

English Language for IBPS Clerk Prelims 2022 - Solutions PDF

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. (a) “the options **is**” should be replaced by “the options **are**” as the subject of the verb ‘options’ is **Plural**.

(b) The use of “**more**” is Superfluous as ‘better’ is a Comparative Adjective and the use of ‘**more**’ before Comparative or the use of ‘**most**’ before Superlative is incorrect to make its Double Comparative or Double Superlative. However, “**much, very much, far**” can be used before Comparative.

e.g. She is **much/very much/ far better** than you.

(c) Remove “the” before “justice” as ‘justice’ is an Uncountable Noun and generally, Uncountable Noun does not take any Article before it. However, it only takes ‘**the**’ before it and that also when it has to make it **Definite**.

e.g. This is **the justice** done by him.

(d) The given sentence is grammatically correct.

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. (a) Replace “**off**” by “**out**” as “fade” is never used with “off” whereas “**fade out**” means “**disappear slowly or become quieter**”.

e.g. The music **faded out**.

(b) Use ‘**to**’ before ‘**solve**’ as “**either...or**” in the sentence is used to add two **Infinitives** i.e. “**either to comprehend or to solve...**” is the correct usage.

(c) The given sentence is grammatically correct.

(d) Use “**The**” before “**Judge**” as when a Common Noun is used in the form of Abstract Noun, then “**The**” is used before that Common Noun and the sentence structure goes like, “**The + Common Noun + in + somebody**”.

e.g. **The patriot** in Bhagat Singh.

The judge in him.

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. (a) The given sentence is grammatically correct.

(b) Remove ‘**as well**’ from the sentence as the use of “as well” is Superfluous. Also, “**not only**” is used only with “**but also**”.

(c) Use ‘**has**’ before “**thrown**” as first part of the sentence talks about the past while the second part is of the Present incident i.e. “**this year**”.

(d) Replace “provided” by “**to provide**” as “**The first task**” is an **Active Subject** for which the verb “Be” is used and the Complement for the verb “**Be**” requires Infinitive whose Object is “**sufficient arable land**”.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. (a) Replace ‘**for**’ by ‘**of**’ as “**aware**” or “**awareness**” takes Preposition “**of**” with it.

e.g. I was **aware of** his laziness.

Her **awareness of** Indian culture is praiseworthy.

(b) The given sentence is grammatically correct.

(c) Use “**critical**” before “**conditions**” as ‘critical’ is an **Adjective** which signifies the Noun ‘**conditions**’. Hence it will be used before Noun.

(d) Replace ‘Until’ by ‘As long as’ as “until” means “up to (the point in time or the event mentioned)” while “As long as” means “during the whole time that.”

e.g. You can sit here **until** Mohan comes.

As long as she is with me, I need not fear.

S5. Ans.(e)

Sol. (a) Replace ‘with’ by ‘into’ as ‘venture’ is not used with ‘with’ but “**venture into something**” is the correct usage.

(b) Use “The” before “Time” as in this sentence “**Time**” is **Definite**.

e.g. **The moment** he came, nobody was in the room.

(c) Replace “numbers” by “number” as “**A large, A vast, A great, A huge, A limited, A considerable**” are followed by “number” in **Singular form**.

(d) Replace “have been” by “were” as the incident happened in the past i.e. “**last month**”. So it should take the verb of Simple Past.

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. Replace ‘wait’ by ‘waiting’ as Gerund (Verb+ ing) is used after ‘keep, mind, can’t help’.

Example. Will you mind my **coming** late?

They can’t help **laughing** at him when they see him.

(Note: A Gerund is a verb form which functions as a noun and it ends in ‘ing’)

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. Use 'one' in place of 'a'. 'Seven rupees' has been used in the sentence in which 'seven' is a numerical adjective therefore 'one' will be used with 'rupee', not 'a'.

(Note: Adjective are the words use to describe the noun)

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'the attention' will be used in place of 'an attention' as here 'attention' is certain. Remember that in the construction 'Noun+ of+ Noun', 'the' is used before 'Noun' which is before 'of'.

Example. **The** attention of the boys. (attention and boys are noun)

The life of this man. (Life and man are noun)

(Note: Article 'The' is used to refer to specific or particular nouns whereas 'a/ an' is used to modify non- specific or non- particular noun.)

S9. Ans.(e)

Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct.

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'at' or 'on' will be used after 'firing' because 'fire+ at/on + somebody/ something' is the correct use.

Example. Raghu **fired at/ on** the tiger.

The Police started **firing at/ on** the crowd.

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. Replace 'at which' by 'where'. Preposition 'to' or 'at' is not used after verb 'reach' but 'adverb of Place' is used.

Example. I **reached Delhi** around 9.

She has **reached where** she wanted.

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol. The use of 'rather' is superfluous as only 'than' is used after comparative degree (more).

Example. He speaks **more** clearly **than** you.

