

COMPLETION OF SENTENCES

1. It is not that I do not take a decision,
 - (a) I decide not to take a decision.
 - (b) I do not decide a decision.
 - (c) I had not taken a decision.
 - (d) I decide I would not have taken a decision.

COMPLETION OF SENTENCES

2. If I were in your position,
- (a) I had been accepting this compensation.
 - (b) I would not accept this compensation.
 - (c) I would not have been accepting this compensation.
 - (d) should I not accept the compensation.

COMPLETION OF SENTENCES

3. Having written many novels and short stories,
- (a) she cannot be feeling about life.
 - (b) she is to feel life too big to understand.
 - (c) she should not have being feeling for life
 - (d). she feels life is too vast to understand.

COMPLETION OF SENTENCES

4. There are many career options,
- (a) you can choose any of them.
 - (b) you can choose many of them.
 - (c) you should choose none of them.
 - (d) you would choose one of them.

COMPLETION OF SENTENCES

5. If you had prepared well,
- (a) you would have been fared well.
 - (b) you will have fared well.
 - (c) you must have to fare well."
 - (d) you would have fared well.

COMPLETION OF SENTENCES

6. Where there is a will,
- (a) there should be way.
 - (b) there is a way.
 - (c) there would have been a way.
 - (d) there may have been a way.

COMPLETION OF SENTENCES

7. "It is getting dark,
(a) must I turn on the lights ?"
(b) should I be turning the lights?"
(c) may I be turning on the lights?"
(d) can I turn on the lights?"

COMPLETION OF SENTENCES

8. Once I met a traveller
- (a) who said he had been to an ancient place.
 - (b) he said he had been to an ancient place.
 - (c) who can be said he had been to an ancient place.
 - (d) he said an ancient place had been to him.

COMPLETION OF SENTENCES

9. Man is the greatest truth of all,
- (a) nothing can be with him.
 - (b) there is nothing beyond him.
 - (c) there cannot be nothing to him.
 - (d) there is nothing truth about him.

COMPLETION OF SENTENCES

10. If your life is circumscribed by habits alone,
- (a) you were merely an imitating machine.
 - (b) you are merely an imitative machine.
 - (c) you were merely an imitative machine.
 - (d) you can be living in an imitative world.

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

11. P. in the filaments of
Q. rubidium is used
R. which convert light energy into electrical energy
S. photoelectric cells.
- (a) QPSR
 - (b) QSRP
 - (c) SRQP
 - (d) RSQP

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

12. P. He used so many to get involved
Q. who has left his mark
R. this the final word of an educational philosopher
S. on a world in which
- (a) RSPQ
 - (b) SPQR
 - (c) QPRS
 - (d) RQSP

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

13. P. or the opposite
Q. where you say one thing
R. irony is a figure of speech
S. while you mean another
- (a) RSQP
 - (b) QSPR
 - (c) RQSP
 - (d) PSQR

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

14. P. across the world
Q. in the Middle East has changed
R. the discovery of petroleum
S. the lifestyle of the people
- (a) RSPQ
(b) QPRS
(c) SRQP
(d) RQSP

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

15. P. as a source of energy
Q. the camel uses fat
R. in the desert
S. during its long journey
- (a) QPSR
 - (b) QRSP
 - (c) RSPQ
 - (d) SPRQ

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

16. P. Must support the main part
Q. the begging and the concluding lines
R. described in the story
S. or the events
- (a) QSRP
 - (b) QPSR
 - (c) RSQP
 - (d) SRQP

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

17. P. is being systematically damaged
Q. our beautiful riverine ecosystem
R. by industrial pollution
S. channelled into rivers
- (a) RSPQ
 - (b) PQRS
 - (c) QPRS
 - (d) SRQP

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

18. P. the film industry due to
Q. nearness to the viewers
R. its ready availability and
S. the television screen is challenging
- (a) RSPQ
 - (b) PQRS
 - (c) QPRS
 - (d) SRQP

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

19. P. they built an Artificial Intelligence system
Q. researchers say that
R. makes ethical judgements
S. that like humans
- (a) QRPS
 - (b) SPRQ
 - (c) SQRP
 - (d) RSPQ

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

20. P. he is a fool, it is that
Q. others think intelligently
R. it is not that
S. he does not think
- (a) QPSR
 - (b) PSRQ
 - (c) QRSP
 - (d) PRSQ

SYNONYM

21. He is considered the **harbinger**.
- (a) regressive messenger
 - (b) advance messenger
 - (c) overlooking messenger
 - (d) ancestor

