘half a million times over the Indian recommended limit for bathing’ in places, not to mention the unchecked runoff from heavy metals, fertilizers, carcinogens and the occasional corpse.

As Mallet observes, the danger of contamination does not put off the millions of revellers at Kumbh Mela. It is a Hindu pilgrimage ‘thought to be the largest gathering of people anywhere’, described to him as ‘a spiritual expo... where you will be talking one moment to a visiting Mumbai businessman and the next to a marijuana-stoned yogi’. He suggests the pollution might never deter them. He is told by one bather: ‘we do believe that anyone who takes in this water, he becomes pure also, because it is always pure.’ There is a collective sense that the spirit of the Ganges is so sacred that she can never be spoiled.

He informs the reader in the preface – ‘almost everyone knows the problems are real’. His journey down the Ganges is one of investigation rather than discovery. Mallet investigates the potential of the river to become a cradle for antibiotic-resistant infections – or ‘superbugs’ – that could be exported to other regions by global travel. He points out that

some 450 million people depend on the Ganges water basin for survival, and many more for its religious and cultural importance. The Ganges is a goddess and a mother to everyone from the politician in the north, to the humblest Hindu living in the far south or running a motel in the United States.

There is hope. Mallet draws some parallels to clean-ups of the Rhine and the Thames. He points to the design feat of Kumbh Mela, which as 'a pop-up megacity' for two million pilgrims has better infrastructure and waste treatment than many Indian cities. 'In the minds of both Indians and foreigners, this raises important questions... if the authorities can build infrastructure so efficiently for this short but very large festival, why can they not do the same for permanent villages and towns?'

SubQuestion No : 155

Q.1
55 Which ONE of the options fills in the blank and completes the statement below correctly?

The Ganges is a mother to the devout Hindu; however, it is to the non-Hindu Indian _____ and _____.

- Ans
- 1. a spectacle; locus for the Khumb Melas
 - 2. a source of water; a garbage bin
 - 3. an interesting tourist spot; a zone for adventure sports
 - 4. a cultural icon; provider of life

Question ID : 9895801951

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

'Where is this going?' That is the question at the heart of *River of Life, River of Death*, as author Victor Mallet travels the length of the Ganges. Beginning at its ice cave source in the Himalayan foothills, he follows the water through the holy confluence at Allahabad, the spindly banks of Varanasi city and onwards to the delta in Bangladesh, where 'in its parting gift to the land, the river spews millions of tons of fertile silt on to the rice fields of Bengal and the mangroves of the Sundarbans.'

It is the same question he asks about the treatment of the Ganges, both good and bad. The river leads a double life

being the most worshipped waterway in the world and also one of the most polluted. The Ganges and its tributaries are now subject to sewage pollution that is 'half a million times over the Indian recommended limit for bathing' in places, not to mention the unchecked runoff from heavy metals, fertilizers, carcinogens and the occasional corpse.

As Mallet observes, the danger of contamination does not put off the millions of revellers at Kumbh Mela. It is a Hindu pilgrimage 'thought to be the largest gathering of people anywhere', described to him as 'a spiritual expo... where you will be talking one moment to a visiting Mumbai businessman and the next to a marijuana-stoned yogi'. He suggests the pollution might never deter them. He is told by one bather: 'we do believe that anyone who takes in this water, he becomes pure also, because it is always pure.' There is a collective sense that the spirit of the Ganges is so sacred that she can never be spoiled.

He informs the reader in the preface – 'almost everyone knows the problems are real'. His journey down the Ganges is one of investigation rather than discovery. Mallet investigates the potential of the river to become a cradle for antibiotic-resistant infections – or 'superbugs' – that could be exported to other regions by global travel. He points out that some 450 million people depend on the Ganges water basin for survival, and many more for its religious and cultural importance. The Ganges is a goddess and a mother to everyone from the politician in the north, to the humblest Hindu living in the far south or running a motel in the United States.

There is hope. Mallet draws some parallels to clean-ups of the Rhine and the Thames. He points to the design feat of Kumbh Mela, which as 'a pop-up megacity' for two million pilgrims has better infrastructure and waste treatment than many Indian cities. 'In the minds of both Indians and foreigners, this raises important questions... if the authorities can build infrastructure so efficiently for this short but very large festival, why can they not do the same for permanent villages and towns?'

SubQuestion No : 156

Q.1 Which ONE of the statements below is FALSE?

56

Ans Victor Mallet asks the question 'Where is it going?'

1. of the river Ganges which has a metaphorical relevance too.

