

MISCELLANEOUS TEST

ENGLISH

FOR FURTHER CLARIFICATION CONTACT 8617739622 BETWEEN 10 am AND 6pm

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

Each of the following sentences is divided in to four parts. Any of the parts may contain an error. Select the part that has an error. Select option (d), if you find no error in the sentence. Ignore punctuation errors if any.

1. It was suggested (a)/ by the doctor (b)/ that the patient should be taken care. (c)/ No Error (d)
Ans.(c) Sol. Use 'of' after 'taken care'.
2. Scenes from the film (a) / had to be censored (b) / before it was released (c) / No error (d)
Ans.(b) Sol. Censure: to criticize somebody severely Replace 'censored' by 'censored'. Censure: to remove the parts of a book, film/movie etc. that are considered to be offensive; immoral or a political threat.
3. Americans are accustomed to (a) / drinking coffee (b) / with their meals (c) / No error (d) S24.
Ans.(d) Sol. No error. Appropriate prepositions, such as 'with a view to', 'owing to', 'accustomed to', etc, are followed by 'verb+ing' structure.
4. I wonder (a) / why are you tinkering with the wire (b) / you might get a shock (c) / No error(d)
Ans.(b) Sol. In Indirect Narration, interrogative sentence is converted into assertive. Hence, replace 'why are you' by 'why you are'.
5. No sooner she had realized (a) / her blunder than she began (b) / to take corrective measures (c) / No error (d)
Ans.(a) Sol. Replace 'she had realized' by 'had she realized'. When a sentence begins with a negative word, the 'subject – verb' structure is inverted into 'verb-subject' structure.
6. I hope the country's condition (a) may go from bad to worse (b)/ unless all necessary steps / are taken to suppress terrorism. (c)/ No error (d)
Ans.(a) Sol. Replace 'hope' with 'fear'. Because 'hope' is used for pleasurable things. While fear is used for upsetting or intimidating things.
7. During the course of investigation (a)/ the police learnt that not only (b)/ the house was looked but also the things taken away. (c)/ No error (d)
Ans.(c) Sol. Use 'were' before 'taken away' as the subject i.e. 'the things' is plural here.
8. He does nothing (a)/ but to find (b)/ faults in others and laugh at them. (c)/ No error (d)
Ans.(b) Sol. Remove 'to' before 'find' because 'but' when used as a connector takes 'bare infinitive' with it. i.e. only V1.
9. The economic policy of the government (a) / is not quite in variance with the idea of (b) / the socialist pattern of society. (c) / No Error (d)
Ans.(b) Sol. Replace 'in' by 'at'
10. Concurrent with this programme (a) / educational institutions may be urged (b) / to inculcate patriotism in each and every one of its pupils. (c) No Error (d)
Ans.(c) Sol. Replace 'its' by 'their' as the subject 'educational institutions' is plural and hence it will take plural verb.

11. It proves years after years (a) / that when it comes to judging new writing (b) / we are on slippery ground (c) / No Error (d)

Ans.(a) When the same noun is repeated before and after a preposition, the noun is always used in the singular form.

12. Good people will make good laws (a) / but good laws passed by a few does not (b) / necessarily make a good society (c) / No Error (d)

Ans.(b) Sol. Replace 'does not' by 'do not' as 'Good laws' i.e. subject is plural.

13. The officer as well as (A)/ the assistants absented (B)/ themselves from the office (C)/ No Error (D).

Ans.(c) Sol. Replace 'themselves' by 'himself'. As the main subject is 'The officer' which is a singular noun and by sub-verb agreement rule, nouns/pronouns, connected with 'with', 'along-with', 'together with' 'as well as', 'like', 'unlike', 'besides' etc. take the verb after them according to the first noun. Hence option 'C' has the error.

14. I always enjoy (A)/ to read (B)/ story books (C)/ No Error (D).

Ans.(b) Sol. Replace 'to read' by 'reading'. As 'enjoy' takes gerund (V₁ + ing) with it. Hence option 'B' has the error.

15. He looked upon me (A) / eye to eye for a few moments (B) / before he spoke (C) / No error (D)

Ans.(a) Sol. Replace 'looked upon me' with 'looked at me'. Look upon: to regard someone /something in a certain way. While look at: to direct eyes towards something. Hence 'looked at me' is the right usage.

Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.

1. Finally, in comparative perspective, I think there is good reason to believe that such (stand-outs) can be resolved through negotiation.

- (a) stand-downs
- (b) stand-ins
- (c) stand-offs
- (d) No improvement

Ans.(c)

Sol. Stand-off: A deadlock between two equally matched opponents in a dispute or conflict; a situation in which agreement in an argument does not seem possible.

2. Their need for sensation is fulfilled by various media, (which has fostered) a society of disposable emotions and short attention spans.

- (a) which fosters
- (b) which is fostered
- (c) which have fostered
- (d) No improvement

Ans.(c)

Sol. The verb used after relative pronoun 'which' will be in the agreement with the subject before 'which' i.e. 'various media'- a plural noun. Hence 'which have fostered' is correct.

3. In addition to the physical ruin, (there were the collapse of) the ideology which had been so prominent.

- (a) there is a collapse of
- (b) there was the collapse with
- (c) there was the collapse of

(d) No improvement

Ans.(c)

Sol. Subject is singular hence 'was' is to be used after 'There'. And correct preposition to use here after 'collapse' is 'of'. Hence option C is correct.

4. Human beings are social animals, (who are living in communities), regulated by social norms and laws.

- (a) living in communities
- (b) living amongst a community
- (c) living in midst of communities
- (d) No improvement

Ans.(a)

Sol. The usage of pronoun is 'superfluous' here. Hence option A is correct with the apt preposition.

5. Mr. Thakur withdrew his submission without giving adequate time to the editorial team (to examine either his) counterarguments or get Ms. Raghu's response.

- (a) to examine his either
- (b) to either examine his
- (c) either his to examine
- (d) No improvement

Ans.(b)

Sol. The conjunction pair used here is 'either...or'. In the subsequent part verb 'get' has been used after 'or' which implies that verb 'examine' will be used after 'either' in the preceding part.

6. These troubles are a direct consequence of the country's prolonged domestic recession and (faltering economics recovery).

- (a) faltering economic's recovery
- (b) faltering economic recovery
- (c) faltering economical recovery
- (d) No improvement

Ans.(b)

Sol. To qualify the noun 'recovery', we need the adjective 'economic' not the noun 'economics' to place before it.

Also we have been provided with two adjectives 'economic' & 'economical' in options B & C respectively.

But 'economical' means not using a lot of money, energy, etc. It doesn't fit in the context.

7. He started at the (bottom rung of the ladder) and then gained success.

- (a) bottom rung of the stair
- (b) lower rung of the ladder
- (c) lower rung of the stair
- (d) No improvement

Ans.(d)

Sol. No improvement

8. He said that the (two barrage on rivers) Kosi and Gandaki near the India-Nepal border are operated by Indian authorities.

- (a) two barrages in rivers
- (b) two barrages on rivers

- (c) two barrages under rivers
- (d) No improvement

Ans.(b)

Sol. Plural noun 'barrages' will be used after plural count 'two'. And barrages are made 'on' rivers. Hence option B is correct.

9. The issue was not resolved, but the discussion (was helped in realizing) the growing distance between the two strands of thought and the strain of this on the information ecology.

- (a) helped to realize to
- (b) was helped to realize
- (c) helped in realizing
- (d) No improvement

Ans.(c)

Sol. No passive voice is required in the bracketed part. Hence option C is correct that makes the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.

10. Higher crude oil prices have doubtlessly provided a significant fiscal boost in the past several months, although any (flair on) going forward can lead to a price spiral that would have other untoward consequences as well.

- (a) flair in
- (b) flare at
- (c) flare up
- (d) No improvement

Ans.(c)

Sol. Flare up: a sudden outburst of something.

Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase given in bold.

1. Blaze the trail

- (a) To erase the evidences
- (b) To start a movement
- (c) To put something on fire
- (d) To win a case in the court

Ans(b)

Sol. Blaze the trail means to be the first to do something and so set an example for others to follow.

2. By the skin of one's teeth

- (a) To hurt someone
- (b) Teeth show health of an animal or a person
- (c) Dental hygiene is critical for good health
- (d) A very narrow margin

Ans(d)

Sol. By the skin of one's teeth means narrowly or barely.

