

Directions (1-15): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word and click the button corresponding to it.

Q1. LOUT

- (a) Gentle
- (b) Churl
- (c) Skunk
- (d) Slob

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. Lout: an uncouth and aggressive man or boy.

Hence option A is the correct antonym.

Q2. BADGER

- (a) Bug
- (b) Ease
- (c) Vex
- (d) Tease

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. Badger: repeatedly ask (someone) to do something; pester.

Ease: make (something unpleasant or intense) less serious or severe.

Hence option B is the correct antonym.

Q3. PORTEND

- (a) Oblivious
- (b) Betoken
- (c) Presage
- (d) Augur

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. Portend: be a sign or warning that something is likely happen.

Oblivious: not aware of or concerned about what is happening around one.

Hence option A is the correct antonym.

Q4. FLORID

- (a) Worry
- (b) Pale
- (c) Splenetic
- (d) Ugly

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. Florid: rosy; gaudy; having too much decoration or detail.

Hence option B is the correct antonym.



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Q5. BUNGLE

- (a) Mar
- (b) Mismanage
- (c) Cede
- (d) Reform

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. Bungle: carry out (a task) clumsily or incompetently.

Reform: to become better, or to make something better.

Hence option D is the correct antonym.

Q6. CONNUBIAL

- (a) Nonmarital
- (b) Conjugal
- (c) Wedded
- (d) Sinful

S6. Ans.(a)

Connubial: of or relating to marriage.

Nonmarital: not of, relating to, or occurring within marriage or the married state

Conjugal: of or relating to the married state or to married persons and their relations.

Hence option A is the correct antonym.

Q7. DISLODGE

- (a) Shift
- (b) Overturn
- (c) Attach
- (d) Oust

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Dislodge: knock or force out of position.

Attach: join or fasten (something) to something else.

Hence option C is the correct antonym.

Q8. FILCH

- (a) Snatch
- (b) Contribute
- (c) Heist
- (d) Hook

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. Filch: pilfer or steal (something, especially an item of small value) in a casual way.

Contribute: give (something, especially money) in order to help achieve or provide something.

Hence option B is the correct antonym.

Q9. INVIDIOUS

- (a) Undesirable
- (b) Greedy
- (c) Charitable
- (d) Ignite

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. Invidious: (of an action or situation) likely to arouse or incur resentment or anger in others.

Charitable: full of love for and goodwill toward others.

Hence option C is the correct antonym.

Q10. PERVERSION

- (a) Depravity
- (b) Agitated
- (c) Lavish
- (d) Virtue

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. Perversion: distortion or corruption of the original course, meaning, or state of something.

Virtue: conformity to a standard of right; morality.

Hence option D is the correct antonym.

Q11. SOLSTICE

- (a) Equinox
- (b) Climax
- (c) Surrender
- (d) Dispute

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. Solstice: the summer solstice and the winter solstice, when the sun reaches its highest or lowest point in the sky at noon, marked by the longest and shortest days.

Equinox: the time or date at which the sun crosses the celestial equator, when day and night are of equal length.

Hence option A is the correct antonym.

Q12. CONTEND

- (a) Struggle
- (b) Security
- (c) Airy
- (d) Abandon

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. Contend: struggle to surmount (a difficulty).

Abandon: give up completely (a practice or a course of action).

Hence option D is the correct antonym.


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Q13. RECOMMENCE

- (a) Desist
- (b) Renew
- (c) Infamous
- (d) Material

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. Recommence: begin or cause to begin again.

Desist: stop doing something; cease or abstain.

Hence option A is the correct antonym.

Q14. INVIGORATE

- (a) Energize
- (b) Enervate
- (c) Vend
- (d) Accept

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. Invigorate: give strength or energy to.

Enervate: make (someone) feel drained of energy or vitality.

Hence option B is the correct antonym.

Q15. FACTION

- (a) Grand
- (b) State
- (c) Conformity
- (d) Clan

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. Faction: dissension within an organization.

Conformity: compliance with standards, rules, or laws.

Hence option C is the correct antonym.

Directions (16-30): Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.

Q16. Serious charges of corruption were (levied against) him.

- (a) put
- (b) levelled
- (c) made
- (d) No improvement

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'Level a charge against someone' is an idiomatic expression which means to place a charge against someone; to accuse someone of something. Hence option B is the correct choice.

Q17. Our leaders should not (let the criminals activities to grow) in our country.

- (a) let the criminal activities to be growing
- (b) let the criminal activities to be grown
- (c) let the criminal activities grow
- (d) No Improvement

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. Subject + let/make/watch/hear etc. + V1 (1st form) + object. That is to say 'Bare Infinitive' is used after let, make, watch, hear, behold etc.