2. A clean River Ganges is as feasible as a clean River Thames or River Rhine
3. The Ganges carries superbugs and it is a problem all Indians are aware of.
4. The Kumbh Mela is a witness not only to the devotion of a section of Indians but also their skills of crowd management.

Question ID : 9895801953

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

‘Where is this going?’ That is the question at the heart of *River of Life, River of Death*, as author Victor Mallet travels the length of the Ganges. Beginning at its ice cave source in the Himalayan foothills, he follows the water through the holy confluence at Allahabad, the spindly banks of Varanasi city and onwards to the delta in Bangladesh, where ‘in its parting gift to the land, the river spews millions of tons of fertile silt on to the rice fields of Bengal and the mangroves of the Sundarbans.’

It is the same question he asks about the treatment of the Ganges, both good and bad. The river leads a double life, being the most worshipped waterway in the world and also one of the most polluted. The Ganges and its tributaries are now subject to sewage pollution that is ‘half a million times over the Indian recommended limit for bathing’ in places, not to mention the unchecked runoff from heavy metals, fertilizers, carcinogens and the occasional corpse.

As Mallet observes, the danger of contamination does not put off the millions of revellers at Kumbh Mela. It is a Hindu pilgrimage ‘thought to be the largest gathering of people anywhere’, described to him as ‘a spiritual expo... where you will be talking one moment to a visiting Mumbai businessman and the next to a marijuana-stoned yogi’. He suggests the pollution might never deter them. He is told by one bather: ‘we do believe that anyone who takes in this water, he becomes pure also, because it is always pure.’ There is a collective sense that the spirit of the Ganges is so sacred that she can never be spoiled.

He informs the reader in the preface – ‘almost everyone knows the problems are real’. His journey down the Ganges is one of investigation rather than discovery. Mallet

is one of investigation rather than discovery. Mallet investigates the potential of the river to become a cradle for antibiotic-resistant infections – or ‘superbugs’ – that could be exported to other regions by global travel. He points out that some 450 million people depend on the Ganges water basin for survival, and many more for its religious and cultural importance. The Ganges is a goddess and a mother to everyone from the politician in the north, to the humblest Hindu living in the far south or running a motel in the United States.

There is hope. Mallet draws some parallels to clean-ups of the Rhine and the Thames. He points to the design feat of Kumbh Mela, which as ‘a pop-up megacity’ for two million pilgrims has better infrastructure and waste treatment than many Indian cities. ‘In the minds of both Indians and foreigners, this raises important questions... if the authorities can build infrastructure so efficiently for this short but very large festival, why can they not do the same for permanent villages and towns?’

SubQuestion No : 157

Q.1
57 Which ONE of the options faithfully sums up the main ideas of the passage?

- Ans
- 1. The Ganges is a holy river for Hindus who venerate it, live off it but also pollute it.
 - 2. The river Ganges is a river that gives life and hope to all but it is a pity that its abusers are not aware that they are pushing it to its extinction.
 - 3. The Ganges is multifaceted personality – venerated as a mother, it tolerates as a mother all the pollutants thrown into it.
 - 4. An objective assessment of the river Ganges, life-giving and death-threatening, fosters not only faith but also hope among its admirers of its redemption in future.

Question ID : 9895801952

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

‘Where is this going?’ That is the question at the heart of *River of Life, River of Death*, as author Victor Mallet travels the length of the Ganges. Beginning at its ice cave source in the Himalayan foothills, he follows the water through the

holy confluence at Allahabad, the spindly banks of Varanasi city and onwards to the delta in Bangladesh, where 'in its parting gift to the land, the river spews millions of tons of fertile silt on to the rice fields of Bengal and the mangroves of the Sundarbans.'

It is the same question he asks about the treatment of the Ganges, both good and bad. The river leads a double life, being the most worshipped waterway in the world and also one of the most polluted. The Ganges and its tributaries are now subject to sewage pollution that is 'half a million times over the Indian recommended limit for bathing' in places, not to mention the unchecked runoff from heavy metals, fertilizers, carcinogens and the occasional corpse.

As Mallet observes, the danger of contamination does not put off the millions of revellers at Kumbh Mela. It is a Hindu pilgrimage 'thought to be the largest gathering of people anywhere', described to him as 'a spiritual expo... where you will be talking one moment to a visiting Mumbai businessman and the next to a marijuana-stoned yogi'. He suggests the pollution might never deter them. He is told by one bather: 'we do believe that anyone who takes in this water, he becomes pure also, because it is always pure.' There is a collective sense that the spirit of the Ganges is so sacred that she can never be spoiled.