In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s).

Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer

1. I am still paying off debts _____ during the marriage of my daughter.

- (a) accrued
- (b) occurred
- (c) tedium
- (d) piled

Ans.(a)

Sol. Accrue: accumulate or receive (payments or benefits) over time.

2. I have no _____ motive in offering their advice.

- (a) posterior
- (b) interior
- (c) ulterior
- (d) exterior

Ans.(c)

posterior - coming after in time or order; later.

Ultrior - intentionally hidden.

3. His persuasive tone was able to tackle the boy whom other teachers had found _____

- (a) peripatetic
- (b) obdurate
- (c) tenacious
- (d) squeamish

Ans.(b)

peripatetic travelling from place to place

obdurate - obstinate

tenacious - persistent in nature

squeamish - easily made to feel sick or disgusted.

The questions below consist of a set of labelled sentences. Out of the four options given, select the most logical order of the sentences to form a coherent paragraph.1. Helen Keller has an ageless quality about her in keeping with her amazing life story.

1. P. Although warmed by this human reaction, she has no wish to be set aside from the rest of mankind.

Q. She is an inspiration to both blind & who can see -everywhere.

R. When she visited Japan after World War II, boys & girls from remote villages ran to her, crying, "Helen Keller".

S. Blind, deaf & mute from early childhood, she rose above her triple handicap to become one of the best known characters in the modern world.

6. She believes the blind should live & work with their fellows, with full responsibility.

- (a) QPSR
- (b) PQSR
- (c) RSQP
- (d) SQRP

Ans.(d)

2. P: It would be better to speak of uniformities of nature.

Q: Law of nature are not commands but statements of facts.

R: This would do away with elementary fallacy that a law implies.

S: The use of the word law in this context is rather unfortunate.

- (a) QSRP
- (b) SQRP
- (c) QSPR
- (d) SQPR

Ans.(c)

3. One major consequence

P: is the rise in sea level

Q: of global warming arising

R: out of greenhouse effect

- (a) PRQ
- (b) RQP
- (c) QPR
- (d) QRP

Ans.(d)

Out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence in the question.

1. A collection of books accepted as Holy Scripture.

- (a) Canon
- (b) Clad
- (c) Epiphany
- (d) Stratum

Ans.(a)

Clad – covered

Epiphany – a sudden moment of revelation

Stratum – a single layer (plural form is 'strata')

2. A person who is not conversant with a particular activity or skill.

- (a) Bier
- (b) Muggle
- (c) Cabby
- (d) Deism

Ans.(b)

Bier - a movable frame on which a coffin or a corpse is placed before burial or cremation

Cabby - a taxi driver. (US)

Deism – idea in the belief of existence of two gods

3. One who copies from other writers' works

- (a) Novice
- (b) Bilingual
- (c) Plagiarist
- (d) Imitator

Ans. (c)

Novice – someone new, inexperienced

Bilingual – one who has knows two languages

Imitator – one who imitates others in any field

The sentences have been given in Active/Passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active voice.

1. The fire engulfed the building.

- (a) The building was engulfed in the fire.
- (b) The building was engulfed by the fire.
- (c) The building was engulfed the fire.
- (d) The building was engulfed to the fire.

Ans.(a)

Sol. Sub + V2 + Object → =

Object + was/were + V3 + by + Subject

But certain verbs take fixed preposition after them that replace the 'by' of 'by + Sub'.

For eg. amazed at, tired of, engulfed in filled with..... etc.

2. I am to do it.

- (a) It is to be done by me.
- (b) It is to do by me.
- (c) It should be done by me.
- (d) It has to be done by me.

Ans.(a)

Sol. Active → To + V1

Passive → To + be + V3.

3. The ship is being taken to safe water by the captain and not his crew.

- (a) The captain and not his crew is taking the ship to safe water.
- (b) The captain and not his crew are taking the ship to safe water.
- (c) The captain and not his crew have taken the ship to safe water.
- (d) The captain and not his crew is being taking the ship to safe water.

Ans.(a)

Sol. When we join two subjects by using 'and not' the verb agrees with the first subject. Hence 'The captain' will take 'is' with it.

In the following questions, change the Statements given in Direct Speech form into Indirect Speech or vice versa, with the help of given four options (A),(B),(C),(D).