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'Has fallen' will be used in place of 'has been fallen' as there is no passive form of intransitive verb (fall).

(Note: Verbs are of two types namely transitive verbs and intransitive verbs. Transitive verbs need an object while Intransitive verbs cannot have an object. Ex. "I bought a car" in which 'bought' is transitive. "The Baby smiled", 'smiled' is an intransitive verb)

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. Replace 'When he used to walk' with 'while he was walking'. For the two incidents of past, if one continues and the other one has happened, then past continuous tense is used for the former and simple past for latter.

Example. While I **was walking** along the road, a mad dog attacked me.

S15. Ans.(e)

Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct.

S16. Ans.(a)

Sol. Instead of "All his family members" you should say "All the members of his family" because it is wrong to use- a family members/ family members. You should always use-A members of his family/A members of your family.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. The usage of 'sister' is superfluous in the sentence.

S18. Ans.(a)

Sol. Either you have to remove 'quite' or 'all': because, 'quite all' is never used and is an erroneous expression.

S19. Ans.(C)

Sol. Instead of 'cent percent' you should use 'hundred percent ': because there is no usage of 'cent percent' in Standard English usage.

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. You should use "The teacher of English" instead of "The English teacher". This is because, the expression "The English teacher" means 'a teacher who is an English', while "The teacher of English" means 'a teacher who teaches English subject.

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use public opinion in place of 'public's opinion' as public/hostel/city are used both as noun and as adjective and the use of 's with it is incorrect.

S22. Ans.(d)

Sol. Here 'work' is used as an uncountable noun. The use of 'an' before 'urgent' is incorrect. Use 'some' in place of 'an' or we can use it like this "a piece of urgent work"

S23. Ans.(d)

Sol. The error is in part (d) of the sentence. Use 'is' in place of 'are' as the subject of the sentence is 'the idea' which is singular.

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. The error is in part (a) of the sentence. Use 'it appears' in place of 'It is appearing' as when 'appear' is used to mean 'seem' then it is used in simple tense and not in continuous tense.

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. The error is in part (b) of the sentence. Use 'many' in place of 'much' because 'much' is a quantitative adjective after which uncountable noun is used.

S26. Ans.(b)

Sol. Remove 'to' after but as after any form of 'do' if but is used to mean 'except' and if a verb is used after it then the verb is used without 'to'.

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'Enough' will be used after 'kind' as when enough is used as adverb of quantity then enough is always used after the adjective or adverb.

S28. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'Whether' will be used after 'if' which can be figured out by the use of 'or' that construction is based on 'whether.....or'.

S29. Ans.(e)

Sol. There is no error in the given statement.

S30. Ans.(e)

Sol. There is no error in the given statement

S31. Ans.(d)

Sol. Replace 'start' by 'started' as part (c) of the sentence uses '**could have**'. "**Have/has/had**" is followed by V3 form of the verbs. Hence "**could have taken and started...**" is the correct usage.

S32. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use 'when' in place of 'that' as "**Scarcely/Hardly**" is followed by '**when**' or '**before**' in a correct grammatical usage.

S33. Ans.(a)

Sol. Replace 'or' by 'if' as "**seldom if ever**" and '**seldom or never**' are the correct usage.

S34. Ans.(b)

Sol. Use 'by' before 'whom' to make the sentence grammatically correct. Look at these sentences;
I know the man **by whom he was helped**. [Passive]
I know the man **who helped** him. [Active]

S35. Ans.(e)

Sol. The given sentence is grammatically correct.

S36. Ans.(b)

Sol. Replace 'has' by 'had' as part (a) of the sentence denotes the past event while part (b) signifies past of the past event for which **Past Perfect Tense** should be used.
e.g. **I did not know** [Simple Past] **when he had come** [Past Perfect Tense].

S37. Ans.(b)

Sol. Replace 'each and every' by 'each' as '**each**' is used for '**two or more than two**' while '**every**' or '**each and every**' is always used for '**more than two**'.
e.g. There were **two boys** and **each** boy had a red pen.
There were **ten students** in the class room and **each/every/each and every** student had a red pen.

S38. Ans.(b)

S39. Ans.(a)

S40. Ans.(e)

S41. Ans.(c)

S42. Ans.(d)

S43. Ans.(e)

S44. Ans.(b)

S45. Ans.(d)

S46. Ans.(b)

S47. Ans.(a)

S48. Ans.(e)

S49. Ans.(a)

S50. Ans.(b)

S51. Ans.(d)

S52. Ans.(d)

S53. Ans.(b)

S54. Ans.(b)

S55. Ans.(c)

S56. Ans.(c)

S57. Ans.(a)

S58. Ans.(a)

S59. Ans.(b)

S60. Ans.(c)

S61. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'cause' is the correct word to be replaced as the sentence revolves around relief from strong monsoon in Chennai.

S62. Ans.(d)

Sol. 'depend' best suits the purpose as the sentence indicates that the residents of metropolitan cities depends on weather system. 'derive', 'establish' and 'predicate' are not going correctly with the theme of the paragraph.