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There is hope. Mallet draws some parallels to clean-ups of the Rhine and the Thames. He points to the design feat of Kumbh Mela, which as 'a pop-up megacity' for two million pilgrims has better infrastructure and waste treatment than many Indian cities. 'In the minds of both Indians and foreigners, this raises important questions... if the authorities can build infrastructure so efficiently for this short but very large festival, why can they not do the same for permanent villages and towns?'

SubQuestion No : 158

Q.1
58 Which ONE of the options fills in the blank and completes the statement below correctly?

The average believer is of the faith-driven conviction that the river Ganges

- Ans
- 1. shall never be the object of an investigation
 - 2. may never die due to pollution
 - 3. will never infect the believer
 - 4. can never be spoiled

Question ID : 9895801949

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

'Where is this going?' That is the question at the heart of *River of Life, River of Death*, as author Victor Mallet travels the length of the Ganges. Beginning at its ice cave source in the Himalayan foothills, he follows the water through the holy confluence at Allahabad, the spindly banks of Varanasi city and onwards to the delta in Bangladesh, where 'in its parting gift to the land, the river spews millions of tons of fertile silt on to the rice fields of Bengal and the mangroves of the Sundarbans.'

It is the same question he asks about the treatment of the Ganges, both good and bad. The river leads a double life, being the most worshipped waterway in the world and also one of the most polluted. The Ganges and its tributaries are now subject to sewage pollution that is 'half a million times over the Indian recommended limit for bathing' in places, not to mention the unchecked runoff from heavy metals, fertilizers, carcinogens and the occasional corpse.

As Mallet observes, the danger of contamination does not put off the millions of revellers at Kumbh Mela. It is a Hindu pilgrimage 'thought to be the largest gathering of people anywhere', described to him as 'a spiritual expo... where you will be talking one moment to a visiting Mumbai businessman and the next to a marijuana-stoned yogi'. He suggests the pollution might never deter them. He is told by one bather: 'we do believe that anyone who takes in this water, he becomes pure also, because it is always pure.'

There is a collective sense that the spirit of the Ganges is in

There is a collective sense that the spirit of the Ganges is so sacred that she can never be spoiled.

He informs the reader in the preface – ‘almost everyone knows the problems are real’. His journey down the Ganges is one of investigation rather than discovery. Mallet investigates the potential of the river to become a cradle for antibiotic-resistant infections – or ‘superbugs’ – that could be exported to other regions by global travel. He points out that some 450 million people depend on the Ganges water basin for survival, and many more for its religious and cultural importance. The Ganges is a goddess and a mother to everyone from the politician in the north, to the humblest Hindu living in the far south or running a motel in the United States.

There is hope. Mallet draws some parallels to clean-ups of the Rhine and the Thames. He points to the design feat of Kumbh Mela, which as ‘a pop-up megacity’ for two million pilgrims has better infrastructure and waste treatment than many Indian cities. ‘In the minds of both Indians and foreigners, this raises important questions... if the authorities can build infrastructure so efficiently for this short but very large festival, why can they not do the same for permanent villages and towns?’

SubQuestion No : 159

Q.1
59 Which ONE of the options fills in the blank and completes the statement below correctly?

The river Ganges is “the most worshipped waterway in the world and also one of the most polluted” This brings to light, in reality, _____.

- Ans
- 1. the contrarian nature of the average Indian
 - 2. the democratic space it provides to the CEO and the Yogi
 - 3. the dangers of bathing in the river at any place
 - 4. the double life that the river leads

Question ID : 9895801950

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Q.1
60 Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.

KNOWLEDGE

- Ans
- 1. ignorance
 - 2. goodness

3. eccentricity

4. illiteracy

Question ID : 9895801935
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.1 61 Select the correct indirect form of the given sentence.

Mary asked her husband, "Why have you been avoiding me since yesterday?"

Ans 1.

Mary wanted to know from her husband the reason he is avoiding her since the previous day.

2.

Mary questioned her husband as to why he has been avoiding her since the previous day.

3.

Mary wanted to know from her husband as to why he had been avoiding her since the previous day.

4.

Mary asked her husband as to why he had been avoiding her since yesterday.

Question ID : 9895801877
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.1 62 Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence; if no improvement is required, select "No improvement".

After my graduation, my uncle suggested to me to get a job in a bank.