Q18. It was suggested by the doctor that the patient (should be taken care).

- (a) should be taken care by
- (b) should be taken care to
- (c) should be taken care of
- (d) No Improvement

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'Should be taken care' will be followed by the correct 'preposition' as the sentence denotes the Passive form. Also only preposition 'of' is correct to use here. Hence option C improves the sentence.

Q19. If the screen (was any brighter), it would have been easier to read from the tablet.

- (a) was bright enough
- (b) was more brighter
- (c) had been brighter
- (d) No Improvement

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. It is the type of closed conditional and the structure of closed conditional is:

If +subject+ had +v3 +.....Subject + would have + v3.

Thus, option C is correct.

Q20. I prefer remaining silent (to) speaking falsehood.

- (a) than
- (b) more than
- (c) rather than
- (d) No improvement

S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. Prefer takes preposition 'to' with it. Hence no improvement is required.

Q21. Uncle Henry didn't have much money, but he always seemed to (drop by) without borrowing money from relative.

- (a) give in
- (b) get by
- (c) brush up
- (d) No Improvement

S21. Ans.(b)


Sol. Drop by: visit without appointment.

Get by: survive.

Give in: To surrender; especially in a fight or argument.

Brush up: To practice and review your knowledge or a skill that you haven't used in a while.

Hence option B is the correct choice.

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Q22. I don't know when I am going to (get on) writing the thank you cards for my well-wishers.

- (a) get around to
- (b) go over
- (c) come down with
- (d) No Improvement

S22. Ans.(a)

Sol. Get on (phrasal verb): step onto a vehicle

Get around to (phrasal verb): finally find time to do

Go over (phrasal verb): review

Come down with (phrasal verb): fall sick

Hence option A is correct.

Q23. The teacher asked them (to stop write) as soon as the peon long the bell.

- (a) to be stop writing
- (b) to stop writing
- (c) to stop written
- (d) No improvement

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. Use 'to stop writing' in place of 'to stop write'. The verb 'Stop' takes gerund form of verb i.e. V1 + ing. Hence option B is correct.

Q24. The robber (entered into) the old man's room very quietly.

- (a) entered
- (b) entered in
- (c) entered inside
- (d) No Improvement

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. Replace 'entered into' with 'entered' as enter itself means come or go into (a place).

Hence it doesn't take any preposition with it. Hence option A is correct.

Q25. As soon as our plan is approved, I shall favor (its') adoption.

- (a) it
- (b) it's
- (c) its
- (d) No Improvement

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'Its' is a possessive determiner we use to say that something belongs to or refers to something. Here we need 'its' to modify the noun.

Hence option C is correct.

Q26. We learnt that in Nubian culture the crocodile (has been considered) special.

- (a) is considered
- (b) was considered
- (c) had been considered
- (d) No Improvement

S26. Ans.(b)

Sol. The sentence is in 'Past Indefinite Tense' which makes the usage of 'was considered' correct.

Q27. Do take an umbrella with you (lest you do not get well).

- (a) lest you might not get well
- (b) lest you should not get well
- (c) lest you should get well
- (d) No Improvement

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'Lest' takes modal 'should' with it but tends to give an affirmative appearance to the sentence with a negative meaning, thus not followed by negative words.

Hence option C is an apt choice.

Q28. The department has been running programs (for the past two years).

- (a) from the past two years
- (b) since the past two years
- (c) the past two years
- (d) No improvement

S28. Ans.(d)

Sol. Present Perfect/Present Perfect Continuous Tense +For + Time. Moreover, 'For' is used for a period of time which fits well here. Hence no improvement is required.

Q29. I shall see him only if he (agreed) to bear the cost.

- (a) agrees
- (b) has agreed
- (c) had agreed
- (d) No improvement

S29. Ans.(a)

Sol. Simple present tense i.e. 'Sub + V1 + s/es + Object' is used in secondary clause if primary clause is in 'Future Indefinite Tense'.

Hence option A is correct.

Q30. I (ran over) an old-school friend at the mall.

- (a) ran out
- (b) ran into
- (c) gave out
- (d) No Improvement

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. Run over (phrasal verb): drive a vehicle over a person/thing.

Run out (phrasal verb): have none left

Run into (phrasal verb): meet unexpectedly

Give out (phrasal verb): give to many people at no cost.

Hence option B is correct.

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Directions (31-45): Four alternatives are given for the Idioms/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of Idiom/Phrase.

Q31. Dress down

- (a) to apply bandage on wound
- (b) to give a wise advice
- (c) to scold someone
- (d) to copy someone else

S31. Ans.(c)

Sol. Dress down (idiom): To scold or reprimand someone.