SYNONYM

22. The **vista** of the villages is beautiful.
- (a) landscape
 - (b) location
 - (c) feature
 - (d) vitality

SYNONYM

23. Her act was considered as most **lamentable**.
- (a) appreciable
 - (b) acceptable
 - (c) permissible
 - (d) deplorable

SYNONYM

24. The leader's **endurance** paid and he won the elections.
- (a) patience
 - (b) success
 - (c) enigma
 - (d) captivity

SYNONYM

25. We are planning a **jaunt** for a while during the winter.
- (a) deliberation
 - (b) intersection
 - (c) expedition
 - (d) association

PREPOSITIONS AND DETERMINERS

26. Rahul must have received the dues _____ now.

- (a) by
- (b) till
- (c) for
- (d) to

PREPOSITIONS AND DETERMINERS

27. How many students have come _____ you for the programme?
- (a) along with
 - (b) by
 - (c) for
 - (d) till

PREPOSITIONS AND DETERMINERS

28. You need to make others feel that you are second _____ none.
- (a) by
 - (b) to
 - (c) with
 - (d) for

PREPOSITIONS AND DETERMINERS

29. Scholars are often caught on the horns of _____ dilemma
- (a) the
 - (b) some
 - (c) a
 - (d) few

PREPOSITIONS AND DETERMINERS

30. Amid _____ few incidents of violence, the voting went on well.
- (a) a
 - (b) some
 - (c) no article
 - (d) an

PREPOSITIONS AND DETERMINERS

31. _____ university is a place for thinking and learning
- (a) An
 - (b) A
 - (c) The
 - (d) Some

PREPOSITIONS AND DETERMINERS

32. Education is a manifestation of _____ perfection already in man
- (a) into
 - (b) of
 - (c) for
 - (d) by

PREPOSITIONS AND DETERMINERS

33. Entry _____ the building was restricted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- (a) into
 - (b) of
 - (c) for
 - (d) by

PREPOSITIONS AND DETERMINERS

34. Ranjit has been elected as _____ of the group in the house.
- (a) the
 - (b) a
 - (c) an
 - (d) some

PREPOSITIONS AND DETERMINERS

35. System performance was demonstrated _____ the Drop Zone from an altitude of 5000 m.
- (a) by
 - (b) at
 - (c) in
 - (d) with

S₁ P Q R S S₆

36. **S₁**: A licensee who wants to surrender his license shall apply in Form X to the licensing officer.
- S₆** : The licensee who has surrendered his license shall be allowed to sell the antiquities declared to another licensee or a recognized museum in India.
- P** : This shall not entitle the licensee to any compensation by way of license fee in any form.
- Q** : If the licensing officer is satisfied, he may accept the surrender.
- R** : The license shall be deemed to have been terminated from the date of such acceptance.
- S** : The application shall be accompanied by a declaration of stock in Form V.

(a) PQRS

(b) SRQP

(c) SQR P

(d) SQPR

English Practice Set-4



S₁ P Q R S S₆

37. **S₁** : Haryana has achieved the 2nd rank among States in Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS)-2021 report.

S₆ : LEADS 2021 framework evaluated States / UTs on 21 indicators, including 17 perceptions and four objectives-based indicators.

P: This makes Haryana a top performer in the northern cluster of land-locked States.

Q: The State has taken a leap from the 6th overall position in the previous evaluation (2019).

R: The improvement in ranking reflects focused initiatives by the State in improving the infrastructure.

S: The report aims to evaluate and rank States / UTs based on the efficiency of their logistics and initiatives taken.

(a) QRPS

(b) QSPR

(c) SRQP

(d) RQSP

S₁ P Q R S S₆

38. **S₁**: Wind power is an inexhaustible source of clean energy.

S₆: As examples, 13% of Denmark's power and more than 20% of power in the Netherlands, Spain and Germany is supplied by the wind.

P: During the last decade, power production from the wind increased more than 25%.

Q: Although the cost of electrical energy produced by the wind depends on favourable sites for the location of wind turbines, wind power is already cost competitive with power produced from fossil fuels.

R: Much of the growth was in Europe, where most of the world's 17,000 megawatts of wind is generated. power

S: One expert calls wind generation the fastest-growing electricity-producing technology in the world.