Ans 1. suggested to me getting a job

2. No improvement

3. suggested me getting a job

4. suggests me to get a job

Question ID : 9895801894
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.1 63 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

Innovators who are furthering the beneficent uses of advanced AI should avoid scenarios where a machine 'takes over'.

Ans 1.

Scenarios where a machine 'takes over' should be avoided by innovators who are furthering the beneficent uses of advanced AI.

2.

Scenarios where a machine 'takes over' should have been avoided by innovators who further the beneficent uses of advanced AI.

3.

Scenarios where a machine 'is taken over' shall be avoided by innovators who are furthering the beneficent uses of advanced AI.

4.

Scenarios where 'taken over' by a machine should be avoided by innovators who have been furthering the beneficent uses of advanced AI.

Question ID : 9895801867

Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.1 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

64

Space exploration demands _____ human qualities: for astronauts, great bravery, but for everyone, ingenuity, imagination, discipline, and even a sort of altruism.

Ans 1. extraordinary

2. weird

3. normal

4. common

Question ID : 9895801899
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.1 Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence; if no improvement is required, select

65

"No improvement".

I agreed to meet him at the cafeteria at 9.00.

Ans 1. I agreed meeting him

2. I agreed to have met him

3. I agreed meet him

4. No improvement

Question ID : 9895801886
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.1 Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence; if no improvement is required, select

66

"No improvement".

I liked the violin but found it rather expensive to buy.

Ans 1. found it so expensive to buy

2. No improvement

3. found it hardly expensive to buy

4. found it somewhere expensive to buy

Question ID : 9895801888
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.1 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

67

Scientists have said that understanding past changes in ocean heat was _____ for predicting the future impact of climate change.

Ans 1. circular

2. cynical

3. critical

4. cyclical

Question ID : 9895801895
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.1 68 Given below are four sentences, three of which, are jumbled. Pick the option that gives the correct order.

- A. My brother was looking forward to his first Metro ride.
- B. But he is the kind of person who never listens to any advice.
- C. He had heard a great deal about it from his friends in Delhi.
- D. They all told him not to travel alone the first time.

- Ans
- 1. ACDB
 - 2. ABDC
 - 3. ACBD
 - 4. ADBC

Question ID : 9895801923
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.1 69 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

Are liberals and populists just searching for a new master?

- Ans
- 1. Is a new master searching for liberals and populists?
 - 2. Are liberals and populists being searched for by a new master?
 - 3. Was a new master being searched for by liberals and populists?
 - 4. Is a new master being searched for by liberals and populists?

Question ID : 9895801868
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.1 70 Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence; if no improvement is required, select "No improvement".

Have you got good teachers when you were at school?

- Ans
- 1. Hasn't you got
 - 2. Did you have
 - 3. Haven't you got
 - 4. No improvement

Question ID : 9895801889
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.1
71

Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.

DISPARATE

- Ans
- 1. collected
 - 2. indifferent
 - 3. similar
 - 4. calm

Question ID : 9895801933
Status : Marked For Review
Chosen Option : 4

Q.1
72 Select the most appropriate meaning of the idiom given below:

Take with a pinch of salt

- Ans
- 1. not eat something until you add salt to it
 - 2. completely disbelieve anything that you are told
 - 3. immediately accept something that is not salted
 - 4. not believe completely something that you are told

Question ID : 9895801938
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.1
73 Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence; if no improvement is required, select "No improvement".

"We have so many to do, and so little time."

- Ans
- 1. such many
 - 2. No improvement
 - 3. so much
 - 4. as much

Question ID : 9895801892
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.1
74 Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.

COMPREHENSIVE

- Ans
- 1. restricted
 - 2. pleasant
 - 3. enjoyable
 - 4. enclosed

Question ID : 9895801936

Q.1
75 Select the most appropriate meaning of the idiom given below:

Barking up the wrong tree

- Ans
- 1. misunderstanding the origin of a problem
 - 2. unable to guess the right type of tree
 - 3. creating a problem by teasing dogs
 - 4. chasing a false trail

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____ (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a family of millwrights, created the treadmill—which was also called a treadwheel in the early days—in 1818. Cubitt's early attempts at the treadmill's _____ (3) took many forms, including two wheels you walked on, whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4), which was installed at Brixton Prison in London, _____ (5) a wide wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) in the wheel, which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that _____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9) partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10 hours a day in summer, and a mere seven in winter.

SubQuestion No : 176

Q.1
76 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 1.