1. She said, "Madam, I have done homework."

- (a) She said respectfully that she had been done homework.
- (b) She said respectfully that she has done homework.
- (c) She said respectfully that she had done homework.
- (d) She said respectfully to her teacher that she had done homework.

Ans.(c)

Sol. while changing it to indirect speech, remove "Sir/Madam" with "respectfully" as we did in this question.

2. Sahil said to his friends, "Lets go to the park."

- (a) Sahil suggested to his friends that they should go to the park.
- (b) Sahil requested to his friends that we should go to the park.
- (c) Sahil suggested to his friends that they would go to the park.
- (d) Sahil suggested to his friends that they have to go to the park.

Ans.(a)

Sol: We can also use "Sahil proposed to" in place of "Sahil suggested to"

3. Pressed by his students, the Principal suddenly said, "I am in no way responsible for the quarrel."

- (a) Pressed by his students, the Principal suddenly said that he was in no way responsible for the quarrel.
- (b) Pressed by his students, the Principal suddenly told that he was in no way responsible for the quarrel.
- (c) The Principal suddenly said he was in no way responsible for the quarrel, pressed by his students.
- (d) Pressed by his students, the Principal suddenly said that he is in no way responsible for the quarrel.

Ans.(a)

Sol. Reporting verb 'said' in Direct Speech -> Reporting verb 'said that' in Indirect Speech.

Reported Speech in Present Indefinite Tense in Direct Speech -> Reported Speech in Past Indefinite Tense in Indirect Speech.

Hence option A fits in the context.

In the following questions a word is given followed by four alternatives. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given.

1. DISSEMINATION

- (a) conceal
- (b) obscure
- (c) propagate
- (d) enshroud

Ans.(c)

Sol. DISSEMINATION -to cause (something, such as information) to go to many people

CONCEAL – HIDE

OBSCURE – NOT CLEAR/ HAZY

ENSHROUD – TO BE HIDDEN BEHIND CLOUDS

1. RELEGATING

- (a) receive
- (b) expatriate
- (c) harbour
- (d) naturalize

Ans.(b)

Sol. RELEGATING - to put (someone or something) in a lower or less important position, rank, etc.

HARBOUR – NURTURE, ADORN

NATURALIZE- THE PROCESS TO TURN SOMETHING NATURAL

2. PROPHEPIC

- (a) promising
- (b) auspicious
- (c) propitious
- (d) predictive

Ans.(d)

Sol. PROPHEPIC - correctly stating what will happen in the future

PROPITIOUS – TO SEEK HELP FROM DIVINE FORCE

In the following questions a word is given followed by four alternatives. Select the alternative that conveys the opposite meaning of the word given.

1. INTERREGNUM

- (a) interlude
- (b) parenthesis
- (c) procession
- (d) discontinuity

Ans.(c)

Sol. INTERREGNUM - a lapse or pause in a continuous series

PARENTHESSES - the symbols () that are put around a word, phrase, or sentence

2. IMPASSE

- (a) ridicule
- (b) propitiate
- (c) stalemate
- (d) solution

Ans.(d)

Sol. IMPASSE – a place from where we can neither go forward nor come back, a stalemate

RIDICULE – To mock

3. PRAGMATIC

- (a) practical
- (b) idealistic
- (c) realistic
- (d) earthy

Ans.(b)

Sol. PRAGMATIC – realistic.

In each question below, four words which are numbered a, b, c and d have been printed of which one

may be wrongly spelt. The number of that word is the answer. If all the four words are correctly spelt, mark 'e'.

1. (a) Reverance
- (b) Heavenly
- (c) Elsewhere
- (d) Celebrate
- (e) All correct

Ans (a) Reverance

2. (a) Admirable
- (b) Mingle
- (c) Instinctively
- (d) Accomplishment
- (e) All correct

Ans (e)

TOPIC WISE DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONS		
No.	Topic	No. Of questions
01	Spot the Error	15
02	Sentence Improvement	10
03	Fill in the Blanks	03
04	Sentence Rearrangement	03
05	Synonym	03
06	Antonym	03
07	One word Substitution	03
08	Voice Change	03
09	Narration Change	03
10	Idiom and Phrase	02
11	Spelling	02