(a) PQRS

(b) SRPQ

(c) QSPR

(d) RPSQ

English Practice Set-4



S₁ P Q R S S₆

39. **S₁**: Education, it is believed, is inseparable from our societal aspirations.
- S₆**: But, for a modern / technical mind, this preoccupation with supreme spiritual knowledge may not hold such fascination.
- P**: Education, as many would argue, was for realization of the Ultimate and the Absolute.
- Q**: In ancient times, for example, there was a distinctive spiritual meaning associated with education.
- R**: As these aspirations / world views undergo a process of transformation with the changing times, so does the meaning for education.
- S**: It was to overcome the finiteness of existence: all earthly temptations and desires.
- (a) RPSQ (b) SRQP (c) QRPS (d) RQPS

S₁ P Q R S S₆

40. **S₁**: He resisted colonial education not just because it came from the West.

S₆: Besides, with this kind of education, one could not appreciate the dignity of manual labour.

P: Essentially, he disliked its inherent elitism, its irrelevance as far as the needs of India's rural masses were concerned.

Q: For example, it was difficult for him to accept English as the medium of instruction, because he felt that it has created a permanent bar between the highly educated few and the uneducated many.

R: Moreover, with his profound pedagogic sensitivity he could see the damaging effect of colonial education.

S: He also felt that English made one a stranger in one's own land.

(a) PRQS

(b) SQPR

(c) PQRS

(d) QRSP

S₁ P Q R S S₆

41. **S₁**: A corpus is an abundant source of samples of English usage.

S₆: It is not only the previously explained meaning of the word that we might want a sample to exemplify, however, but also its collocational tendencies.

P: If this is to be of the meaning that has been previously explained, they cannot just be picked out of the corpus at random.

Q: If they are to function as examples, however, then we need to ask just what it is they are intended to be examples of.

R: Samples of the language, isolated from their natural context of use, will not normally exemplify word meanings, but will simply show one instance of the word's actual occurrence.

S: This is because the context will usually make it unnecessary to spell the meaning out.

(a) QPSR

(b) RPSQ

(c) PQRS

(d) SPQR

English Practice Set-4



S₁ P Q R S S₆

42. **S₁**: Historians have often explained religious and social reform in India in the nineteenth century as a result of the Western impact upon the minds of men.

S₆: Each of these vernacular-using reformers derived his arguments from within his own tradition.

P: With that purpose, we seek to analyze the thoughts and activities of individuals who were both religious reformers and vernacular publicists.

Q: The equation of westernization and modernization has given way to a search for the indigenous sources of social changes.

R: Recognizing the modernity of tradition is one thing however, whereas understanding the intellectual processes that produced indigenously generated change is another.

S: Others have recognized that this was entirely too simple an explanation for the intellectual and social changes that took place in India and other places that fell under the foreign colonial rule.

(a) QRSP

(b) RQPS

(c) SQRP

(d) SPRQ

S₁ P Q R S S₆

43. **S₁**: The country has experienced unprecedented economic development since the adoption of the New Economic Policy in the year 1999.
- S₆**: If the country dreams of a much larger economy today, much of the optimism is due to the policy changes that took place in the year 1999.
- P**: The middle classes have been the greatest beneficiary of the policy, who today enjoy far greater levels of income than their previous generations.
- Q**: In the immediate aftermath of the newly announced policy, there was apprehension in the minds of the people.
- R**: Within a few years, however, the beneficial impact of the newly announced policy became manifest through higher GDP and a thriving economy.
- S**: Faced with a critical foreign exchange crisis, the country adopted the policy in the Union Budget presented in the year 1999.
- (a) SQRP (b) RQSP (c) SPRQ (d) QSPR

S₁ P Q R S S₆

44. **S₁**: The Indian co-operative movement is probably one of the largest, strongest and the oldest in the world with widespread spatial coverage, diversified business activities and ample success stories.
- S₆**: Co-operatives have been organized in areas like credit, marketing, distribution, dairy development, industry, sugar and so on.
- P**: It has celebrated its Centenary very recently.
- Q**: It is structured around the Rochdale Principles and Raiffeisen Model in wake of miseries of peasantry.
- R**: It is termed as the "economic miracle" of the last century.
- S**: Ever since the officially sponsored Act of 1904, the Movement has passed through a number of phases.
- (a) QRPS (b) RPQS (c) PQRS (d) SQRP

S₁ P Q R S S₆

45. **S₁**: Degenerative and man-made diseases, or rather, non-communicable diseases mark epidemiological transition in the contemporary world.
- S₆**: This transition has led to the rise of living standards in general, whereby people enjoy a sedentary lifestyle with good socio-economic profile.
- P**: Scholars reiterate that epidemiological transition and structural change in the disease pattern are inevitable.
- Q**: This transition is the result of rapid increments in urbanization and industrialization.
- R**: He argued that the disease pattern is shifting from the predominance of infectious and parasitic diseases to chronic and man-made diseases.
- S**: Omran's epidemiological transition theory, 1971 portrayed a clear picture of the changing pattern of diseases prevalent all over the world.
- (a) SRQP (b) PSRQ (c) PQRS (d) RQPS

SPOTTING ERROR

46. It would be nice to have **(a)** / a good evening stroll **(b)**/ after five hours of office. **(c)** / No error **(d)**

SPOTTING ERROR

47. Arun likes **(a)**/ Geography more than **(b)**/ he likes History. **(c)** /
No error **(d)**

SPOTTING ERROR

48. While the solar energy has grabbed the spotlight, **(a)** / wind power too has been made steady progress **(b)** / across the world and in India. **(c)** / No error **(d)**

SPOTTING ERROR

49. Pride brings a **(a)** / great dealing of vanity, **(b)** / an egotistic inflation. **(c)** / No error **(d)**

SPOTTING ERROR

50. Persuasion happens only **(a)** / when someone takes a stand **(b)** / from which he has unwilling to move. **(c)** / No error **(d)**

SPOTTING ERROR

51. The food consumed **(a)** / is converted on **(b)** / the body into glucose. **(c)** / No error **(d)**

SPOTTING ERROR

52. This testing method requires **(a)** / one to fast overnight after which **(b)**/ the fasting blood sugar level is measured. **(c)** / No error **(d)**

SPOTTING ERROR

53. Multiple research studies **(a)** / have laid emphasis on the importance **(b)** / of walking to improved glucose control. **(c)** /
No error **(d)**

SPOTTING ERROR

54. This also allows **(a)** / individual writers **(b)**/ to play his strengths. **(c)**/
No error **(d)**

SPOTTING ERROR

55. As a screen writer, **(a)** / there are, broadly speaking, **(b)** / two kind of jobs in the film world. **(c)** / No error **(d)**

PARTS OF SPEECH

56. He headed the Indian freedom struggle **which** paved the way for non-violent struggle for other countries in the 20th century.
- (a) Relative pronoun
 - (b) Adjective
 - (c) Interrogative
 - (d) Assertive

PARTS OF SPEECH

57. **Where** there is peace for some time, there will be prosperity.
- (a) Interrogative
 - (b) Adverb
 - (c) Adjective
 - (d) Relative pronoun

PARTS OF SPEECH

58. **Alas!** We have been defeated.
- (a) Adjective
 - (b) Connector
 - (c) Interjection
 - (d) Interrogative

PARTS OF SPEECH

59. A zero is a **zero** always.
- (a) Noun
 - (b) Compound noun
 - (c) Pronoun
 - (d) Adjective

PARTS OF SPEECH

60. May you be blessed with **all** good things of life.
- (a) Verb
 - (b) Adverb
 - (c) Noun
 - (d) Pronoun

PARTS OF SPEECH

61. The lake is one of the more **beautiful** ones in the country.
- (a) Adjective
 - (b) Adverb
 - (c) Quantifier
 - (d) Noun

PARTS OF SPEECH

62. **Honesty** is the best policy.
- (a) Countable noun
 - (b) Pronoun
 - (c) Common noun
 - (d) Uncountable noun

PARTS OF SPEECH

63. There is many a slip **between** the cup and the lip.
- (a) Preposition
 - (b) Adverb
 - (c) Connector
 - (d) Conjunction

PARTS OF SPEECH

64. Ravi and Megha reached first, **but** Guha and Saavi finished third.
- (a) Interjection
 - (b) Conjunction
 - (c) Connector
 - (d) Pronoun

PARTS OF SPEECH

65. He is **the** most sought after teacher in the school.
- (a) Determiner
 - (b) Adverb
 - (c) Adjective
 - (d) Interjection

ANTONYM

66. **Inordinate**

- (a) Distant
- (b) Facile
- (c) Moderate
- (d) Attractive

ANTONYM

67. **Gimcrack**
- (a) Notorious
 - (b) Outstanding
 - (c) Humour
 - (d) Incurable

ANTONYM

68. **Debilitate**
- (a) To argue
 - (b) To strengthen
 - (c) To guess
 - (d) Conspire

ANTONYM

69. **Reserved**
- (a) Talkative
 - (b) Popular
 - (c) Innocent
 - (d) Guilty

ANTONYM

70. **Foe**

- (a) Comrade
- (b) Gigantic
- (c) Indolent
- (d) Judicious

WORD MEANING

71. **'Alibi'**

- (a) The accused was acquitted because he provided an alibi.
- (b) The accused was acquitted because his alibi was not accepted.
- (c) The accused was acquitted because his alibi was false.
- (d) The accused was convicted because he provided an alibi.

WORD MEANING

72. 'Continuously'

- (a) The waves lapped upon the shores continuously.
- (b) The fellows at the academy follow their exercise routine continuously.
- (c) The giant piston at the oil rig hammered the ground continuously.
- (d) The water was flowing from the leaking tap continuously.

WORD MEANING

73. 'Elicit'

- (a) The call centre's operations were found to be elicit.
- (b) The elicit ties between them were discovered by chance.
- (c) The demand for further information did not elicit an enthusiastic response.
- (d) The elicit reasons stated were found to be insufficient.

WORD MEANING

74. **'Climactic'**

- (a) The climactic degradations shall lead cataclysmic weather change
- (b) The climactic changes in the environment will impact the entire world.
- (c) The climactic outcomes of restrained sustainability are positive.
- (d) The climactic changes presaging environmental disaster are predicted to unfold soon.

WORD MEANING

75. 'Affect'

- (a) The new diet did not seem to have any affect on her health.
- (b) For the new scheme to take affect, certain conditions have to be met.
- (c) In affect, we are back to where we were before.
- (d) The changed circumstances seemed to visibly affect her.

WORD MEANING

76. 'Discrete'

- (a) The manager was asked to make discrete enquiries about the new client.
- (b) The discrete noise-cancelling headphones are very expensive.
- (c) The discrete series had many intervening gaps.
- (d) It is important to be discrete while dealing with sensitive material.

WORD MEANING

77. 'It's'

- (a) It's nature is susceptible to rapid change.
- (b) What is it about it's performance that has impressed you?
- (c) It's imperative that you study hard for success.
- (d) What about it's value international market?

WORD MEANING

78. '**Amidst**' in the

- (a) Amidst them who do you think is better?
- (b) There was a lot of confusion amidst his mind.
- (c) Amidst all the confusion the thief managed to slink away unnoticed.
- (d) Who amidst you shall be brave enough to pick up the gauntlet?

WORD MEANING

79. 'Less'

- (a) There are less than fourteen people attending the seminar.
- (b) Less states are fulfilling the targets set by the union ministry..
- (c) There is less sugar in the tea than what I asked for.
- (d) There are very less days left before the examinations begin.

WORD MEANING

80. **'Practise'**

- (a) It is common practise to greet friends during festivals.
- (b) It has been the practise of academics to recommend students for higher studies.
- (c) What is the particular practise of your neighbours that you are objecting to?
- (d) It is important to practise regularly to ensure good performance on match day.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

81. He _____ waiting for you since morning.
- (a) have been
 - (b) has been
 - (c) is
 - (d) had been

FILL IN THE BLANKS

82: If a Time Machine _____ for one day, where would you go? you
anywhere

- (a) may take
- (b) could take
- (c) will take
- (d) shall take

FILL IN THE BLANKS

83. What you propose is _____ .
- (a) on question
 - (b) in question
 - (c) where the question
 - (d) out of the question

FILL IN THE BLANKS

84. The campaign is in _____ .

- (a) full swing
- (b) full of circles
- (c) full length
- (d) full mode

FILL IN THE BLANKS

85. Life has been thrown _____ weather conditions in the city. due to the
- (a) in the gear
 - (b) out of gear
 - (c) about
 - (d) in spirits

FILL IN THE BLANKS

86. Had he told me the news beforehand, I _____ careful and saved my money.

- (a) should have been
- (b) had been
- (c) will be
- (d) would have been

FILL IN THE BLANKS

87. He feels that he has been _____ .
- (a) taken for granted
 - (b) taken as granted
 - (c) taken for ease
 - (d) taken in it

FILL IN THE BLANKS

88. He has the _____ touch of a maestro.
- (a) grating
 - (b) strong
 - (c) silken
 - (d) heavy

FILL IN THE BLANKS

89. He is one of the _____ in the country.
- (a) well-known journalists
 - (b) well-known journalist
 - (c) well-renowned journalists
 - (d) journalist

FILL IN THE BLANKS

90. The population of Mumbai and Delhi is greater than _____ city in India.

- (a) all other
- (b) any other
- (c) any
- (d) other

USAGE OF PAIRED WORDS

91. Perspicacity' and 'Perspicuity'

- (a) Perspicacity means ability to discern and Perspicuity means lucidity of expression
- (b) Perspicacity means expression and ability to discern lucidity Perspicuity of means
- (c) Perspicacity means tenacity and Perspicuity means lucidity of expression
- (d) Perspicacity means ability to discern and Perspicuity means tenacity

USAGE OF PAIRED WORDS

92. Complaisant' and 'Complacent'

- (a) Complaisant means overconfident and Complacent means in the same place
- (b) Complaisant means eager to please and Complacent means overconfident
- (c) Complaisant means eager to please and Complacent means in the same place
- (d) Complaisant means overconfident and Complacent means eager to please

USAGE OF PAIRED WORDS

93. 'Compliment' and 'Complement'

- (a) Compliment means to enhance and Complement means to praise
- (b) Compliment means to go well with and Complement means to praise
- (c) Compliment means to praise and Complement means to go well with
- (d) Compliment means to enhance and Complement means to go well with

USAGE OF PAIRED WORDS

94. 'Deify' and 'Defy'

- (a) To deify means to confer upon one the status of God and to defy means to oppose
- (b) To deify means to confer upon one the status of God and to defy means to deny
- (c) To deify means to oppose and to defy means to confer upon one the status of God
- (d) To deify means to oppose and to defy means to deny

USAGE OF PAIRED WORDS

95. 'Evoke' and 'Invoke'

- (a) Evoke means to elicit a response and Invoke means to provoke
- (b) Evoke means to call upon through an appeal and Invoke means to elicit a response
- (c) Evoke means to provoke and Invoke means to call upon through an appeal
- (d) Evoke means to elicit a response and Invoke means to call upon through an appeal

USAGE OF PAIRED WORDS

96. Sympathy' and 'Empathy'

- (a) Sympathy means sharing another's feelings and Empathy understanding another's feelings means
- (b) Sympathy means expressing another's feelings and Empathy means sharing another's feelings
- (c) Sympathy means pitying another's feelings and Empathy emphasising another's feelings means
- (d) Sympathy means emphasising another's feelings and Empathy means pitying another's feelings

USAGE OF PAIRED WORDS

97. 'Accept' and 'Except'

- (a) Accept means to exclude and Except means to agree
- (b) Accept means to agree and Except means to extend
- (c) Accept means to agree and Except means to exclude
- (d) Accept means to extend and Except means to agree

USAGE OF PAIRED WORDS

98. 'Reward' and 'Award'

- (a) Reward is compensation for effort and Award is prize for recognition
- (b) Reward is prize for recognition and Award is compensation for effort
- (c) Reward is prize for recognition and Award is gift from someone
- (d) Reward is gift from someone and Award is compensation for effort

USAGE OF PAIRED WORDS

99. Emigrate' and 'Immigrate'

- (a) Emigrate means to illegally go to another country and Immigrate means to arrive at another country
- (b) Emigrate means to arrive at another country and Immigrate means to leave for another country
- (c) Emigrate means to leave for another country and Immigrate means to illegally enter a country
- (d) Emigrate means to leave for another country and Immigrate means to arrive at another country

USAGE OF PAIRED WORDS

100. 'Immolate' and 'Emulate'

- (a) Immolate means to sacrifice and Emulate means to follow someone out of admiration
- (b) Immolate means to burn and Emulate means to wear ornaments
- (c) Immolate means to burn and Emulate means to simulate
- (d) Immolate means to destroy and Emulate means to imitate

English Practice Set-4



1	A	11	A	21	B	31	B	41	A	51	D	61	B	71	B	81	B	91	B
2	C	12	B	22	D	32	A	42	D	52	C	62	A	72	B	82	B	92	C
3	B	13	D	23	B	33	D	43	A	53	C	63	D	73	B	83	A	93	A
4	A	14	C	24	A	34	B	44	C	54	B	64	D	74	C	84	C	94	C
5	B	15	B	25	C	35	D	45	B	55	A	65	D	75	D	85	B	95	A
6	B	16	A	26	B	36	B	46	D	56	B	66	D	76	C	86	B	96	B
7	A	17	D	27	B	37	D	47	C	57	A	67	C	77	C	87	C	97	C
8	C	18	C	28	B	38	D	48	C	58	C	68	C	78	C	88	A	98	A
9	A	19	A	29	B	39	C	49	A	59	C	69	A	79	D	89	C	99	B
10	B	20	C	30	D	40	D	50	C	60	A	70	C	80	C	90	A	100	B