S63. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'period' is the correct word as compared to other options as the sentence discusses about no. of days torrential rains has exceeded the normal.

S64. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'despair' is the correct word to be replaced as it means the complete loss or absence of hope, which is due to heavy rains.

S65. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'marooned' best suits the purpose as it means isolate.

S66. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'flee' is the correct word as we can get the idea the due to deluge (floods), the people are ought to leave their residential place.

S67. Ans.(e)

Sol. No improvement is required here

S68. Ans.(d)

Sol. 'relief' is the correct word as the situation can only be mitigated through relief material.

S69. Ans.(e)

Sol. No improvement is required here.

S70. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'high' is the correct word.

Valiant means possessing or showing courage or determination.

Complacent means showing smug or uncritical satisfaction with oneself or one's achievements.

S71. Ans.(c)

Sol. Option (i) is grammatically incorrect. Use 'brother' in place of 'brothers' as after 'One of' we use a plural noun.

S72. Ans.(a)

Sol. (ii) Use 'were' in place of 'was' as the subject is 'all the people' which is plural.

(iii) Use 'since' in place of 'for' as 'since' is used for 'point of time' and 'for' is used for 'period of time'.

S73. Ans.(b)

Sol. (i) Use 'these kinds' in place of 'these kind' as 'these' is plural after which plural noun must be used.

(ii) Use 'have' in place of 'has' as the subject "the recent changes" is plural.

S74. Ans.(b)

Sol. (i) 'not different from that of' will be used as the comparison is not between two people but with their suggestion.

(iii) The use of 'study' is superfluous.

S75. Ans.(d)

Sol. (iii) 'was prepared to' will be used in place of 'has prepared to' as the given sentence is an indirect narration whose reporting verb 'declared' is in past tense and therefore the reported speech will also be in past tense.

(ii) Use 'brought him' in place of 'brought with him'.

Bring, buy, give + Indirect Object + Direct Object.

(i) Use 'have been living' in place of 'are living' as the sentence must be in present perfect continuous due to the use of "for the last five years."

S76. Ans.(e)

Sol. In the given sentence, all the given words are correct and don't require any correction. Hence, the correct answer is the option (e).

S77. Ans.(a)

Sol. There is a spelling mistake in the word 'celetial'. The correct spelling for the word is 'celestial'.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

S78. Ans.(b)

Sol. The usage of the word 'backs' is contextually incorrect. The correct word should be 'backgrounds'.

Hence, the option (b) is the correct answer.

S79. Ans.(b)

Sol. There is a spelling mistake in the word 'mythollogy'. The correct spelling for the word is 'mythology'.

Hence, the option (b) is the correct answer.

S80. Ans.(b)

Sol. The usage of the word 'deleted' is contextually incorrect. The correct word should be 'designed'.

Hence, the option (b) is the correct answer.

S81. Ans.(d)

Sol. Here, 1-3 i.e., 'declaring - Foreign' will be replaced to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

The sentence thus formed is: Sweden's **Foreign (3)** Minister Ann Linde on Tuesday **morning (2)** signed an application **declaring (1)** the country wants to **join (4)** NATO.

S82. Ans.(a)

Sol. There are no corrections required in the given sentence. It is correct as it is.

S83. Ans.(c)

Sol. Here, 1-2 i.e., 'citizens – down' will be replaced to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

The sentence thus formed is: Sri Lanka's new prime minister said on Monday the crisis-hit nation was **down (2)** to its last day of petrol, as the country's power minister told **citizens (1)** not to join the **lengthy (3)** fuel queues that have galvanized weeks of anti-government **protests (4)**.

S84. Ans.(b)

Sol. Here, both 1-4 (residents- achieved) and 2-3 (costly- appeared) will be replaced to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

The sentence thus formed is: Shanghai officials on Tuesday said they had **achieved (4)** "zero-Covid at the community level" in what **appeared (3)** to be a turning point in a heavy-handed and **costly (2)** campaign to tame an Omicron outbreak -- but many **residents (1)** remain sceptical the city will reopen anytime soon.

S85. Ans.(a)

Sol. Here, 2-3 i.e., 'woman – first' will be replaced to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

The sentence thus formed is: Elisabeth Borne has been named the **new (1)** Prime Minister of France, the **first (3)** time in 30 years that a **woman (2)** has held the **position (4)**.

S86. Ans.(b)

Sol. Here, both 1-3 'offered – month' will be replaced to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

The sentence thus formed is: A **month (3)** ago, as Russia's war in Ukraine pushed the world to the **brink (2)** of a food crisis, India's prime minister Narendra Modi **offered (1)** to help countries facing **shortages (4)**.

S87. Ans.(c)

Sol. Here, 2-4 i.e., 'emergency – acknowledged' will be replaced to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

The sentence thus formed is: North Korean leader Kim Jong Un has **mobilized (1)** the military to respond to the country's first officially **acknowledged (4)** outbreak of Covid-19, as the **impoverished (3)** nation scrambles to address what state media has described as a "major national **emergency (2)**."