- Ans
- 1. internalized
 - 2. inculcated
 - 3. incarcerated
 - 4. intimidated

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____ (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a family of millwrights, created the treadmill—which was also called a treadwheel in the early days—in 1818. Cubitt’s early attempts at the treadmill’s _____ (3) took many forms, including two wheels you walked on, whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4), which was installed at Brixton Prison in London, _____ (5) a wide wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) in the wheel, which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that _____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9) partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10 hours a day in summer, and a mere seven in winter.

SubQuestion No : 177

Q.1
77 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 2.

- Ans
- 1. Pipe
 - 2. Tap
 - 3. Save
 - 4. Pump

Question ID : 9895801913

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 1

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____ (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a family of millwrights, created the treadmill—which was also called a treadwheel in the early days—in 1818. Cubitt’s early attempts at the treadmill’s _____ (3) took many forms, including two wheels you walked on, whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4), which was installed at Brixton Prison in London, _____ (5) a wide wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) in the wheel, which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that _____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9) partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10 hours a day in summer, and a mere seven in winter.

SubQuestion No : 178

Q.1
78 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 3.

- Ans
- 1. proposal
 - 2. design
 - 3. strategy
 - 4. decline

Question ID : 9895801914

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____ (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a family of millwrights, created the treadmill—which was also called a treadwheel in the early days—in 1818. Cubitt’s early attempts at the treadmill’s _____ (3) took many forms, including two wheels you walked on, whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4), which was installed at Brixton Prison in London, _____ (5) a wide wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) in the wheel, which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that _____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9) partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10 hours a day in summer, and a mere seven in winter.

SubQuestion No : 179

Q.1
79 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 4.

- Ans
- 1. version
 - 2. type
 - 3. hoax
 - 4. process

Question ID : 9895801915

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____ (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a family of millwrights, created the treadmill—which was also called a treadwheel in the early days—in 1818. Cubitt’s early attempts at the treadmill’s _____ (3) took many forms, including two wheels you walked on, whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4), which was installed at Brixton Prison in London, _____ (5) a wide wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) in the wheel, which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that _____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9) partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10 hours a day in summer, and a mere seven in winter.

SubQuestion No : 180

Q.1
80 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 5.

- Ans
- 1. absolved
 - 2. revolved
 - 3. involved
 - 4. evolved

Question ID : 9895801916

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____ (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a family of millwrights, created the treadmill—which was also called a treadwheel in the early days—in 1818. Cubitt’s early attempts at the treadmill’s _____ (3) took many forms, including two wheels you walked on, whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4), which was installed at Brixton Prison in London, _____ (5) a wide wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) in the wheel, which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that _____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9) partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10 hours a day in summer, and a mere seven in winter.

SubQuestion No : 181

Q.1
81 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 6.

- Ans
- 1. entrenched
 - 2. adorned
 - 3. embellished
 - 4. embedded

Question ID : 9895801917

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____ (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a family of millwrights, created the treadmill—which was also called a treadwheel in the early days—in 1818. Cubitt’s early attempts at the treadmill’s _____ (3) took many forms, including two wheels you walked on, whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4), which was installed at Brixton Prison in London, _____ (5) a wide wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) in the wheel, which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that _____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9) partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10 hours a day in summer, and a mere seven in winter.

SubQuestion No : 182

Q.1
82 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 7.

- Ans
- 1. packed
 - 2. grew
 - 3. ground
 - 4. planted

Question ID : 9895801918

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____ (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a family of millwrights, created the treadmill—which was also called a treadwheel in the early days—in 1818. Cubitt’s early attempts at the treadmill’s _____ (3) took many forms, including two wheels you walked on, whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4), which was installed at Brixton Prison in London, _____ (5) a wide wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) in the wheel, which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that _____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9) partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10 hours a day in summer, and a mere seven in winter.

SubQuestion No : 183

Q.1
83 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 8.

- Ans
- 1. Dormant
 - 2. Happy
 - 3. Jailed
 - 4. Busy

Question ID : 9895801919

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____ (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a family of millwrights, created the treadmill—which was also called a treadwheel in the early days—in 1818. Cubitt’s early attempts at the treadmill’s _____ (3) took many forms, including two wheels you walked on, whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4), which was installed at Brixton Prison in London, _____ (5) a wide wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) in the wheel, which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that _____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9) partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10 hours a day in summer, and a mere seven in winter.

SubQuestion No : 184

Q.1
84 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 9.

