



- → 50 Cloze Tests With Detailed Analysis
- + 50 Cloze Tests Based On Grammar
- + 100 Cloze Tests For Practice



SSC CPO BANK

Manisha Bansal Ma'am

How to Solve Cloze Tests

Cloze tests को solve करने के लिए कुछ steps दिये गये हैं इन्हें ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़े—

- 1. Read the Passage Carefully
- 2. Forward Reading
- 3. Backward Reading
- 4. Vocabulary
- 5. Collocations
- 6. Idioms/Phrases
- 7. Grammar
- 8. Parts of Speech
- 9. Parallel Construction
- **10.** Try to understand the different categories of options

1. Read the Passage Carefully

सबसे पहले पूरे passage को ध्यान से पढ़े तथा passage की theme, tone etc. को समझने की कोशिश करे। इससे correct options को choose करने में आसानी होगी।

2. Forward Reading

कई बार passage में आगे चलकर कोई word आता है या passage की theme के according समान भाव वाला word आता है जो अभी पूछे गये Blank Space में सही answer होता है।

Eg.

Now Hanuman can enter any hole, no matter how tiny. He had the power to become the smallest of the small and larger than the largest thing. So he took on a ____5__form and went down the hole.

He went and went and _____6 fell into the netherworld. There were women down there. "Look, a tiny monkey! It's fallen from above? Then they caught him and placed him on a platter (thali). The King of Spirits (bhut), who lives in the netherworld,

likes to eat animals. So Hanuman was sent to him as part of his dinner, along with his vegetables. Hanuman sat on the platter,

7 what to do.

While this was going on in the netherworld, Rama sat on his throne on the earth above. The ____8___ Vasistha and the ___9___ Brahma came to see him. They said to Rama, "We want to talk privately with you. We don't want anyone to ___10___ what we say or interrupt it. Do we agree?" "All right." Said Rama, "We'll walk."

(SSC CGL 2014)

- 1. (a) bench
- (b) chair
- (c) throne
- (d) rock
- 5. (a) corporeal
- (b) humungous
- (c) tiny
- (d) substantial

Detailed Analysis:

- 1. यहां king Rama के बैठने की बात हुई है। Rama, bench, chair या rock पर भी बैठ सकतें हैं लेकिन blank space से पहले possessive pronoun his आया है। अतः king के according throne सही answer होगा। forward reading से last para में,Rama sat on his throne on the earth above......
- 5. option (b) humungous (very big) तथा option (d) substantial (large in amount, value or importance) दोनो factually wrong हैं क्योंकि Ring, earth में hole बनाकर नीचे चली गई थी अतः Hanuman को भी छोटा बनना पड़ेगा ना कि बड़ा।

Option (a) corporeal, irrelevant है। corporeal का अर्थ body या physical होता है, ऐसा कोई sense passage में नहीं है।

अतः option (c) tiny (छोटा) सही है।

Forward reading से, इस passage में आगे Hanuman के लिए **tiny monkey** word प्रयुक्त हुआ है।"Look, a **tiny** monkey! It's fallen from above?......

Note - इस passage के सभी questions का detailed analysis पढ़ने के लिए इस book का passage नं. 8 देखें।

Eg.

My aunt Myra is strangely like a thunderstorm when she is angry. Like a bright, sunny day that is usually the 1_to a storm, her normal 2 suddenly begins to cloud. As the day_3_and a few thunderclaps roll out she also darkens and begins to 4 the bolts get more and more__5_until finally the rain begins. With aunt Myra, however, it is a 6_of words punctuated with frequent 7 of thunder. The end of her__8__like the end of a__9__is usually sudden. The words end abruptly; the clouds_10_ of a while; then the sky clears.

(SSC CGL 2012)

- 3. (a) dawns
- (b) brightens
- (c) darkens
- (d) advances

Detailed Analysis:

- Forward reading से, इसी sentence में आगे,a few thunderclaps roll out, she also darkens and
 - also darkens आया है अतः सही answer option (c) darkens है।
 - option (a) dawns, irrelevant है। dawn का अर्थ-किसी चीज की beginning से होता है।

Structure: dawn of something

- The dawn **of** a golden age in European art.
- The dawn of civilization/time/history.
- They start work at dawn.
- He works from dawn till dusk.

Collocations:

- at/before/since/by/until/till dawn/ sunrise/first light/daybreak.
 - Option (b) brightens, factually wrong है। यहां clouds की बात की है, cloud (बादल) आने से दिन चमकीला ना होकर अंधकार वाला (darkens) हो जायेगा। तथा as the day brightens कोई structure नही है।

Structure: brighten up something

- A personal letter will usually brighten up a person's day.
- Fresh flowers will brighten up any room in the house.

Option (d) Advances, irrelevant है।

Note - इस passage के सभी questions का detailed analysis पढ़ने के लिए इस book का passage नं. 24 देखें।

Eg.

Most of us __1__ that cockroaches are __2_ creatures, very weak and __3_ that can be destroyed with one __4_. Yes, you can kill a cockroach easily, 5 in reality it is an _6_tough creature. Cockroaches are incredible strong. They can __7_ anything. It 8 our food, but it can also eat 9 things like candle wax, soap and paper. So the next time you kill a cockroach feel ____10 because you are killing an extremely tough creature.

(SSC CPO 2010)

- 6. (a) old
- (b) incredible
- (c) ultimate
- (d) extremely
- 8. (a) eats
- (b) locates
- (c) smells
- (d) chews

Detailed Analysis:

- Forward reading सं, passage की last line में cockroach के लिएan extremely tough creature. प्रयुक्त हुआ है अतः parallel construction से यहां भी an extremely tough creature. आयेगा। शेष तीनों options - old, incredible, ultimate, factually wrong हैं।
- 8. Forward reading से, इसी sentence में आगे ...can also eat.... आया है। अतः parallel construction से सही answer option (a) eats है।

option (b) locates, irrelevant है।

option (c) smells, factually wrong है।

option (d) chews, red herring है।

Note - इस passage के सभी questions का detailed analysis पढ़ने के लिए इस book का passage नं. 45 देखें।

3. Backward Reading

Backward reading का अर्थ है blank space से पीछे वाले भाग की reading. Blank space से पीछे वाला भाग हम पढ चुके होते हैं। इस भाग में कोई word आ चुका होता है जो कि parallel construction से blank space के लिए सही answer होता है।

Eg.

Saina Nehwal's bronze medal win 1 Saturday, at the London Olympics, may be seen as a lucky ____2__ after her Chinese opponent 3 hurt, But 4 Saina's father, Dr Harvir Singh, "It's god's gift". "She was ____5__ on Friday after losing the semi-final. It was god's ___6_ that she won a medal. This is very satisfying for everyone. I was very ____7_ about Saina winning a bronze," Prime minister Manmohan Singh 8 the Indian shuttler for winning the medal. "The country is proud of your 9 ... "Singh said in his congratulatory message. Andhra Pradesh governor ESL Narasimhan and chief minister N. Kiran Kumar Reddy too congratulated Saina. "After Gagan Narang, Saina is the second sportsperson from AP to win a 10 at the Olympics," the chief minister said.

(SSC CPO 2015)

- 1. (a) in
- (b) at
- (c) on
- (d) onto
- 8. (a) congratulated
- (b) prayed
- (c) wishes
- (d) dictated
- 10. (a) match
- (b) medal

- (c) entry
- (d) post

Detailed Analysis:

1. किसी date या day के लिए preposition 'on' प्रयुक्त होती है।

Eg: He came on Sunday.

- We meet on Tuesdays.
- on may the first/the first of may
- on the morning of May the first
- on one occasion
- on your birthday

अतः Saturday से पहले 'on' आयेगा।

Forward reading से,इसी passage में आगेon Friday after losing the semifinal..... आया है। अतः सही answer option (c) on है।

शेष तीनों options - in, at, onto, grammatically wrongहैं।

Forward reading से, 8.

......singh said in his congratulatory message.....and chief minister N. Kiran Kumar Reddy too congratulated Saina. अतः इन दोनो sentences से clear है कि Manmohan Singh ने भी Saina को congratulate किया। शेष तीनों options- prayed, wishes, dictated, irrelevant

10. Backward reading से, passage की पहली line में Saina Nehwal's bronze medal win....... medal जीतने की बात कही है अतः सही answer option (b) medal है।

option (c) entry and option (d) post दोनो irrelevantहै।

Option (a) match, factually wrong है क्योंकि Saina तो Semifinal match हार गई थी।

Note - इस passage के सभी questions का detailed analysis पढ़ने के लिए इस book का passage नं. 6 देखें।

4. Vocabulary

यदि आपकी vocabulary wide है चाहे वो active हो या passive, आप cloze tests को बहुत आसानी से fill कर सकते हो।

English language की एक खासियत यह है कि किसी particular situation या condition के लिए इसमें अलग-अलग words होते हैं। इन words के usage में बहुत ही कम difference होता है, इस difference को समझना बहुत ही जरूरी है, तभी आप दो close options में से सही को choose कर पायेंगे।

इस book में इन differences को vocabulary points के नाम से बहुत ही detail में समझाया गया है।

Eg:

An archeologist studies the __1__and from the __2_ he finds, he is able to __3_ the daily lives of men and women who lived thousands of years ago. He makes a __4__ study of those things which those men and women left 5 them. From the 6 he judges the size of the animals their owners could kill, from their tools he learns what __7__they had mastered and from their pots, needles and combs, he _8_the domestic skills of their __9_ Thus it has been possible to write a generally <u>10</u> account of human evolution going back some half a million years.

(SSC CPO 2011)

- 1. (a) rocks
- (b) history
- (c) past
- (d) future
- 4. (a) scientific
- (b) historic
- (c) realistic
- (d) research

Detailed Analysis:

- 1. archeologists- past के culture की study करतें हैं तथा इनकी study का base पुरानी buildings के अवशेष व जमीन से खुदाई में निकले हुए objects होते हैं।
 - option (a) rock, factually wrong है। rocks की study करने वाला lithologist कहलाता है।
 - option (b) history, factually wrong है। history की study करने वाला historian कहलाता है।
 - option (d) future, irrelevant है।
 - अतः सही answer option(c) past है।
- 4. Scientific study एक collocation है अतः सही answer option (a) scientific है।
 - अन्य तीनों options- historic, realistic, research irrelevant हैं।

Note - इस passage के सभी questions का detailed analysis पढ़ने के लिए इस book का passage नं. 36 देखें।

5. Collocations

किसी language में words का ऐसा combination जो बार—बार साथ आता है, और उन words का साथ आना कोई संयोग मात्र नहीं होता, बल्कि उस language की beauty होती है और उस language का native speaker ही words के उस combination को समझ पाता है।

हिन्दी में collocations बहुत कम होते हैं-

Eg:

- (i) राम महिमा, शिव महिमा, दुर्गा महिमा, गणेश महिमा
- (ii) राम लीला, शिव लीला, दुर्गा लीला, गणेश लीला
- (iii) राम वंदना, शिव वंदना, दुर्गा वंदना, गणेश वंदना
- (iv) राम पूजा, शिव पूजा, दुर्गा पूजा, गणेश पूजा

हिन्दी के व्याकरण के अनुसार ये सभी expressions सही हैं लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि — शिव महिमा, राम लीला, गणेश वंदना, दुर्गा पूजा etc collocations हैं और words का ये combination हिन्दी भाषी व्यक्ति के लिए natural प्रतीत

होता है और वो इन combinations को बहुत आसानी से पहचान लेता है।

English language में collocations बहुतायत में होते है और यदि हम इन collocations को follow नहीं करते है तो हमारी language, English के native speaker को natural नहीं लगती।

Eg.

- fast shower and quick shower में quick shower collocation है और native English speaker को सही प्रतीत होता है।
- fast food and quick food दोनो grammatically correct होने के बावजूद fast food का use सही प्रतीत होता है।
- fast meal तथा quick meal में, quick meal natural expression है।
 - इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि fast food होता है लेकिन quick food नहीं होता जबकि quick meal होता है fast meal नहीं।

इसी प्रकार.

- **strong tea** ($\sqrt{}$), heavy tea (X), powerful tea (X)
- strong rain (X), heavy rain ($\sqrt{\ }$), powerful rain (X)
- strong computer (X), heavy computer (X), powerful computer ($\sqrt{}$)
- Eg: Would you like a.....drink?
 - (a) fast
- (b) rapid
- (c) quick
- (d) swift

इस question के चारों options अर्थ में synonymous हैं तथा grammatically भी चारों सही हैं लेकिन हम यही question किसी native English speaker से करें तो वो easily इसका reply देगा कि blank space में quick आयेगा।

ऐसा क्यों?

क्योंकि quick drink एक collocation है जो native speaker के लिए natural है।

अतः English language के competent use के लिए collocations का knowledge, vital है। एक grammatically correct sentence भी awkward प्रतीत होता है यदि collocatinal preferences का पालन नहीं किया जाये।

इस book में Important collocations की एक list दी गई है। आप इन collocations को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ लें।

Eg:

If you prefer mountains 1 deserts, try Darjeeling, West Bengal's hill resorts that 2 at the foothills of the mighty Himalayas, 3 while in Bengal, if your spirit of adventure gets the better of you, 4 the ferry to the Sunderbans, the world's largest delta. But if these places do not attract you, there's Bhutan, the quiet Himalayan Kingdom 5 West Bengal.

(SSC CPO 2011)

- 4. (a) ask
- (b) take
- (c) pick
- (d) pay

Detailed Analysis:

- 4. इस sentence में सही construction- take the ferry होगा। किसी transport की form, road, path etc से किसी स्थान तक जाने के लिए take प्रयुक्त होता है।
 Eg: take the bus/plane/train/ferry
- Take a cab
- Take the second road on the right.
 अतः सही answer option (b) take है। अन्य तीनों options ask, pick, pay, irrelevant हैं।

Note - इस passage के सभी questions का detailed analysis पढ़ने के लिए इस book का passage नं. 37 देखें।

6. Idioms/Phrasal Verbs

Cloze tests में अच्छा score करने के लिए Idioms and Phrasal verbs का sound knowledge होना बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि कुछ Questions सीधे idioms या phrasal verbs से ही पूछे जाते हैं।

Eg.

It was very hot in the small court-room and everybody was sleepy. After a tiring morning, the clerks were anxious to get_1_to lunch and even the judge must have felt_2_when the last case came up before the court. A short-middle-aged man with grey hair and small blue eyes was now standing_3_him. The man had a foolish expression on his face and he kept looking_4_ stupidly as if he was tried hard to_5_what was going_6_. The man was accused of 7_ into a house and

stealing a cheap watch. The witness, who was called, did not give a clear ____8 __of what had happened. He claimed to have seen a man outside the house one night, but on being ___9 __further, he confessed that he was not sure whether this was the man. The judge considered the matter for a short time and then declared that as there was no real proof, the man could not be ____10 __guilty.

(SSC CGL 2010 II)

- 1. (a) on
- (b) about
- (c) off
- (d) away
- 4. (a) up
- (b) around
- (c) along
- (d) at
- 6. (a) on (c) about
- (b) away (d) up
- 7. (a) going
- (b) moving
- (c) entering
- (d) breaking
- 8. (a) verdict
- (b) understanding
- (c) account
- (d) explanation

Detailed Analysis:

- 1. blank space से पहले get है। get on, get about, get off, get away ये चारों phrasal verbs हैं।
- (i) Get on-
 - (a) get on किसी particular situation में कोई व्यक्ति कैसा कार्य कर रहा है यह पूछने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: He is getting on very well at school.

(b) career में successful होने के sense में

Eg: Parents are always anxious for their children to get on.

- I don't know how he's going to get on in life.
 - (c) to manage or survive-

Eg: We can get on perfectly well without him.

- (ii) Get about (also get around)- एक जगह से दूसरी जगह या एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे व्यक्ति तक move करना। Eg: She gets about with the help of a stick.
- $\bullet \quad \textit{News soon got about that he had resigned}.$
- (iii) Get away Holiday या vacation पर जाना— Eg: We are hoping to get away for a few days at Easter.
- (iv) Get off permission लेकर कार्य छोड़ना-

Eg: Could you get off work early tomorrow? अतः सही answer option (c) off है। शेष तीनों options factually wrong हैं।

- 4. यहां blank space से पहले looking आया है। look around, look at तथा look up तीनों phrasal verbs हैं। long along, phrasal verb नहीं है।
- (i) look around चारों तरफ देखना Eg: People came out of their houses and looked around.
- (ii) look at किसी चीज को ध्यानपूर्वक देखना
 Eg: You ankle's swollen- I think the doctor
 ought to look at it.
- (iii)look up किसी information को dictionary या reference book में देखना।

 Eg: I looked up it in the dictionary.

 अतः सही answer option (b) around है।
 option (a) up and option (d) at factually
- 6. blank space से पहले going आया है। go on, go away, go about तथा go up चारों phrasal verbs हैं।

wrong है। option (c) along, irrelevant है।

- (i) go on to happen
 Eg: What's going on here?
- (ii) go away किसी व्यक्ति या स्थान को छोड़कर जाना या disappear होना।

Eg: Go away and think about it, then let me know.

(iii)go about - किसी particular state में रहना या behave करना

Eg: She often goes about barefoot.

(iv) go up - to be built (बनाना)

Eg: New office buildings are going up everywhere.

Go up किसी वस्तु की कीमतें बढ़ने के sense में भी प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: The price of cigarettes is going up.

अतः सही answer option (a) on है।

शेष तीनों options- away, about, up, factually wrong है।

- break into something एक phrasal verb है इसके कई meaning होते हैं—
- (i) किसी घर में forcefully घुसना या force से कार खोलना

etc.

Eg: We had our car broken into last week.

- (ii) अचानक हंसना या गाना etc शुरू करना

 Eg: As the President's car drew up, the crowd

 broke into loud applause.
- (iii) अचानक दौड़ना शुरू करना

Eg: He broke into a run when he saw the police.

(iv) कोई चीज जो emergency के लिए रखी गई हो, को खोलना तथा काम में लेना

Eg: They had to break into the emergency food supplies.

(v) सफल होना

Eg: The company is having difficulty breaking into new markets.

अतः सही answer option (d) breaking है। शेष तीनों options- going, moving, entering, irrelevant है।

8. account of something एक phrase है जिसका अर्थ- "किसी घटना का लिखित या मौखिक ब्यौरा देना" होता है।

Eg: Maani gave the police a full account of the incident.

अतः सही answer option (c) account है।

शेष तीनों options- verdict, understanding, explanation, factually wrong है।

Note - इस passage के सभी questions का detailed analysis पढ़ने के लिए इस book का passage नं. 42 देखें।

Eg.

One of the oldest cities of Asia, Srinagar is known for its unique wooden architecture. Its_1_network of narrow streets amid multi-storey wooded houses _2_out its waterways; make it look like medieval Islamic_3_centers. The large-scale demolition of traditional buildings and bazaars_4_the quest of modernity have, however,_5_to their disappearance.

(SSC CGL 2011)

- 4. (a) in
- (b) inside
- (c) on
- (d) into

Detailed Analysis:

4. in the quest of एक phrase है जिसका अर्थ— 'in search of something' होता है। अतः सही answer option (a) in है।

अन्य तीनों options - inside, on, into, grammatically wrong हैं।

Collocations:

 in quest of happiness/truth/knowledge/ projection.

Eg: He set off in pursuit/quest of adventure.

NOTE - Quest की एक structure- quest for something भी होती है।

Eg: The team will continue its quest for Olympic gold this afternoon.

 Raja is on an endless/a spiritual quest for knowledge.

Note - इस passage के सभी questions का detailed analysis पढ़ने के लिए इस book का passage नं. 34 देखें।

Eg.

The Gandhian movement brought a new _1__ for Indian women. It helped in women's _2_. They now enjoy equality with men _3_ all spheres. Legislative reforms ensure this _4. They enjoy equal participation in social, _5_ and political life. Improved _6_ for health and education, economic independence and active _7_ in family and community life _8_ to compete with men. All _9_ based on sex have vanished. The modern woman is _10_ the march and nothing can stop her onslaught.

(SSC CPO - 2013)

10. (a) in

(b) into

(c) at

(d) on

Detailed Analysis:

10. "on the march" एक idiom है जिसका अर्थ—"आगे बढना" होता है।

Eg: The enemy are on the march. अतः सही choice option (d) on है।

अन्य तीनों options-in, into तथा at, irrelevant हैं।

Note - इस passage के सभी questions का detailed analysis पढ़ने के लिए इस book का passage नं. 20 देखें।

7. Grammatical Concepts की thorough understanding

Cloze tests में कुछ questions grammatical concepts पर based होते हैं। इनमें specially Tenses, Active-Passive voice, Prepositions etc. पर based questions होते हैं।

कई बार sentence की structures के अनुसार भी questions पूछे जाते है। इन questions को आसानी से solve करने के लिए prepositions का sound knowledge होना जरूरी है।

Eg.

I said, "Wow, B! What a room," He looked sort of embarrassed and told me that he and his dad _1_ it just so. He said, "You're in _2_! Today we are going to work _3_ the details of the rocket _4_. "Of course, I have no idea what he's talking about. "I'm going to build _5_ rockets for the Fourth of July fireworks, "he continued. "I've got some light weight metal sheets and I need your help in _6_ a base for the rocket, "I was sort of relieved that I wasn't going to have to mix up combustible ingredients _7_ a hot Bunsen burner!

We got some supplies and looked up the rocket launcher on the internet. B had lots of contacts and web sites to check out for reference. After reading the _8_, I could think of nothing but _9_ the rocket launcher into position. When I heard my mom's horn honk outside I jumped up in amazement! How could four hours have _10_ away that fast? Especially considering that I was learning something new! I told B goodbye, and he promised not to continue until I came back tomorrow.

(SBI PO 2015)

1. (a) Planned

(b) Say

(c) Made

(d) Decide

(e) Trust

- 9. (a) Moulding
- (b) Make
- (c) Placing
- (d) Made
- (e) Create

Detailed Analysis:

1. ये structure **past simple** में है अतः verb की second form आयेगी।

Option (b) say, option (d) decide and option (e) trust तीनों grammatically wrong है क्योंकि ये तीनों verb की Ist form है।

Option (c) made, red herring है क्योंकि sentence के भाव के अनुसार room को बनाने की नहीं बल्कि plan करने की बात हुई है । Room बनाने का कार्य तो मिस्त्री और मजदूर करते हैं। अतः सही answer option (a) planned है।

 किसी चीज को particular position में लाने के लिए 'mould' word प्रयुक्त होता है।

Structure: (i) mould A into B

Eg: First, **mould** the clay **into** the desired shape.

 I could think of nothing but moulding the rocket launcher into position.

(ii) mould B in A

Eg: The figure had been moulded in clay. अतः इस sentence में moulding सही है। शेष चारों options- make, placing, made, create, irrelevant हैं।

Note - इस passage के सभी questions का detailed analysis पढ़ने के लिए इस book का passage नं. 50 देखें।

Eg.

Tibet ____1 up images of a mystic land. Snow-capped mountain peaks pierce the blue sky and fierce chilly winds sweep the rolling grasslands. Maroon-robed Buddhist monks pray in remote monasteries and ____2 horsemen pound the rugged earth. People in this high plateau perform punishing rituals like prostrating hundreds of miles in tattered clothes on pilgrimage. Spirits, spells and flying apparitions are part of the Tibetan world. In short, Tibet remains an exotica. Such images are largely the result of books by Western travelers and explorers

in the last century, which helped in keeping the mystique alive. And when the Communist rulers took over Tibet in the 1950s and began __3__ Chinese language and culture on the people, Tibet's own history started to __4_ in the background. Thus, the only books available in English to Tsering Wangmo Dhompa as a young girl growing up in India and Nepal as a refugee __5_ those written by Westerners, and so she came to view the country as a forbidden land, a place where fantasy and fable collaborated against a dramatic backdrop of mountains, black magic and people with strange customs and appearances.

(Bank of Baroda PO)

- 5. (a) are
- (b) have been
- (c) was
- (d) were
- (e) is

Detailed Analysis:

5. इस sentence का subject "The only books" है जो कि plural है तथा blank space के बाद those आया है ये भी plural sense देता है अतः plural verb आयेगी।

passage का यह भाग past tense में लिखा गया है तथा इस sentence में आगे so she **came** to view the country भी past में आया है तथा दोनों sentence 'and' से जुड़े हैं। अतः parallel construction से blank space में भी past tense आयेगा।

अतः सही answer option (d) were है।

शेष सभी options - are, have been, was, is, grammatically wrong है।

Note - इस passage के सभी questions का detailed analysis पढ़ने के लिए इस book का passage नं. 49 देखें।

8. Parts of Speech

जिस sentence में blank space आया है उसे ध्यान से पढ़े तथा ये समझने की कोशिश करें कि blank space में जो word आयेगा उसका parts of speech क्या होगा। parts of speech में generally- noun, verb, adjective, adverb etc. blank space में प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

इससे आप कुछ options या कभी—कभी तो सारे options भी eliminate कर पायेंगें।

Eg.

The presence of certain $_{1}$ makes friendship a special $_{2}$. A $_{3}$ friend is consistent and honest. A $_{4}$ is not $_{5}$ to give an honest $_{6}$ and does not say things for the sake of getting $_{7}$. A friend provides companionship and continuous $_{8}$. There is no room for pride, $_{9}$ or rivalry in $_{10}$.

(SSC CGL 2013)

4. (a) befriend

(b) friendship

(c) friend

(d) friendly

5. (a) fear

(b) afraid

(c) fright

(d) fret

8. (a) support

(b) supportive

(c) suppress

(d) provide

10. (a) friendship

(b) friendly

(c) befriend

(d) courtship

Detailed Analysis:

4. यहां blank space में noun आयेगा क्योंकि जो word आएगा वो इस sentence का subject होगा। option (a) befriend, grammatically wrong है क्योंकि ये एक verb है।

Option (d) friendly, grammatically wrong है क्योंकि ये एक adjective है।

Option (b) friendship, Red-herring है। friendship भी एक noun है। Friendship, friends के बीच एक relationship को बताने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है जबिक यहां blank space में person (friend) की बात हुई है।

Forward Reading से

...... A **friend** provides companionship and continuous support

अतः सही answer option (c) friend है।

5. इस sentence में blank space में जो word आएगा वो friend (noun) की विशेषता बताने वाला होगा तथा noun की विशेषता बताने के लिए adjective प्रयुक्त होता है। यहां चारों options में केवल afraid ही adjective है तथा afraid का use कभी भी noun के पहले नहीं किया जाता है।

Structures:

(i) Afraid to do something-

Eg: She was afraid **to** open the door.

(ii) Afraid of somebody/something

Eg: Are you afraid of spiders?

(iii) Afraid of doing something

Eg: I started to feel afraif **of** going out alone at night.

Option (a) fear, grammatically wrong है। fear एक noun है।

Structures:

(i) fear of somebody/something

Eg: Fear of the dark/spiders/flying etc.

(ii) fear for somebody/something

Eg: Her fear for her son's safety.

Option (c) fright, grammatically wrong है। fright एक noun है। fright का अर्थ– fear की feeling होता है।

Option (d) fret, grammatically wrong है। fret एक verb है। fret की structure:

Fretabout/over something

Eg: Fretting about it won't help.

Vocabulary Point:

Fear/Fright/Terror/Panic

Fear- जब कोई व्यक्ति खतरे में हो, उसके साथ कुछ गलत हो गया हो या कोई चीज जो उसे डराये तब fear word प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: Fear of flying.

- She showed no fear.
- Fright-अचानक से पैदा हुई डर की feeling.

Eg: You gave me a fright jumping out at me like that.

• She cried out in fright.

NOTE - Fright एक reaction है जो उसी समय पैदा होती है जब कोई घटना घटित होती है। जबिक fear ऐसी चीजों के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है जिनसे हमेशा डर लगता है।

Eg: I have a fear of spiders. $(\sqrt{})$

- I have a fright of spiders. (X)
- ❖ Terror- extreme fear की feeling.

Eg: Her eyes were wild with terror.

Panic-great fear की sudden feeling जिसे control ना किया जा सके।

Eg: I had a sudden moment of panic.

Alarm- कोई dangerous या unpleasant घटित होने पर fear or worry की feeling.

Eg: The doctor said there was no cause for alarm.

8. यहां blank space में noun आयेगा क्योंकि continuous एक adjective है।

("Note – कोई word जिसमें – **ous** suffix लगा हो generally वो adjective होते हैं।")

यहां केवल support noun है अतः सही answer option (a) support है।

अन्य तीनों options- supportive (adjective), suppess(verb), तथा provide (verb) grammatically wrong है।

10. यहां blank space में noun आएगा।

अतः option (b) friendly (adjective) तथा option (c) befriend (verb) दोनो grammatically wrong है।

option (d) courtship, noun है लेकिन factually wrong है क्योंकि passage में courtship की बात ना करके friendship की बात की गई है अतः सही answer option (a) friendship है।

Note - इस passage के सभी questions का detailed analysis पढ़ने के लिए इस book का passage नं. 14 देखें।

9. Parallel Construction

दो या दो से अधिक equally important ideas को समान grammatical structure में लिखना parallel construction कहलाता है।

Eg: I came; I saw; I conquered. Julius Caesar Eg: She likes cooking, jogging, and to read.

इस sentence में parallel construction को follow नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि इसमें दो gerunds तथा एक infinitive है।

इसे parallel construction में लिखा जाये तो तीन gerunds या तीन infinitives प्रयुक्त होंगें।

- She likes cooking, jogging and reading.
 Or
- She likes to cook, jog and read.
 Eg: They fought in the streets, the fields and in the woods. (X)

Correct

• They fought in the streets, in the fields and in the woods. $(\sqrt{\ })$

Or

- They fought in the streets, the fields and the woods. $(\sqrt{})$
- कुछ conjunctions, parallel construction में प्रयुक्त होते हैं। जैसे–

both......but also either.....or, neither.....nor whether.....or

Eg: Before the Polish strikes of 1980, both the Hungarians and the Czechs tries in vain to defy Soviet authority.

Eg.

Whenever I _1_at the moon, my heart_2_with pleasure. I wish I had_3_to fly up to the moon. I know if I could_4_to become an _5__, I would be able to go to the moon. Special equipment and a _6_training are required to go to moon. I would have to wear a special_7_along with a gas-mask for_8_. My space shuttle would be equipped with _9_cameras and other scientific_10_.

(SSC CGL 2013)

6. (a) special

(b) ordinary

(c) common

(d) natural

Detailed Analysis:

6. Moon पर जाने की बात हो रही है। अतः special equipment and special training की जरूरत होगी। Parallel construction से भी special के साथ special आएगा।

अतः सही answer option (a) special है।special equipment and a special training are required to go to moon. I would have to wear a special space-suit......

अतः तीनों options – ordinary, common, natural, irrelevant हैं।

Note - इस passage के सभी questions का detailed analysis पढ़ने के लिए इस book का passage नं. 15 देखें।

10. Try to understand the different categories of options

इस book में गलत options को अलग—अलग categories में divide किया गया है। यदि आप ये categories अच्छी तरह समझ जाते हो तो आप बहुत easily गलत options को हटा देंगें। इन categories को आगे detail में explain किया गया है।



Different Categories of wrong Options:

Cloze tests में 4 या 5 options दिये होते हैं। इनमें से सही तो केवल 1 ही होता है शेष options गलत होते हैं। यदि हम इन गलत options को पहचान लें तो सही को select करना बहुत आसान हो जाता है। गलत options को हटाने की इस technique को elimination technique कहतें हैं। गलत options को मैने 4 categories में divide किया है—

- 1. Irrelevant
- 2. Factually wrong
- 3. Grammatically wrong
- 4. Red herring
- 1. Irrelevant-Irrelevant का अर्थ होता है— "not connected with a situation." ।

जब cloze test की exercise तैयार की जाती है तो sentence में से किसी एक word को हटा दिया जाता है तथा फिर question में इस सही word के साथ—साथ 3 या 4 wrong options भी डाले जाते हैं।

इनमें से ज्यादातर 2 wrong options का उस passage की theme and tone से कोई लेना—देना नहीं होता है। ये 2 wrong options तो केवल options की संख्या को 4 या 5 बनाने के लिए रखे जाते हैं। इस तरह के wrong options को irrelevant कहा गया है।

2. Factually wrong-factually wrong का अर्थ है— "जो passage के facts के according wrong हों।" इस category में ज्यादातर options passage की theme या tone से opposite अर्थ देते हैं।

Blank space में कोई positive sense वाले word की requirement होती है लेकिन ये option किसी negative word वाले होते हैं।

उन सभी options को भी जो **conceptually incorrect** होते हैं इसी category में रखा गया है।

Eg.

when she is angry. Like a bright, sunny day that is usually the_1_to a storm, her normal_2_ suddenly begins to cloud. As the day_3_ and a few thunderclaps roll out she also darkens and begins to_4_the bolts get more and more_5_ until finally the rain begins. With aunt Myra, however, it is a__6_ of words punctuated with frequent_7_of thunder. The end of her

<u>8</u> like the end of a <u>9</u> is usually sudden. The words end abruptly; the clouds <u>10</u> of a while; then the sky clears.

(SSC CGL 2012)

- 1. (a) epilogue
- (b) prelude
- (c) interlude
- (d) preface

Detailed Analysis:

Option (a) epilogue, factually wrong है।
 epilogue का अर्थ— "किसी book, play या movie के last में conclusion (उपसंहार)" होता है। जबिक passage में शुरूआत की बात हुई है।
suddenly begins to cloud.

Eg: Fortinbras speaks the epilogue in Shakespeare's 'Hamlet'.

Option (c) interlude, factually wrong है। interlude का अर्थ— "किसी movie, play या event etc. के दो parts के बीच का समय" होता है।

- a musical interlude between the two acts of the play.
- Apart from a brief interlude of peace, the war lasted nine years.

Option (d) preface (प्रस्तावना), Red herring है।
Preface किसी book के introduction को कहतें हैं
जिसमें author अपना aim, explain करता है।

Eg: In his preface Rex claimed that he had created a new kind of music.

यहां किसी book की बात नहीं हो रही है अतः preface, एक red herring है।

Vocabulary Point:

Preface/Foreword

जब book की beginning में एक short introduction दिया जाता है तो उसे foreword कहतें हैं। जबिक preface में author, detail से book लिखने का अपना उद्देश्य बताता है।

सही answer option (b) prelude, है। prelude का अर्थ— "किसी बड़ी घटना से पहले की छोटी घटना जो बड़ी के बारे में इशारे करती है" होता है। अतः passage के context के अनुसार, prelude सही choice है तथा prelude, preposition 'to' लेता है यहां भी blank space के बाद 'to' आया है।

Eg: Every life is but a prelude to a death.

He considered the strikes a prelude to the great

socialist revolution.

a necessary prelude to privatization.

Note - इस passage के सभी questions का detailed analysis पढ़ने के लिए इस book का passage नं. 24 देखें।

Eg.

Indian boxers ___1__ the greatest success story at the Beijing Olympics. Three of the five boxers entered the quarter finals and one, Vijender Singh __2__ the bronze. His __3_ bouts almost took him to the final. When Sushil Kumar entered the fray people thought he was just another competitor ___4_ to the numbers. But Sushil went on the beat three ___5_ in one hour to win the bronze.

(SSC CPO 2014)

5. (a) competitors

(b) enemies

(c) foes

(d) players

Detailed Analysis:

5. Option (b) enemies and option (c) foes (an enemy) दोनो factually wrong हैं। मैच में खिलाड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धी होते है ना कि दश्मन।

Option (d) player, Red herring है। player किसी खिलाड़ी के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है लेकिन जब ये player किसी मैच मे एक दूसरे के against खेलतें है तो competitors कहलातें हैं।

Backward reading से, इससे पिछले sentence में सुशील कुमार के लिए भी competitor word आया है।he was just another **competitor**...... अतः सही answer option (a) competitor है।

Note - इस passage के सभी questions का detailed analysis पढ़ने के लिए इस book का passage नं. 13 देखें।

3. Grammatically wrong-इस category में generally वो wrong option हैं जो grammar के different concepts- tense, preposition etc. के according incorrect होते हैं।

Eg.

Mass migration has produced a huge world wide economy of its own which has __1_ so fast during the past few years that the figures have__2__ experts. Last year remittances sent home by migrants were expected to 3 \$232 billion according to the World Bank which __4__ these figures. __5__ though the flow of remittances is to alleviate the plight of the migrant's family it can't on its own lift entire nation out of poverty. Those who study the __6__ of remittances argue that the money allows poor countries to put off basic decisions of economic management like ___7__ their tax collection systems and building schools. Remittances to poor countries can also ____8__ the fact that they do not produce much at home. ___9__ the benefits of remitted cash while _10_ some of its downside.

(IDBI Bank PO)

- 1. (a) accelerated
- (b) increase
- (c) expand
- (d) grew
- (e) escalating

Detailed Analysis:

- 1. Blank space से पहले has आया है। has के साथ verb की IIIrd form आयेगी अतः सही answer option(a) accelerated है।
 - शेष चारों options- increase (verb की I form), expand (verb की I form), grew (verb की II form), escalating (verb+ing), grammatically wrong हैं।
 - Eg: He vowed to intensify efforts to accelerate the structural reform of the company.
- Government policy has accelerated the decline of the small farmer.
- Population growth accelerated only after 1750.
- The car accelerated to overtake me.

Vocabulary Point:

Speed up/Speed

• जब vehicles, fast move करतें हैं तो इसके लिए speed up प्रयुक्त होता है ना कि speed.

Eg: The train soon speeded up. $(\sqrt{})$

• The train soon speeded. (X)

Note - इस passage के सभी questions का detailed analysis पढ़ने के लिए इस book का passage नं. 46 देखें।

Eg.

Fragmentation of environment is the curse of modern towns. _1_ public authorities working together to achieve a _2_ landscape, they appear to act in blinkered isolation and mutual _3_ as though the human environment _4_ best split up into separate bits, with blind disregard _5_ what the final result looks like.

(SSC CPO - 2013)

- 4. (a) is
- (b) were
- (c) are
- (d) was
- 5. (a) from
- (b) of
- (c) to
- (d) for

Detailed Analysis:

- 4. इस sentence में as though आया है अतः ये sentence imaginary भाव दे रहा है। imagination के sense के लिए हम 'were' प्रयुक्त करतें हैं। अतः सही answer option(b) were है।
 - अन्य तीनों options- is, are, was, grammatically wrong हैं।
- **5.** Blank space से पहले disregard आया है तथा disregard preposition 'for' लेता है।
 - Eg: She showed a total disregard for other people's feelings.
- With a fine disregard **for** geography, she decided to drive to the island.

अतः सही answer option(d) for है।

शेष तीनों options- from, of, to, grammatically wrong है।

Note - इस passage के सभी questions का detailed analysis पढ़ने के लिए इस book का passage नं. 22 देखें।

4. Red herring-Red herring का अर्थ होता है— "ध्यान भटकाने वाली चीज।"

Red herring एक fish होती है जिसे dogs को hunting की training देते समय उनका ध्यान भटकाने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाता था।

Red herring वाला option, सही answer से students का ध्यान भटकाने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है। ज्यादातर students जब गलत answer mark करते हैं तो वो option generally red herring ही होता है। और students इस red herring वाले option में तथा सही answer में ही confuse होते हैं क्योंकि वो दो options तो easily eliminate कर देते हैं।

Eg.

All the political parties of India appear lost in the ___1__exercise of fighting elections. There is nothing ___2_ about a ___3__ for votes in a democracy as India is and must ___4__. But democracies defeat themselves when they are __5__with the ___6__ of politics and must forget its ___7__. The growing political ___8__ in India ___9__from the political parties ___10__ contempt for any real development.

(SSC CPO 2015)

10. (a) latent

(b) explicit

(c) hidden

(d) unconcealed

Detailed Analysis:

10. Passage में, India में political parties द्वारा केवल votes को ही महत्व दिये जाने की बात हो रही है तथा development पर कोई ध्यान नही दिया जा रहा है। खुले आम "वोट बैंक" की राजनीति हो रही है। अतः blank space में जो word आयेगा वो खुलेपन के sense में आयेगा।

Option (a) latent (existing but not noticeable), option (c) hidden (छुपा हुआ) दोनो factually wrong हैं।

Option (d) unconcealed, Red herring है क्योंकि unconcealed का अर्थ — बिना छुपाया हुआ होता है लेकिन unconcealed, मन के भाव (emotions, curiosity etc...) के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।

अतः सही answer option (b) explicit (done in an open and direct way) होगा।

Vocabulary Point:

Hide/Conceal/Disguise/Camouflage

ये सभी words किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, सत्य या मन की feelings को छिपाने के sense के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

Hide- किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को छिपाना या अपनी feelings को secret रखना।

Eq: Rex hide the letter in a drawer.

- She managed to hide her disappointment.
- Conceal- conceal एक formal word है जो किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को छिपाने या secret रखने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: The paintaings were concealed beneath a thick layer of plaster.

- Tim could barely conceal his disappointment.
 NOTE Emotions को छिपाने के लिए जब conceal word आता है तो सामान्यतः यह negative statements में प्रयुक्त होता है।
- Cover- छिपाने के लिए किसी चीज को ढ़कना।
 Eg: She covered her face with her hands.
- Disguise-किसी चीज को छिपाकर या बदलकर प्रस्तुत करना ताकि कोई उसे पहचान ना सके।

Eg: He tried to disguise his accent.

Mask- अपनी किसी feeling, smell या fact को छिपाना ताकि कोई उसे आसानी से notice ना कर सके।

Eg: She masked her anger with a smile.

 Camouflage- किसी चीज को आसपास के वातावरण जैसा बनाकर छिपाना।

Eg: The soldiers camouflaged themselves with leaves and twigs.

Note - इस passage के सभी questions का detailed analysis पढ़ने के लिए इस book का passage नं. 5 देखें।

Eg.

Whenever I _1_at the moon, my heart _2_with pleasure. I wish I had _3_to fly up to the moon. I know if I could _4_to become an _5_, I would be able to go to the moon. Special equipment and a _6_training are required to go to moon. I would have to wear a special _7_ along with a gas-mask for _8_. My space shuttle would be equipped with _9_cameras and other



scientific_10_.

(SSC CGL 2013)

- 9. (a) sensitive
- (b) touchy
- (c) primitive
- (d) decorative

Detailed Analysis:

9. इस blank space में space shuttle में लगने वाले cameras की विशेषता बताने वाला word आयेगा। जो कि अत्यधिक sensitive होना चाहिए ताकि space में होने वाले small changes को भी notice कर सकें।

Sensitive & collocations -

- Sensitive instrument/indicator/areas/ issues/portrait/reading
- Sensitive to other people's feeling
- Sensitive to criticism
- Sensitive to cold/light etc.
 अतः सही answer option (a) sensitive है।
 option (c) primitive, irrelevant है। primitive का अर्थ "बहुत पुराने समय की society से संबंधित" होता है।

Collocation:

- primitive tribes/beliefs/man/instinct option (d) decorative, irrelevant हैं।
 option (c) touchy, Red herring है। touchy का अर्थ भी sensitive होता है लेकिन 3 reasons की वजह से touchy यहां सही choice नहीं हो सकती।
 - (i) touchy, usually किसी noun के पहले प्रयुक्त नहीं होता। यहां camera noun है।
 - (ii) touchy को usually person के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाता है।

Eg: He gets very **touchy** if you mention the divorce.

(iii) Touchy की structure – touchy about something होती है।

Eg: He's a little touchy about his weight.

Vocabulary Point:

Sensitive/Touchy/Prickly

कोई व्यक्ति जो sensitive या touchy होता है तो जब उसे बात अच्छी ना लगे तो वो बहुत जल्दी upset हो जाता है या रोने लगता है लेकिन जो व्यक्ति prickly होता है वो रोने की बजाय aggressive हो जाता है।

Eg: She is very sensitive to criticism.

- He is a little touchy about his weight.
- She is still a bit prickly about the whole incident.

Note - इस passage के सभी questions का detailed analysis पढ़ने के लिए इस book का passage नं. 15 देखें।



SOME IMPORTANT COLLOCATIONS:

Abstract concept/noun

Academic achievement/career/circles/ community/debate/discipline/discourse/ institution/journal/life/performance/research/ skills/study/success/work/world/writing/year

Accept responsibility

Acceptable behaviour

Accurate assessment/description/information/measurement/picture/record

Achieve (a) goal/(an) objective/(an) outcome

Acquire knowledge

Active involvement/participant/participation/role

Actively involved

Acutely aware

Add information

Additional cost/information/problem/resources/support

Address (an) issue

Administrative practices

Adopt (a) procedure/(an) approach

Advanced economy/technology

Adverse effect/reaction

Adversely affect

Affect (the) outcome/development

Allocate resources

Allow access

Almost identical

Alternative approach/explanation/form/interpretation/means/method/model/solution/source/strategy/view/way

Ample evidence

Analytical approach/tool

Anecdotal evidence

Annual conference/meeting/rate/report/review

Apply equally/(a) method/(the) theory

Appropriate action/behaviour/conditions/data/form/language/level/point/response/skills/treatment/way

Armed conflict

Artificial intelligence

Assess (the) impact

Assessment process

Associated factors

Assume responsibility/(the)role

Atomic energy

Attend (a) conference

Available data/evidence/information/resources

Average score

Background knowledge

Basic assumption/component/concept/ element/function/information/premise/ principle/research/structure/technique

Bear resemblance to

Become apparent/available/aware/ blurred/established/evident/independent/ involved/obvious/visible/widespread/(a) source/(the)focus

Begin (a) process

Behave differently

Beneficial effect

Best described

Binary opposition/system

Biological evolution/science/sex

Brief account/description/discussion/ history/introduction/overview/period/ review/summary/time

Briefly describe/discuss

Broad agreement/category/definition/range/spectrum

Broader context

Broadly defined/similar

Business sector/transaction

Capitalist country/economy/society/ system/world

Career development/opportunity

Careful analysis/attention/consideration/thought

Carefully controlled/selected

Carry information

Carryout research/task

Cast doubt

Causal link/relation/relationship

Cause consequences/stress

Central authority/concept/concern/control/ core/feature/focus/government/importance/ issue/part/point/position/problem/question/ role/tenet/theme

Certain aspect/assumptions/characteristics/circumstances

Change dramatically/rapidly/(an)attitude

Changing attitudes/circumstances/nature/needs/pattern/world

Characteristic feature

Chemical reaction

Civil case/society

Class consciousness

Classic example/study/text/work

Classical theory

Clear boundary/distinction/evidence/focus/indication/relationship/statement/structure

Clearly defined/demonstrated/established/ evident/identified/important/related/ understand/visible

Climate change

Climatic conditions

Close contact/proximity/relationship/scrutiny

Closely allied/associated/connected/linked/related/resemble/tied

Closer examination/inspection/look

Cognitive ability/development/skills

Collaborative learning

Collect date/information

Collective action/identity/memory

Combined effect

Come into conflict/contact

Commercial activity/transaction

Commit(a) crime/(an) offence

Common ancestor/approach/assumption/ characteristic/culture/error/feature/goal/ method/source/theme/usage

Commonly accepted/associated/called/ encountered/found/known/referred/used

Communicate effectively

Comparative analysis/research/study

Compelling argument/evidence/reason

Competitive market/pressure

Complete (a) task

Complex area/interaction/issue/pattern/ problem/process/question/relationship/set /situation/structure/system

Comprehensive account/approach/overview/review/system

Conceptual framework

Concerted effort

Concluding remarks/section

Conditional probability

Conduct research/(a) study/(a) survey/(an) analysis/(an) interview

Conflict resolution

Conflicting interests

Consider appropriate/relevant/possibility/(an)
aspect/(an) issue/(the)impact/(the)
implications/(the)role