S88. Ans.(c)

Sol. There are no corrections required in the given sentence. It is correct as it is.

S89. Ans.(a)

Sol. There are no corrections required in the given sentence. It is correct as it is.

S90. Ans.(b)

Sol. Here, 2-3 i.e., 'started – more' will be replaced to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

The sentence thus formed is: McDonald's has said it will **permanently (1)** leave Russia after **more (3)** than 30 years and has **started (2)** to sell its **restaurants (4)**.

S91. Ans.(d)

Sol. Here, 3-4 i.e., 'capital – temperatures' will be replaced to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

The sentence thus formed is: An **intense (1)** heatwave is **sweeping (2)** through northern India with **temperatures (4)** hitting a record 49.2C (120.5F) in parts of the **capital (3)**, Delhi.

S92. Ans.(d)

Sol. Here, 1-3 (important- grown) will be replaced to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

The sentence thus formed is: Scientists have **grown (3)** plants in **lunar (2)** soil for the first time, an **important (1)** step towards making long-term stays on the moon **possible (4)**.

S93. Ans.(b)

Sol. Here, 1-2 i.e., 'White – host' will be replaced to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

The sentence thus formed is: President Joe Biden will **host (2)** Prime Minister Magdalena Andersson of Sweden and President Sauli Niinistö of Finland at the **White (1)** House for a meeting Thursday amid their **push (3)** to join NATO in the **wake (4)** of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

S94. Ans.(e)

Sol. There are no corrections required in the given sentence. It is correct as it is.

S95. Ans.(a)

Sol. Here, 1-4 i.e., 'membership – restated' will be replaced to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

The sentence thus formed is: Turkey's president has **restated (4)** his **opposition (2)** to Finland and Sweden joining Nato - just **hours (3)** after they said they would seek **membership (1)**.

S96. Ans.(d)

Sol. Here, 1-3 i.e., 'declaring – Foreign' will be replaced to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

The sentence thus formed is: Sweden's **Foreign (3)** Minister Ann Linde on Tuesday **morning (2)** signed an application **declaring (1)** the country wants to **join (4)** NATO.

S97. Ans.(a)

Sol. There are no corrections required in the given sentence. It is correct as it is.

S98. Ans.(c)

Sol. Here, 1-2 i.e., 'citizens – down' will be replaced to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

The sentence thus formed is: Sri Lanka's new prime minister said on Monday the crisis-hit nation was **down (2)** to its last day of petrol, as the country's power minister told **citizens (1)** not to join the **lengthy (3)** fuel queues that have galvanized weeks of anti-government **protests (4)**.

S99. Ans.(b)

Sol. Here, both 1-4 (residents- achieved) and 2-3 (costly- appeared) will be replaced to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

The sentence thus formed is: Shanghai officials on Tuesday said they had **achieved (4)** "zero-Covid at the community level" in what **appeared (3)** to be a turning point in a heavy-handed and **costly (2)** campaign to tame an Omicron outbreak -- but many **residents (1)** remain sceptical the city will reopen anytime soon.

S100. Ans.(a)

Sol. Here, 2-3 i.e., 'woman – first' will be replaced to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

The sentence thus formed is: Elisabeth Borne has been named the **new (1)** Prime Minister of France, the **first (3)** time in 30 years that a **woman (2)** has held the **position (4)**.

S101. Ans.(b)

Sol. Refer the first paragraph, "According to data from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the rate of growth of the combined exports of software and ITeS fell from 20.8 per cent in 2012-13 to 14.9 per cent in 2014-15 and to a low of 7.3 per cent in 2015-16." Hence only statement (II) is the correct reason.

S102. Ans.(e)

Sol. Refer the last few lines of first paragraph, "India's IT industry recorded remarkable growth over a long period because it exploited an outsourcing opportunity by perfecting a global delivery model for software and ITeS based on cheap skilled labour." and the first few lines of second paragraph, "As a result, IT industry revenues grew in double digits, with export earnings accounting for a large share of those revenues. Employment grew rapidly, albeit from a low base and at a lower pace than revenues." Hence all three statements are correct in context of the passage.

S103. Ans.(d)

Sol. Refer the first few sentences of the third paragraph, "However, there were a number of features of that model that made it vulnerable to changes in circumstances. To start with, it had a high degree of dependence on exports for growth, with the U.S. accounting for a very large share of those exports..." and the first sentence of the fourth paragraph, "Secondly, software services (or code writing and customisation of different levels of sophistication) and ITeS, rather than IT products, accounted for an overwhelming share of revenues." Hence both the statements

(b) and (c) are correct in context of the passage.

S104. Ans.(b)

Sol. Refer the statements, "In 2002-03, 48 per cent of India's exports of IT services was through the medium of a commercial presence on foreign soil and another 13.5 per cent through the presence of natural persons.", "This combination of the characteristics of India's IT success not only gave the industry a position of privilege in the economy but made it the symbol of India's ostensible post-globalisation success." and "To garner those revenues, a workforce with essential IT skills and familiarity with English, communication infrastructure, and the requisite organisation were the necessary ingredients." Hence only statement (II) is true in context of the passage.

S105. Ans.(a)

Sol. Refer the first paragraph, "According to data from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the rate of growth of the combined exports of software and ITeS fell from 20.8 per cent in 2012-13 to 14.9 per cent in 2014-15 and to a low of 7.3 per cent in 2015-16. Global circumstances combined with the specific nature of India's IT prowess seem to be responsible for this fall." Hence (a) is the correct option in context of the passage.

S106. Ans.(a)

Sol. Prowess means skill or expertise in a particular activity or field. **Dexterity** means skill in performing tasks, especially with the hands. Hence both are similar in meanings.

Serenity means the state of being calm, peaceful, and untroubled.

S107. Ans.(e)

Sol. Garner means gather or collect (something, especially information or approval). Hence “**amass**” is the word most similar in meaning to it.

S108. Ans.(c)

Sol. Imperative means a factor or influence making something necessary. Hence ‘vital’ is the word most similar in meaning to it.

Supple means bending and moving easily and gracefully; flexible.

Mercurial means subject to sudden or unpredictable changes of mood or mind.

S109. Ans.(b)

Sol. Ostensible means stated or appearing to be true, but not necessarily so. Hence ‘**genuine**’ is the word most opposite in meaning to it.

Avowed means that has been asserted, admitted, or stated publicly.

S110. Ans.(b)

Sol. Customize means modify (something) to suit a particular individual or task. Hence ‘**broaden**’ is the word most opposite in meaning to it.

Sustenance means the maintaining of someone or something in life or existence.

S111. Ans.(b)

Sol. Option

(b) is correct

In order to ascertain the main point that the author is trying to make, it is important to examine logical flow of the passage.

1st Paragraph: Explain a seemingly amazing accomplishment and ask whether it really is as impressive as it first appears.

2nd Paragraph: Explain factors that made the impressive accomplishment not as impressive.

3rd Paragraph: Explain how the seemingly amazing accomplishment didn't have to turn out the way it did.

4th Paragraph: Explain how the seemingly amazing accomplishment didn't have to turn out the way it did.

A. The Aztec failure to fight in an unconventional manner is discussed only in the last paragraph and is mentioned only to make a larger point: the fall of the Aztec was not as impressive as it originally appeared.

B. This encapsulates the logical flow and main points of the passage.

C. This topic is only discussed during part of the second paragraph and is mentioned only to make a larger point: the fall of the Aztec was not as impressive as it originally appeared.

D. The main point of the passage is to challenge this common belief and point out that it was not as amazing as is often asserted.

E. The passage never even mentions that the Aztec had myopic vision let alone makes this the main focus.

S112. Ans.(a)

Sol. Option (a) is correct

In order to see the sequential ordering, break down the logical flow of the passage.

1st Paragraph: Introduce something that looks very impressive on the surface and ask how it happened.

2nd Paragraph: Offer several factors that help explain what seemed so impressive and unbelievable.

3rd Paragraph: Provide several ways that the seemingly unbelievable was not inevitable.

4th Paragraph: Continue with paragraph 3. Conclude by noting that the seemingly unbelievable and unexplainable was both explainable and not inevitable.

To summarize the sequential organization:

Introduce an enigma (“how did a small group of foreign fighters manage to topple one of the world’s strongest, wealthiest, and most successful military empires?”)

Explain reasons for the enigma (2nd paragraph)

Discuss the inevitability of the enigma (3rd and 4th paragraphs)

A. This matches the sequential order explained above.

B. The third and fourth paragraphs are not offering a solution to a problem but rather discussing the inevitability of an outcome.

C. The third and fourth paragraphs are not providing an alternative explanation for the mystery but rather discussing the inevitability of the mystery.

D. The third and fourth paragraphs are not providing an alternative answer to the question but rather discussing the inevitability of the mystery.

E. The second paragraph does not discuss the likelihood of the problem but rather explains the sources of the problem (i.e., the sources for the seemingly incredible victory of Cortes). The passage makes no mention of the consequences of the invasion, its success, or its seemingly impressive status etc.

S113. Ans.(a)

Sol. The author never mentions that the Aztecs had a view toward an unconventional military conflict with the Spanish. The topic is mentioned only as the author notes that the Aztecs should have pursued this type of a confrontation with the Spanish. Further, when the author did mention unconventional combat, he prefaced it with the statement: "Motecuhzoma's forces should have thought outside the box..." Based upon these facts, our best inference is that the Aztecs did not ever consider an unconventional military confrontation with Cortes.

A. This seems to be implied in the author's suggestion that "Motecuhzoma's forces should have thought outside the box..."

B. The passage never mentions nor implies that the Aztecs considered an unconventional military confrontation with the Spanish.

C. The passage never mentions nor implies that the Aztecs considered an unconventional military confrontation with the Spanish.

D. The passage never mentions nor implies that the Aztecs were certain they could achieve victory in a traditional means.

E. The passage never mentions nor implies that the Aztecs considered an unconventional military confrontation, let alone how it would be influenced by the geography of Tenochtitlan.

S114. Ans.(b)

Sol. A. The passage mentions this as a source of success: "the Spanish possessed superior military equipment in the form of European cannons, guns, and crossbows"

B. Although the passage mentions that Cortes' army was small, it implies that this as a weakness. The passage never states that the military was nimble nor does it mention this as a source of success.

C. The passage mentions this as a source of success: "In one account of a battle, it is recorded that at least 200,000 natives fought with Cortes."

D. The passage mentions this as a source of success: "animosity toward the Aztecs among rival groups"

E. The passage mentions this as a source of success: "Spanish cannons quickly defeated large Aztec walls"

S115. Ans.(d)

Sol. The relevant portion of the passage is: "Despite the Spanish advantages, the Aztecs probably could have succeeded in defending their capital city of Tenochtitlan"

A. This does not match with the passage: "the Aztecs probably could have succeeded in defending their capital"

B. This does not match with the passage: "the Aztecs probably could have succeeded in defending their capital"

C. This does not match with the passage: "the Aztecs probably could have succeeded in defending their capital"

D. This does match with the passage: "the Aztecs probably could have succeeded in defending their capital"

E. This does not match with the passage: "the Aztecs probably could have succeeded in defending their capital"

S116. Ans.(a)

Sol. Option (a) is correct

The relevant portion of the passage is: "Spanish exploited animosity toward the Aztecs"

A. This matches the description of the passage.

B. The passage never mentions that that Aztec fought a non-traditional military campaign.

C. The question refers to the "regional" Aztec influence and the passage never states or implies that the Aztec military was outdated when compared to regional enemies.

D. The passage implies that the Aztecs lacked adequate alliances.

E. The passage states that the Aztecs had a large military force (although we do not know whether it was larger than other regional players; nonetheless, the passage does not discuss the Aztec military size and speed relative to regional enemies).

S117. Ans.(d)

Sol. Option (d) is correct

The author begins with a problem and spends the remainder of the passage analyzing the causes of the problem (2nd paragraph) and the inevitability of the problem (3rd and 4th paragraph).

A. The author expresses virtually no emotion in the passage.

B. The author expresses virtually no emotion in the passage.

C. The author is analyzing a historical issue and is not expressing personal emotions such as optimism or pessimism.

D. This captures the author's tone as the author analyzes an enigma by explaining it and discussing the extent of its inevitability.

E. The author is addressing history from an objective and outside view, not looking inward. The author never mentions himself.

S118. Ans.(b)

Sol. Rogue means a dishonest or unprincipled. Hence it has same meaning as reprobate.

Solace means comfort or consolation in a time of great distress or sadness.

Solicit means ask for or try to obtain (something) from someone.

Intrigue means arouse the curiosity or interest of, fascinate.

Enthrall means capture the fascinated attention of.

S119. Ans.(c)

Sol. Animosity means strong hostility. Hence it has same meaning as antipathy.

Beckon means appear attractive or inviting.

Inveigle means persuade (someone) to do something by means of deception or flattery.

S120. Ans.(e)

Sol. Consent means permission for something to happen or agreement to do something. Hence it has opposite meaning as dissent.

Amuse means provide interesting and enjoyable occupation for (someone), entertain.

Instigate means bring about or initiate (an action or event).

S121. Ans.(b)

Sol. Read the complete passage carefully. Statements (a), (c) and (d) can be easily accessed from the passage while statement

(b) finds no relevance as it is not mentioned anywhere in the passage that the inclusion of the word secularism in the Preamble would create the right atmosphere to urge minorities to play a positive role in the development and progress of the nation. Hence only option (b) does not form the part of the passage.

S122. Ans.(e)

Sol. Refer the third and fourth paragraphs of the passage, all three reasons are well explained that led the Constitution-makers to avoid defining the term in the Preamble. Hence (e) is the correct option.

S123. Ans.(e)

Sol. Refer the second paragraph of the passage, "India's brand of secularism is a complex mix of constitutional provisions that guarantee all persons freedom of conscience and the right to free profession, practice and propagation of religion; the freedom to manage religious affairs; the freedom from being compelled to pay taxes to promote a particular religion; and protection of the interests of minorities." Hence all four statements are correct in context of the passage.

S124. Ans.(a)

Sol. Refer the second paragraph of the passage, "One only needs to read contemporary news headlines to understand the severity of these challenges to secularism. They appear insurmountable partly because India's unique brand of secularism has not been sufficiently understood either by its contemporary rulers or by civil society." Hence only option (a) is correct in context of the passage.

S125. Ans.(a)

Sol. Refer the first paragraph of the passage, "JUSTICE VIKRAMJIT SEN, A RETIRED JUDGE of the Supreme Court, once observed during the hearing of a case in 2015: "India is a secular country, but I don't know how long it will remain so." A sense of exasperation might have been behind his observation..." Hence only statement (I) is correct in context of the passage.

S126. Ans.(b)

Sol. Refer the second last sentence of the third paragraph, "But Parliament's insertion of the word "secular" along with the word "socialist" to describe the Indian Republic in the Preamble during the Emergency (1975-77) was, to infer from the debates, aimed at emphasising the "larger objective"." Hence only statement (II) is correct in context of the passage.

S127. Ans.(c)

Sol. **Conceive** means form a mental representation of; imagine. Hence "**Perceive**" is the word most similar in meaning to it.

S128. Ans.(d)

Sol. **Exasperation** means a feeling of intense irritation or annoyance. **Vexation** means the state of being annoyed, frustrated, or worried. Hence both are similar in meanings.

Exigent means pressing; demanding.

Tedious means too long, slow, or dull; tiresome or monotonous.

Quibbling means argue or raise objections about a trivial matter.

S129. Ans.(a)

Sol. **Insurmountable** means too great to be overcome. Hence "**Vulnerable**" is the word most opposite in meaning to it.

Impervious means unable to be affected by.

S130. Ans.(e)

Sol. Conviction means a firmly held belief or opinion. Hence "Doubt" is the word most opposite in meaning to it. **Conjecture** means an opinion or conclusion formed on the basis of incomplete information.

Dictum means a formal pronouncement from an authoritative source.

Dogma means a principle or set of principles laid down by an authority as incontrovertibly true.

S131. Ans.(d)

sol. because they have millennia-old attractions (historical Buddhist sites) that have the potential to generate foreign exchange worth \$1 billion.

S132. Ans.(b)

Sol. The fortunes of Bihar and UP will change due to its Buddhist attractions which have the potential to generate enough foreign exchange through foreign tourists.

S133. Ans.(a)

Sol. Last sentence of the first para contains the gist.

S134. Ans.(c)

Sol. to earn livelihood.

S135. Ans.(e)

S136. Ans.(a)

Sol. Brand Buddha balances the Incredible India campaign that is directed largely at top-end western markets.

S137. Ans.(d)

Sol. Second para contains the gist.

S138. Ans.(a)

Sol. Brand Buddha has the power to transform the lives of millions who have been migrating out of their villages to cities like Mumbai and Delhi to make ends meet.

S139. Ans.(a)

Sol. HAMSTRUNG means severely restrict the efficiency or effectiveness of. So, restricted is the word which is similar in meaning to it.

S140. Ans.(e)

Sol. DETERRED means prevent the occurrence of. So, encouraged is the word which is opposite in meaning to it.

S141. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ratified fits into both the blanks appropriately adding a proper and logical meaning to the sentences. It means **sign or give formal consent to (a treaty, contract, or agreement), making it officially valid.** Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.

S142. Ans.(a)

Sol. Rehash fits into both the blanks appropriately adding a proper and logical meaning to the sentences. It means **reuse (old ideas or material) without significant change or improvement.** Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.

S143. Ans.(e)

Sol. Inquest fits into both the blanks appropriately adding a proper and logical meaning to the sentences. It means a **judicial inquiry to ascertain the facts relating to an incident.** Hence, **option (e)** is the right answer choice.

S144. Ans.(b)

Sol. Deprave fits into both the blanks appropriately adding a proper and logical meaning to the sentences. It means **make (someone) immoral or wicked.** Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.

S145. Ans.(d)

Sol. Fishy fits into both the blanks appropriately adding a proper and logical meaning to the sentences. It means **arousing feelings of doubt or suspicion.** Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice.

S146. Ans.(e)

Sol. Ludicrous fits into both the blanks appropriately adding a proper and logical meaning to the sentences. It means **so foolish, unreasonable, or out of place as to be amusing.** Hence, **option (e)** is the right answer choice.

S147. Ans.(c)

Sol. Knave fits into both the blanks appropriately adding a proper and logical meaning to the sentences. It means a **dishonest or unscrupulous man.** Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.

S148. Ans.(d)

Sol. Circumvent means deceive; outwit.

S149. Ans.(a)

Sol. Interpretation means an explanation or way of explaining.

S150. Ans.(b)

Sol. Perception means awareness of something through the senses.

S151. Ans.(b)

Sol. The proper sequence of sentences to form a meaningful paragraph will be **BCDAFE**

S152. Ans.(d)

Sol. The proper sequence of sentences to form a meaningful paragraph will be **BCDAFE**

S153. Ans.(c)

Sol. The proper sequence of sentences to form a meaningful paragraph will be **BCDAFE**

S154. Ans.(a)

Sol. The proper sequence of sentences to form a meaningful paragraph will be **BCDAFE**

S155. Ans.(d)

Sol. The proper sequence of sentences to form a meaningful paragraph will be **BCDAFE**

S156. Ans.(d)

Sol. The sequence after rearranging the sentences is **DCFAEB**.

S157. Ans.(e)

Sol. The sequence after rearranging the sentences is **DCFAEB**.

S158. Ans.(c)

Sol. The sequence after rearranging the sentences is **DCFAEB**.

S159. Ans.(d)

Sol. The sequence after rearranging the sentences is **DCFAEB**.

S160. Ans.(a)

Sol. The sequence after rearranging the sentences is **DCFAEB**.

S161. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct sequence is **FGABDCE**

S162. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct sequence is **FGABDCE**

S163. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct sequence is **FGABDCE**

S164. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct sequence is **FGABDCE**

S165. Ans.(e)

Sol. The correct sequence is **FGABDCE**

S166. Ans.(c)

S167. Ans.(a)

S168. Ans.(e)

S169. Ans.(a)

S170. Ans.(d)

S171. Ans.(d)

Sol. The sequence after rearranging the sentences is **EACBDF**

S172. Ans.(e)

Sol. The sequence after rearranging the sentences is **EACBDF**

S173. Ans.(d)

Sol. The sequence after rearranging the sentences is **EACBDF**

S174. Ans.(a)

Sol. The sequence after rearranging the sentences is **EACBDF**

S175. Ans.(b)

Sol. The sequence after rearranging the sentences is **EACBDF**

S176. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct sequence of sentences is **FEBCAD**

S177. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct sequence of sentences is **FEBCAD**

S178. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct sequence of sentences is **FEBCAD**

S179. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct sequence of sentences is **FEBCAD**

S180. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct sequence of sentences is **FEBCAD**

S181. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct sequence of sentences after rearrangement is **BCDAE**

S182. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct sequence of sentences after rearrangement is **BCDAE**.

S183. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct sequence of sentences after rearrangement is **BCDAE**.

S184. Ans.(e)

Sol. The correct sequence of sentences after rearrangement is **BCDAE**.

S185. Ans.(e)

Sol. The correct sequence of sentences after rearrangement is **BCDAE**.

S186. Ans.(e)

Sol. The correct sequence to form a meaningful paragraph is **BEAFCD**.

S187. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct sequence to form a meaningful paragraph is **BEAFCD**.

S188. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct sequence to form a meaningful paragraph is **BEAFCD**.

S189. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct sequence to form a meaningful paragraph is **BEAFCD**.

S190. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct sequence to form a meaningful paragraph is **BEAFCD**.

S191. Ans.(d)

Sol. 'would have taken' will be used in place of 'would take' as 'had+ subject+ V3... subject+ would+ have+ V3' is used. (III) is also correct in the same way.

Ex. Had he worked hard, he would have succeeded.

S192. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'had we' will be used in place of 'we had' as verb is used before the subject with 'scarcely' or 'hardly'. (I) and (II) both are correct.

No sooner takes 'than' with it but in the given statement 'when' is used. Therefore (III) is incorrect.

S193. Ans.(d)

Sol. 'make' will be used in place of 'makes' as the subject of the sentence 'perquisites' is plural. Therefore (III) is correct.

(II) is also correct.

S194. Ans.(a)

Sol. 'who' should be replaced by 'whom'

S195. Ans.(b)

Sol. Pronoun 'it' will be used in the form of object after 'making' for 'book'.

S196. Ans.(e)

Sol. Option (e) is correct as there is no need for correction in the given sentence. It seems that in statement (I) the adverb considerably is attempting to modify the noun currency. Consider replacing the adverb with an adjective. Statement (II) is incorrect due to the use of 'which' as the sentence seems incomplete. Statement (III) is also incorrect.

S197. Ans.(b)

Sol. Option

(b) is incorrect as 'none' should be replaced with 'neither' as 'none' is used for more than two person or things and neither is used for two. Use of 'either' is also incorrect as when used as an adjective either means "one or the other of two people or things," and neither means "not one or the other of two people or things." In other words, neither means "not either". So if we go by the context neither suits well. Statement (I) is also incorrect and makes the sentence grammatically incorrect

S198. Ans.(a)

Sol. Use 'his' in place of 'their'. In this situation verb is singular and the pronoun or the possessive which is used for the subject is also singular.

S199. Ans.(d)

Sol. Option (d) is the correct choice as both the (II) and (III) statements can be substituted for 'instead of'. Use of 'instead of' is incorrect as it makes the sentence illogical and contextually incorrect. 'Except' and 'with the exception of' are the examples of circumlocution which is the use of many words when one will do. Hence both can be substituted for each other.

S200. Ans.(b)

Sol. Use 'that' in place of 'which'. When two antecedents are connected by 'and' if one of them is a person and other an object then we use 'that' as a relative pronoun. Therefore other options are incorrect.