- Ans
- 1. resided
 - 2. divided
 - 3. included
 - 4. examined

Question ID : 9895801920

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____ (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a family of millwrights, created the treadmill—which was also called a treadwheel in the early days—in 1818. Cubitt’s early attempts at the treadmill’s _____ (3) took many forms, including two wheels you walked on, whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4), which was installed at Brixton Prison in London, _____ (5) a wide wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) in the wheel, which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that _____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9) partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10 hours a day in summer, and a mere seven in winter.

SubQuestion No : 185

Q.1
85 Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 10.

- Ans
- 1. dragged
 - 2. talked
 - 3. slogged
 - 4. gagged

Question ID : 9895801921
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.1
86 Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence; if no improvement is required, select "No improvement".

She will say she has money to spare. What was the use of asking her?

- Ans
- 1. What must be the use
 - 2. No improvement
 - 3. What is the use
 - 4. What were the use

Question ID : 9895801891
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.1
87 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

To understand global warming and the ozone hole you need science.

Ans 1.

Science was needed to understand global warming and the ozone hole.

2.

Science has been needed to understand global warming and the ozone hole.

3.

Science is being needed to understand global warming and the ozone hole.

4.

Science is needed to understand global warming and the ozone hole.

Question ID : 9895801870

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.1 Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.

88

Dwarf galaxies have to hold clues that could help us to understand better the nature of dark matter.

Ans 1. dark matter

2. to understand better

3. have to hold

4. could help us

Question ID : 9895801858

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.1 Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.

89

DASHED

Ans 1. weakened

2. encouraged

3. destroyed

4. produced

Question ID : 9895801934

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Q.1 Select the correct direct form of the given sentence.

90

My friends told me that they would go home for Pongal the following Sunday.

Ans 1.

My friend said, "We would go home for Pongal next Sunday."

2.

My friend said to me, "We will go home for Pongal the coming Sunday."

3.

My friend said, "We go home for Pongal the coming Sunday."

4.

My friend told me, "We are going home for Pongal the coming Sunday."

Question ID : 9895801884

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.1
91 Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

COMPLICATED

Ans 1. complex

2. disorganized

3. jumbled

4. lengthy

Question ID : 9895801929

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.1
92 Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

ALTERATION

Ans 1. modification

2. adjudication

3. modulation

4. conciliation

Question ID : 9895801931

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Q.1
93 Select the correct direct form of the given sentence.

The weatherman said that rain is expected the next day.

Ans 1. The weatherman said, "Rain was expected tomorrow."

2. The weatherman said, "Rain can be expected tomorrow."

3. The weatherman said, "Rain is expected the next day."

4. The weatherman said, "Rain is expected tomorrow."

Question ID : 9895801882

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.1
94

Select the correct indirect form of the given sentence.

“I am not happy about the announcement,” Bob Tilman said.

Ans 1.

Bob Tilman confessed that he is not happy about the announcement.

2.

Bob Tilman told that he was not happy about the announcement.

3.

Bob Tilman confessed that he was not happy about the announcement.

4.

Bob Tilman says that he was not happy at the announcement.

Question ID : 9895801879

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.1
95 Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

OVERWHELMING

Ans 1. impressive

2. striking

3. awesome

4. mortifying

Question ID : 9895801930

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Q.1
96 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

The ideology of our time has embraced the idea of trying to hold things stable and static.

Ans 1.

The idea of trying to hold things stable and static has been embraced by the ideology of our time.

2.

The idea of trying to hold things stable and static has embraced by the ideology of our time.

3.

The idea of trying to hold things stable and static have been embraced by the ideology of our time.

4.

The idea of trying to hold things stable and static will be embraced by the ideology of our time.

Question ID : 9895801872

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.1
97 Select the correct indirect form of the given sentence.

John said, “When I am bored, I cook.”

- Ans 1. John said that when he was bored, he cooked.
2. John said that when he is bored, he will cook.
3. John said that when he cooked he was bored.
4. John says that when he is bored, he cooks.

Question ID : 9895801875
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.1
98 Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

DISTASTE

- Ans 1. loathing
2. neutral
3. tasteless
4. banal

Question ID : 9895801928
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.1
99 Select the most appropriate meaning of the idiom given below:

Do something at the drop of the hat

- Ans 1. do something without wearing a hat
2. do something without having planned beforehand
3. do something wearing a hat
4. do something that requires great planning

Question ID : 9895801941
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

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

00 Literature does not exist only to provoke feelings of happiness or to _____ us with its pleasure; it should also challenge and perturb us.

- Ans 1. reconcile
2. trouble
3. cloy
4. placate

Question ID : 9895801898
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --