

English Solutions

1. Answer. (b)
PRQS, the sentence starts with the pronoun 'he' because it is the subject. The Subject should be followed by the action or verb which is present in part R 'planned the entire strategy...' S describes how the work was done, i.e. 'single handed', but Q qualifies 'single-handed', therefore Q comes before S.
2. Answer. (d)
PSRQ, the subject 'rice' appeared in part P making it the first part. Here rice is being compared to other 'food crops' which is mentioned in S. Hence S follows P. R states why rice is prolific and comes after S. Q concludes the reason by comparing the yield of rice with other crops and comes last.
3. Answer. (d)
QPRS, Q introduces the subject, that is smallpox, and mentions that it was a dreaded disease. Q is followed by P which states till when the disease was dreaded. P also states a reason that begins with 'not only', 'not only' is always followed by but also which is found in R, therefore P is followed by R. Finally, S describes the real reason of the dread that is permanent disfiguring which becomes the last part
4. Answer. (d)
PQRS, the given sentence is already arranged in correct sequence. No rearrangement is required.
5. Answer. (c)
SPQR, the subject of the sentence, the traveler, is already fixed correctly at the beginning. It should have been followed by the verb 'Sat down' mentioned in P, but part S describes the reason for sitting down so S comes first and it will be followed by P. Q shows the purpose of sitting down, so Q comes after P. R only describes where the subject sat and comes at the end.
6. Answer. (b)
PSRQ, the subject in P "The house" is followed by its description in S as "gloomy" because the last word in P is "was". Then R begins to talk about the reason for gloominess, it becomes in part Q that the liveliest member was away, that being the reason for gloominess. So, Q is the last part.
7. Answer. (d)
PSRQ, P is the first part introducing the subject "he", P also says that he was a tiny man, S follows P because S describes why he is being called tiny, because he is barely five feet tall, tall being part r follows S. After describing about his height, part q comes stating that he also had a sprightly walk.
8. Answer. (c)
SRPQ, Q has the subject 'he' but it cannot be the first part because it also has the pronoun 'its' which must have been mentioned before. S becomes the first part of the sentence because it explains the reason for his (the subject's) ignorance. The part R mentions what he is unaccustomed to which is further explained in part P, so a life of rules and regulations comes together. Finally followed by Q because it describes what he does as a consequence of being unaccustomed.
9. Answer. (c)
The subject man will be followed by the verb 'looked at me' found in Q making it the first part. P clarifies that the man looked at 'me' for a moment, so P follows Q. S shows the second action that followed after looking that is tuning 'me' upside down. So, P is followed by S. The last action that is emptying the pockets after turning upside down is mentioned in part R making it the last part of the sentence.

10. Answer. (d)
SQRP, Part S points to 'who' which is mentioned in the beginning, therefore S becomes the first part of the sentence. S is followed by the main verb 'is visiting' in part Q, describing what the lady will be doing. She will be visiting 'us' which is part R, hence R follows Q. P states when the lady is visiting making it the last part.
11. Answer. (c)
PRSQ, the fixed part 'Animals' will be followed by the verb 'are able' mentioned in P, stating that animals are able to measure something. R states what they are able to measure, that is changes in day-length. S begins with by surely following R, because S begins to describe how the measure the changes in day-length. Part s is concluded in part q stating what animals exactly recognize, that is the passing of the seasons.
12. Answer. (c)
SRQP, R may look like the first part but then S fits nowhere. By starting with S we see R easily follows. S becomes the first part because it tells us which type of people the sentence is talking about. In part R it is mentioned how the people with hearing problems suffer, so r follows S. Q follows R because it states where the noises are experienced, P comes last stating that these noises are inaudible to others.
13. Answer. (a)
RPSQ, the time of any incident should be mentioned first and hence we start with R. After stating when the event took place, it should be stated what happened in 1940s which is stated in P. The allergic reactions stated in P are brought about by the liberation of small quantities of a substance as stated in S. So, S follows P. Q comes last clarifying that the histamine is liberated in the blood stream.
14. Answer. (b)
RSPQ, R relates to the attempts of transplant that have been made 'such as the lungs or the liver' and hence follows the fixed first part. S states have been made pointing to R. Here the first part of the sentence is complete, and the second part is joined by the conjunction 'but' found in part P. Hence P follows S. P and Q are connected, 'which' mentioned in P has been clarified as 'heart transplant' in Q.
15. Answer. (b)
PSQR, the sentence is about sports cars, so it starts with the subject 'Sports cars' followed by S which describes their quality 'with noisy exhausts'. Such cars are appealing as stated in Q. Finally, R states who find such cars appealing so R comes at the end.
16. Answer. (c)
PSRQ, P and S form a connection after the fixed part as they denote the place of friendship in life. The sentence is further continued by a conjunction 'but' in R. Which signifies that friendship is not everything and it cannot override truth and justice. So, 'R' is followed the final part Q. The sentence ends with Q.
17. Answer. (d)
PQRS, the parts are arranged in correct order and need no rearrangement.
18. Answer. (c)
PQSR, except P all other parts begin with 'that', 'but', and 'which', they cannot form the beginning of a sentence, so the sentence begins with P. P is connected to Q as Q states what the school masters believe. S begins with 'which' pointing to the quality mentioned in Q. So, S follows Q. R starts with the conjunction 'but' forming the second part of the sentence stating that we can only measure the quality of innate intelligence.

19. Answer. (a)
RPQS. R points to people who object he R is the first part, which is followed by P which states that such people do not realize. Realize is related to 'that' found in Q. P is followed by Q. And S relates to Q as it states that modern society is built around the automobile.
20. Answer. (c)
PRSQ, the sentence starts with P which mentions the idea behind the declaration made in R, making R the second part of the sentence. S states what the declaration was, that is 'the International Year of the child', hence S follows R. Finally, Q states that the declaration was made by 'the United Nations Organization', hence Q concludes the sentence.
21. Answer. (c)
The error is in third part. "unease" is wrong expression because it is in noun form. Correct usage will be "with growing "uneasiness", which is an adjective qualifying wait. Which means as time passed while I waited, I grew more and more uneasy.
22. Answer. (d)
There is no error in any part. The sentence is grammatically correct.
23. Answer. (a)
The error is in first part. If we start the sentence with being, it means that we were rainy which is incorrect. The sentence indicates that the day was Rainy, and the day will be denoted by 'It'. So 'It being a rainy day' will be the correct idiomatic expression. Otherwise the meaning of the sentence changes.
24. Answer. (c)
Error is in third part. By writing 'who' in the second part it has already been made clear that the sentence talks about 'a man'. The use of 'he' becomes redundant or repetitive. By omitting 'he' the sentence becomes grammatically correct.
25. Answer. (b)
The error is in second part. In the given sentence two events occur one after the other. 'He left' before 'we reached'. So, the event that was completed before the occurrence of the next event shall be expressed in past perfect tense. Therefore, the correct form of verb will be "had left".
26. Answer. (c)
Error is in third part. Since "doing" was used in second part it should be followed by "doing" in third part as well instead of using "done". Such repetitive figure of speech is used in English grammar to create emphasis. This sentence indicates that a thing that is worth doing is also worthy of doing well. Here worth is the noun that must be followed by the verb doing.
27. Answer. (b)
Error is in second part. Returning means coming back to place from where you began. So, the use of back after returned becomes redundant. Without using back, the meaning remains the same. We can omit 'back' in part b, and use 'returned home.'
28. Answer. (c)
Error is in third part. Here, "there" is an adverb that qualifies the verb 'is'. The position of 'there' in the sentence is incorrect. The correct usage should be 'there is no trouble'. It indicates the absence of any trouble in a country.
29. Answer. (a)
The error is in first part. 'Considering' is a preposition that relates the facts to the principal and hence does not need to be followed by another preposition 'about'. A preposition like 'considering' should be followed by a pronoun like 'these' in this case. The use of about is unnecessary and shall be omitted. The sentence indicates that the principal offered him a seat only after considering certain facts.

30. Answer. (c)
The error is in third part. By using 'not' after 'unless', both the negatives cancel each other. So, the correct usage will be 'unless he reports for duty immediately'. Since "unless" is negative it should be followed by affirmation, like "unless he reports for duty". In case "unless" was absent, we could have written "if he does not report" and expressed the same meaning.
31. Answer. (a)
The error is in first part. 'One of the' should always be followed by a plural noun, expressing that the speaker chooses one from many. Hence 'features of travel' is the correct expression, indicating that there are many interesting features about Himachal Pradesh but the most interesting one among them is the provision of large number of travelers' lodges.
32. Answer. (d)
The given sentence is grammatically correct and there is no error.
33. Answer. (c)
'prefer' is a verb that is always followed by the preposition 'to' expressing choice or preference over something else. In this case choice of 'this book' over the 'other' one. 'Than' is used for comparing to options, 'prefer to' expresses choice. Correct expression will be 'to that one'.
34. Answer. (d)
The given sentence is grammatically correct and there is no error.
35. Answer. (a)
The error is in first part. 'Tell' should be replaced with 'Ask'. Tell is a command whereas Ask is a request and hence more courteous in this case. As this is a request the sentence should start with 'Ask' rather than 'tell'.
36. Answer. (b)
The error is in second part. 'where was he going' is a question in itself but the given sentence is assertive. So, in the correct form the verb 'was' will follow the pronoun 'he' as, 'where he was going'.
37. Answer. (d)
The given sentence is grammatically correct and there is no error. 'Memoranda' is a plural noun, so it is correctly followed by are. Memorandum is the singular form.
38. Answer. (c)
The error is in third part. The adjective **hard** has two different adverbs, and they express opposite meanings. The adverb **hard** is used to modify a verb and means that the action is being done very intensely. The adverb **hardly** is used to modify a verb and means that the action is *not* being done very intensely. So there the correct usage will be 'working hard'.
39. Answer. (d)
The given sentence is grammatically correct and there is no error.
40. Answer. (a)
The error is in first part. Replace 'whom' with 'who'. 'Whom' is a pronoun which is the objective case of the pronoun 'who'. But who is the subject in the given sentence, and hence usage of 'whom' is incorrect here.
41. Answer. (b)
Error is in second part. Replace 'grave' with 'graver'. Since problems are being compared in the given sentence we will use the comparative form of 'grave' that is 'graver'.
42. Answer. (c)
The error is in third part. Replace 'good' with 'correct'. English is not good or bad, but it can be correct or incorrect. We can also say 'All of them speak English well', or 'All of them speak fluent English'. The error remains in part c.
43. Answer. (d)
The given sentence is grammatically correct and there is no error.

44. Answer. (b)
Error is in second part. Replace 'has' with 'have'. Since 'parents' is in plural form it will be followed by the plural form of has, i.e. 'have'.
45. Answer. (b)
Error is in second part. Replace 'have' with 'had'. Since two events are mentioned and both occurred in the past, the even that happened first will be expressed in past perfect tense. Hence 'had conquered' is the correct form.
46. Answer. (c)
Error is in third part. Every, each, either, neither are adjectives that are always followed by a singular pronoun. Every being singular takes singular subject. Therefore 'their ideas' should be replaced with 'his/her idea'.
47. Answer. (c)
QRSP, only Q starts with an indefinite article, all other sentences start with a definite article or a conjunction, so Q can become the first line. 'A little girl went fishing' is the beginning of a legend which is indicated in S1, so Q follows S. R states what happen when the little girl went fishing, hence follows Q. Instead of catching fish the girl caught the king of frogs, what the king frog said on being caught is mentioned in S, so S follows R. The thing that happened when the girl did as the king said has been indicated in P making it the last sentence.
48. Answer. (d)
QSRP, S1 starts by saying that Ramu was in a great hurry. So, the first line following S1 will be 'Q' as it shows the reason for Ramu's hurry. Further Line 'S' shows the consequence of his hurry, that is he forgets to look left or right as he always did. 'R' follows explaining the way he crossed without looking left or right as mentioned in S, So, R follows S. R shows careless ness

which is clearly indicated in O, so P comes last following R.

49. Answer. (b)
RSQP, S1 states that Chandran was angry, R relates to S as 'R' shows the reason for Chandran's anger, so R is the first sentence. Since his pen was missing he thought that it must have been lost, which is stated in S, so S follows R. After he was convinced that the pen was lost a turn of events took place which is denoted by 'Just' in Q. So, Q follows S. His sisters name Saro is mentioned in Q and the same person is indicated by 'she' in P. So, P become the last sentence after Q.
50. Answer. (d)
PSRQ, the sound mentioned in S1 inspired a thought which is mentioned in P making P the first line. As a thought is inspired as stated in P, author rushes to confirm it, as stated in S. S follows P as the author rushed out to confirm his thought. R shows what the author saw, 'the policemen' Q states what 'they' were doing, so R is followed by Q.
51. Answer. (d)
SRQP, only S connects with S1, as both the sentences talks about fire and flames. Also, S states the reaction of the people on seeing the blazing rice. R takes the idea forward clarifying who the people included on the spot. The young men and boys were followed by active women and girls as mentioned in Q. Lastly the older people came as mentioned in P. The sentences that follow one after the other show the sequence of people arriving to fight the fire.
52. Answer. (c)
PSQR, S1 indicates a series of misconceptions, P mentions the most common misconception hence becomes the first sentence to follow S1. P states that all snakes being poisonous is a misconception, S takes the idea further as it states the

- number of such non-poisonous and poisonous snakes. Q introduces a fresh idea denoted by 'Another', so Q follows S. R clarifies the misconception stated in Q, hence R follows Q and becomes the last sentence to be arranged before S6.
53. Answer. (c)
PQSR, P becomes the first sentence because it describes how fire was discovered shedding light on the idea mentioned in S1. From discovery the idea shifted towards a comparison of making fire now and then. The idea of present use begins in Q indicated by 'now', saying how easy it is for us to make fire now. S follows indication that matches are very recent and the situation was completely different in the past. R describes the olden times, hence becomes the last sentence.
54. Answer. (c)
RQSP, R shows the first symptoms of pink eye and hence follows S1. The word 'also' in Q shows that R will be followed by Q as it further describes the symptoms. Q indicates a white discharge which is further explained in S, it can be identified by the words 'this discharge'. P comes last as it is also related to S6 related by the terms 'school-children in P and 'students' in S6.
55. Answer. (d)
PRQS, here the sentences are to be arranged in chronological manner, i.e. the sentences are arranged in the sequence in which they happened. So, P becomes the first part as it indicates the first immediate response. Aster replying to the office' message, the author rushes to the bank, indicated in R by 'then'. On the way the author takes care of other tasks as mentioned in Q. S takes further the ideas mentioned in Q, stating 'from the shop next to it' here it means the bank.
56. Answer. (c)
PRSQ, here P shows the objects of experiment and hence becomes the first line. R is directly connected to P as it talks about the same two plants. "But" in S indicates crucial details about the experiment, hence following R. S is connected to Q as both talk about music, Q further describes the music mentioned in S.
57. Answer. (a)
RQPS, R talks about 'this fallacy', the fallacy is the feeling mentioned in S1 hence R follows S1, R states that the fallacy can be disproved, and Q clarifies how this can be done. Q states studying some score and P reflects the observation of the study. So, R is followed by Q and Q is followed by P. S draws conclusion from the observation made in P. So, S follows P becoming the last sentence.
58. Answer. (b)
SRQP, from chronological point of view S becomes the first line as reflected by the words, 'Right from their school days'. R takes the idea of the dream further by mentioning that it was an 'honor'. Q explains why this is an honor, because the best one's lead, the idea in Q is further supported by P as it mentions the pride of parents. P is the last line as it connects to S6 through parents and emotions.
59. Answer. (c)
SQPR. S is the first sentence of the sequence. S1 states some ceaseless efforts, and a simple effort is mentioned in S. The use of solar thermal conversion is reflected in Q as it mentions a large number of applications. Some of these applications are mentioned in P. R mentions about the other efforts being made which is further explained in S6 making R the last sentence in the sequence.
60. Answer. (d)
QPSR, Q further describes the houses mentioned in S1 hence becomes the first sentence. Q describes a staircase which is continued to be described in P. So, P follows Q. S goes on further describing other aspects of the

- house mentioning excellent drainage systems. In R 'The drains' are further explained hence R follows S.
61. Answer. (b)
QPSR, Q tells us more about the library mentioned in S1 hence becomes the first sentence. Q also mentions books for the first time and is followed by P, P expresses the source of these books. S states a fact and is followed by R as R draws conclusion from S.
62. Answer. (b)
RSQP, R further explains S1 by mentioning that some fears are necessary, hence R follows S1. S follows R by giving an example and supporting the proposition given in R. As we are afraid of a rapidly coming automobile, as mentioned in S, we wait as mentioned in Q. therefore; Q follows S. P follows Q as P states that whatever is written in Q is sensible.
63. Answer. (d)
SPQR, S is the only independent line hence it becomes the first sentence. According to sequence of incidents P follows S, as after reaching the farm they will get out of the car as given in P. When they got out of the car they saw that there were millions of other people present there who had the same idea, as given in Q. R is connected to S6 as 'hill' is mentioned in both sentences. Hence R is the last line.
64. Answer. (d)
RPQS, exams are taken after teaching, so R follows S1. P follows R because it mentions the end of exam. Q follows P because assessment will be done after exam is over. And S is connected to S6, connected by span of time.
65. Answer. (c)
PSRQ, S1 and P talk about two similar proposal and thoughts of the centre, so P follows S1. P is followed by S because it states the opposition of these proposals by RBI. R further explains the opposition of RBI as mentioned in S and it is indicated by the term 'moreover' in R. Both Q and S6 talk about costs so Q will clearly be the last sentence. We can also choose the right answer by negating options as Q comes at the end of sequence in only one option.
66. Answer. (a)
RQSP, S1 is a statement which is contradicted in R starting with a 'But', hence R follows S1. Q supports the argument in R with an example. S draws conclusion from the example. P is directly connected to S6 because 'He' mentioned in S6 is 'The wise man' mentioned in P.
67. Answer. (b)
The use of will is redundant. The main verb is 'Go', till you reach is used to denote time. Further, the event will be completed in future but both other options are in past tense.
68. Answer. (d)
No improvement is required. The verb cope means to deal with. Cope when followed by the preposition with, it means to deal with some difficulty. Also, the sentence is in simple present tense. The sentence is correct.
69. Answer. (d)
No improvement is required. Loan is a temporary provision of money, usage is correct. Debt is an obligation. Demand is a claim to something owed. Advance is a supply in expectation of repayment.
70. Answer. (a)
From is used to denote a point of time. The preposition 'since' should be used here as five days is a period of time and the event started at the beginning of those five days.
71. Answer. (a)
The subject 'The teacher' is singular, hence 'was taken' will be the correct expression. Since the teacher was herself taken to the hospital so b and c are incorrect.
72. Answer. (a)
Here 'widely-ranged' is the correct expression of the adverb, and it qualifies the verb discussions.

73. Answer. (c)
Two complete events occurred, rescue happened first hence it will be expressed in past perfect tense, 'had rescued' will be the correct usage.
74. Answer. (d)
No improvement required. Grant means to permit as a favor. As the interview will be a favor the use of Grant is correct.
75. Answer. (a)
As the task was completed by 8 am the sentence is in past perfect tense, 'had written' will be the correct use.
76. Answer. (a)
'ought' represents advice, 'would' represents strong possibility of an event here. 'would have' will be the correct grammatical expression here. The sentence expresses that the accused was not sent to jail because of one witness.
77. Answer. (a)
'Looking for' means 'trying to find', hence it's the correct use here. Looking about means looking here and there. Looking after means taking care of something or someone. Looking into means looking into the depths of something.
78. Answer. (b)
'Abide' means 'to put up with'. 'abide' is always followed by the preposition 'by'.
79. Answer. (a)
The event of living in Chennai is over long back, hence the sentence is in past perfect tense. 'had lived' will be the correct expression.
80. Answer. (d)
The given sentence is in simple past. No improvement required.
81. Answer. (c)
'dispensed' should be followed by 'off'. Dispensed off means given away, therefore the sentence means that his services are no longer needed.
82. Answer. (d)

- No improvement required. Illness is a condition and not a feeling.
83. Answer. (c)
Here 'passed each other' means crossed each other's path. No preposition is required by 'passed'.
84. Answer. (b)
The main subject 'The Chairman' is singular, hence singular verb 'is touring' will be used.
85. Answer. (d)
No improvement required. Sentence is idiomatically correct.
86. Answer. (c)
The sentence is in simple past tense. The past tense of 'lie' is 'lay'. Lie mean to take a position.
87. Answer. (c)
Accustom is followed by 'to'. So, the correct idiomatic expression will be 'accustom yourself to' or 'get accustomed to'.
88. Answer. (a)
Use of 'is' is incorrect, the correct usage should be 'does not exist'.
- PASSAGE-1
89. Answer. (b)
'wearily' means 'tiredly'. No other option match other than exhausted.
90. Answer. (a)
He had tried to do something that the other seagulls had not done, that is why he had learned something new.
91. Answer. (b)
Jonathan had tried to fly very high unlike other sea gulls and failed, he was tired of trying very hard. According to context option-b follows.
92. Answer. (d)
Refer to the last line of the passage, "he had worked about work-saving low-altitude flying".
- PASSAGE-2
93. Answer. (d)
It can be interpreted clearly from the last line where the writer mentions' "You are in the scene, not just watching it anymore".

94. Answer. (c)
It can be inferred from the line where the writer mentions, "You are a passive observer and it is all moving by you boringly in a frame."

95. Answer. (a)
We are used to travelling in a car when we travel long distances, this what 'it' refers to in the given excerpt.

96. Answer. (a)
Writer states that while travelling on a motorbike he is in the scene; therefore, he is talking about his own presence, his own self as part of the scene.

97. Answer. (a)
Very strong, overwhelming means overpowering, very strong is the only option that is most similar.

PASSAGE-3

98. Answer. (c)
The narrator says "quite unusually, sleep eluded me" negating option-a. He says he was lying down and also the compartment was lonely, therefore option-b and option-d also do not follow. Only option-c follows.

99. Answer. (b)
Can be inferred from the line, "I thought I saw a hand gripping the bars of my window".

100. Answer. (b)
The author was imaginative as he thought he saw something which was later revealed to be absent.

PASSAGE-4

101. Answer. (d)
Absolutely shocked, 'stuck dumb' means that the author was so shocked that he could not say a word.

102. Answer. (a)
Calm and courageous, he had caught the snake and was not afraid of its fangs showing that Yuri was courageous, and only with calm did he wait for the snake to lose the battle.

103. Answer. (a)

Only one is correct, which can be inferred from the line, "The sun, a mere fringe over the horizon, immediately chased away the grey half-darkness." The lines describe day break. Moreover, Yuri puts the snake in a box, therefore second assumption is incorrect.

PASSAGE-5

104. Answer. (b)
The author believes that unplanned growth of industry had done more harm than good. Expressions like, "concrete jungle", "fumes which belch through the chimney" and "contamination of atmosphere" confirm the belief.

105. Answer. (b)
Deforestation. The author writes, "whole areas of forests being cleared to gain new land", this means cutting down of trees which is known as deforestation.

106. Answer. (d)
Greater fuel consumption and pollution. The tone of the author is negative and critical, he does not support industrial development.

107. Answer. (a)
The author regrets that fields and forests have been replaced by city buildings. Because industrialization has led to more pollution and he regrets this.

PASSAGE-6

108. Answer. (b)
1 and 2 only. Tolstoy believes that Eiffel Tower was built by man under the influence of tobacco, hence 1 follows. "There is no art about the Eiffel Tower" Tolstoy says, it was only of unique dimensions which can only be attractive to children, hence 2 follows. 3 shows the childish quality of man and not any quality of Eiffel Tower.

109. Answer. (a)
Tolstoy believed "Tobacco clouded his intellect and made him built castles in the air", hence option-a follows.

110. Answer. (c)
Men were attracted to childish things. Tolstoy believed it was only of unique dimensions which can only be attractive to children.
111. Answer. (a)
Precedent means prior arrangement; no other option is suitable. Opportunity means a favorable juncture of circumstances. Chance is a synonym for opportunity, it also means something that happens without intention. Possibility is the condition of being possible.
112. Answer. (c)
For "Pay for" means give money to someone for goods received. So, it is the phrasal verb which will make the sentence grammatically correct, as the sentence talks about paying money for buying certain articles. Pay out means the act of receiving money or material gain as a compensation. Pay off means to pay a debt. Pay of has no meaning.
113. Answer. (a)
"May" shows slight possibility, and the speaker is not certain of his arrival therefore none other option follows other than (a). Will means being certain about future. Shall is used to express something that is inevitable. Does means to execute something.
114. Answer. (d)
Unreliable, someone we cannot count on or depend on is called as unreliable, therefore option-d follows. Unjust means characterized by injustice. Unbearable means not bearable. Inefficient means someone who cannot bring the desired result.
115. Answer. (a)
Confer means to bestow from a position of superiority. Present means a gift. Execute means to carry out fully. Administer means to manage or supervise the execution.
116. Answer. (d)
Reprimanded, it means a severe and formal scolding, while reproached means to express disappointment. Since we are talking about the Principal, option-d is more suitable. Abuse means subject to harmful or improper treatment. Accused is someone charged with a criminal offence.
117. Answer. (b)
Slipped means to move with a smooth sliding motion. Option-a drawn means showing effects of tension, pain or illness, the consequence of growth cannot always be low, so we cannot choose crept. Crept means to go very slowly, percolated means passed through a medium, therefore only option-b follows.
118. Answer. (d)
Swimming is a verb that needs no preposition. So, none of the other options are suitable. Swimming is an action we learn to do, so option-d is correct.
119. Answer. (d)
Commended, commended means appreciated. Collaborated, commanded and contrasted are out of context. Collaborated means to work jointly with others. Commanded mean to direct authoritatively. Contrasted means compared or appraised in respect to differences.
120. Answer. (b)
Neglected means not given proper attention, hence it is the only suitable option. Denied means to declare untrue. Refused means to show unwillingness. Disallowed means to refuse to allow.