Q32. Cut short

- (a) run away
- (b) praise
- (c) interrupt
- (d) slice into small pieces

S32. Ans.(c)

Sol. Cut short (idiom): To interrupt someone so that they stop talking.

Q33. Vexed question

- (a) controversial
- (b) surprising
- (c) regulatory
- (d) anonymity

S33. Ans.(a)

Sol. Vexed question (idiom): A topic or point that people discuss or argue about at length, but never manage to settle or resolve.

Q34. Stick one's neck out

- (a) to take a risk
- (b) to give a shock
- (c) to move strangely
- (d) to give a favor

S34. Ans.(a)

Sol. Stick one's neck out (idiom): To personally assume or expose oneself to some risk, danger, or responsibility; to imperil oneself.

Q35. Bear the palm

- (a) to bear pain
- (b) to win
- (c) to lose the game
- (d) to control anger

S35. Ans.(b)

Sol. Bear the palm (idiom): To be the winner; take the prize.

Q36. Wait on hand and foot

- (a) do everything for someone
- (b) too lazy to move your hand and foot
- (c) to fall between two great difficulties
- (d) to set something in disorder

S36. Ans.(a)

Sol. Wait on hand and foot (idiom): To do on someone and do everything that they want.

Q37. To set at naught

- (a) to start a project
- (b) to disregard
- (c) to admire
- (d) to be agree

S37. Ans.(b)

Sol. To set at naught (idiom): To treat as of no account; to disregard; to treat with ignominy.

Q38. In the black

- (a) financially solvent
- (b) in extreme difficulty
- (c) in the absence of money
- (d) to be in the dark

S38. Ans.(a)

Sol. In the black (idiom): Not in debt; in a financially profitable condition.

Q39. Touch-and-go

- (a) too gloomy
- (b) very uncertain
- (c) happiness for a short time
- (d) a wasted day

S39. Ans.(b)

Sol. Touch-and-go (idiom): Extremely uncertain as to the outcome of something.

Q40. Out at the elbows

- (a) lacking money
- (b) lacking intelligence
- (c) talented
- (d) to go to the woods

S40. Ans.(a)

Sol. Out at the elbows (idiom): Quite poor; not having much or enough money.

Q41. Airs and Graces

- (a) good from bad
- (b) a pretentious manner
- (c) lose control
- (d) free oneself from

S41. Ans.(b)

Sol. Airs and graces (idiom): An affected manner of behaving, designed to attract or impress.

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Q42. A shot in the arm

- (a) a boost or act of encouragement
- (b) to criticize or punish severely
- (c) to reply in a harsh way
- (d) to destroy something completely

S42. Ans.(a)

Sol. A shot in the arm (idiom): Something that revitalizes, reinvigorates, or encourages someone or something.

Q43. Spot on

- (a) to take one's revenge
- (b) accurately
- (c) playing bad
- (d) full of error

S43. Ans.(b)

Sol. Spot on (idiom): completely accurate or accurately.

Q44. Cut of one's jib

- (a) personal appearance
- (b) the salary paid to someone in his job
- (c) to be dismissed from a job
- (d) out of order

S44. Ans.(a)

Sol. Cut of one's jib (idiom): A person's general appearance, manner, mien, style, demeanor, or personality.

Q45. In the air

- (a) to give up
- (b) prevalent
- (c) to fight over something
- (d) to leave everything on one's fate

S45. Ans.(b)

Sol. In the air (idiom): In circulation, in people's thoughts.

Direction (46-50): In the following question, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No Error'.

Q46. Rehana had everything (A)/ beauties, a good figure, (B)/ and a sweet personality. (C)/ No issue (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

S46. Ans.(b)

Sol. "beauty" should be changed with "beautiful", here "beautiful" is the description of the object (everything), "beautiful" itself cannot be the object of any verb but it can be the description of any object given.

Q47. In Delhi, he (A)/ suddenly came across many (B)/ of his friends who had settled there. (C) / No Error (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

S47. Ans.(b)

Sol. Remove 'suddenly' as its usage on here is superfluous because 'come across' itself means 'to meet suddenly'.

Q48. I wonder if they (A)/ could treat me nicely (B)/ if I went there again. (C)/ No error (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

S48. Ans.(b)

Sol. to show the future probability "would" should be written, "could" shows the capability which should not be used here.

Q49. The way he's behaving, (A)/ he'll soon spill the beans,(B)/I'm afraid. (C)/ No error (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

S49. Ans.(d)

Sol. No Error.

Q50. There was already a sizable (A)/ gap between her car and (B)/ the one front of her. (C)/ No error (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

S50. Ans.(c)

Sol. "in front of" is the correct word to use to show the position of person or thing.



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