Considerable amount/attention/debate/ degree/detail/effort/evidence/extent/ importance/influence/interest/research/ support/variation

Consistent pattern/results

Constant rate

Constituent elements/parts

Contain information/(an) element

Contemporary debate/issue/life/society/world

Contextual factors

Continued existence/growth/use/

Continuous process

Contribute significantly

Contribute to (the) development

Controversial issue

Conventional view/wisdom

Convey information/meaning/(a) message

Convincing evidence

Coping strategy

Core area/element/issue/skills/value

Correct interpretation/(an) error

Counter argument

Cover (a) range/topic/(an) area

Create conditions/opportunities/problems/
(an) environment/(an) impression/(an) opportunity

Creative process/thinking/work

Criminal offence

Critical analysis/approach/attention/essay/ evaluation/examination/factor/importance/ inquiry/introduction/issue/perspective/point/ reflection/review/role/scrutiny/theory/ thinking/writing

Critically evaluate

Crucial difference/factor/importance/part/point/question/role

Cultural activity/aspect/attitudes/background/boundary/change/context/differences/dimension/diversity/factors/heritage/history/identity/influence/institution/issue/life/norm/perspective/phenomenon/practice/significance/theory/tradition/values

Culturally specific

Current climate/issue/policy/research/status/technology/trend

Currently available

Daily living

Data gathering/set

Deal with an issue

Deem appropriate/necessary

Deep understanding

Deeper level

Deeply embedded/rooted

Defining characteristic/concept/feature

Deliberate attempt

Democratic institution/process/society/state

Demographic change/characteristics/factor

Demonstrate competence

Densely populated

Deny access

Dependent variable

Describe (a) method/(a) process/(a) procedure

Descriptive statistics

Desired outcome

Detailed analysis/examination/information/ study

Develop (a) method/strategy/technique/theory/(an) approach/(an) argument

Developmental process/stage

Diagnostic test

Differ considerably/significantly/widely

Digital information/media/technology

Direct access/communication/consequences/ contact/evidence/impact/involvement/link/ observation/relationship/role

Directly affect/affected/connected/involved/linked/linked/proportional/related/responsible

Disclose information

Discuss (a) topic/(an) issue

Disposable income

Distinct group/type

Distinctive feature

Distinguishing feature

Diverse background/group/range

Dividing line

Documentary evidence

Domestic market/sphere/violence/culture/discourse/form/group/ideology/paradigm/position/role

Dramatic change/effect/increase

Draw attention/(a) conclusion/(a) distinction/
(a) line

Driving force

Due process

Dynamic equilibrium/nature/process/system

Earlier discussion/period/research/stage/ study/times/version/work

Early decades/study

Easily accessible/identified/understood

Easy access

Economic activity/affairs/analysis/benefits/change/conditions/consequences/context/crisis/exploitation/factors/forces/goal/growth/inequality/integration/interests/policy/power/prosperity/reform/relations/relationships/resources/sector/stability/status/structure/success/system/theory/value/welfare

Educational institution/opportunity/policy/ programme/provision/qualification/research/ setting/system

Effective communication/implementation/intervention/management/method/participation/policy/treatment

Electronic access/communication/media/resources/version

Emotional impact/intelligence/reaction/response/support

Empiricaldata/evidence/investigation/research/study/support/work

Employ (a) method/technique

Employment opportunities

Encounter difficulties/problems

Encourage (the) development

Engage in (an) activity

Enhance learning/performance

Enormous amount/impact

Entire period/range

Entirely clear/different/new

Environmental changes/concern/consequences/damage/degradation/effects/factors/impact/issues/policy/pollution/protection

Equal access/opportunity/status/treatment

Equally important/likely/true/valid

Essential component/element/feature/function/information/role

Establish (a) relationship

Established order/practice/principle

Ethical consideration/dilemma/issue/principle/problem/question

Ethnic community/differences/diversity/group/identity/minority/origin

Ever changing/increasing

Evolutionary process/theory

Examine (the) role

Exceptional case/circumstances

Exercise authority

Existing data/research/structure

Expand rapidly

Experience difficulties/problems

Experiential learning

Experimental conditions/date/design/ evidence/method/research/results/study/ work

Expert opinion

Explanatory power

Explore further/(an) issue

Extended period

Extensive research

Extensively used

External environment/factors/forces/influences/source/threat/world

Extract data/information

Extremely complex/powerful/sensitive/useful/valuable

Face difficulties/discrimination/(a) challenge/ (a) dilemma/(a) problem

Facial expression

Facilitate (the) development

Factual information

Fair treatment

Fairly clear/common/obvious/straightforward

Fall into (the) category

Far removed

Federal agency/government/state

Feminist movement

Field research

Final analysis/answer/chapter/decision/ outcome/phase/point/position/product/ result/section/stage/step/version

Financial affairs/assistance/institution/management/market/problem/resources/support

Find evidence/information

Finite number

Firmly established

First author/contact/draft/encounter/generation/impression/phase/priority

Flexible approach

Focal point

Focus attention

Focus on (an) aspect

Follow (a) format/(a) procedure/instructions

Following chapter

Foreign currency/investment/investor/policy

Formal structure

Free access/movement

Freely available

Frequently cited/found/referred/used

Fulfill (an) obligation

Full analysis/employment/information/participation/potential/range

Fuller discussion

Fully aware/developed/informed/integrated/realized/understand

Functional requirement

Fundamental aspect/assumption/change/component/difference/importance/principle/problem/question

Fundamentally different

Further analysis/consideration/development/divided/evidence/explanation/information/investigation/research/study

Future development/prospects/research/study

Gain access/information/insight

Gather data/information

Gender equality/stereotype

General agreement/approach/argument/

aspect/category/conclusion/consensus/ definition/feature/formula/overview/principle /statement/tendency/theory/trend

Generally accepted/agree/assumed/considered/found/known

Genetic variation

Geographic (al) area/distribution/location

Get involved

Give access/consent/consideration/emphasis/ evidence/feedback/priority/guidance/ information/insight/(a) presentation/(an) explanation/(an)indication/(an)overview/ (sban)impression/treatment

Given information/period

Global capitalism/context/culture/economy/issue/market/marketplace/media/network/perspective/shift/structure/trade/village

Government control/department/expenditure/intervention/policy

Graphical representation

Great accuracy/diversity/impact/majority/potential/proportion/range/significance

Greater autonomy/awareness/emphasis/equality/flexibility/likelihood

Greatly enhance/increase/influenced/reduced

Grow rapidly

Growing awareness/trend

Guiding principle

Hardly surprising

Have access/consequences/limitations/ potential/(a)strategy/(a)tendency/(an) obligation

Heated debate

Heavily influenced

Hierarchical structure

High concentration/correlation/expectations/incidence/intensity/level/order/percentage/priority/probability/profile/proportion/quality/rate/score/standard/status/turnover/unemployment/value

Higher frequency/degree/education

Highly charged/competitive/complex/

controversial/correlated/critical/dependent/desirable/developed/educated/effective/efficient/influential/likely/problematic/relevant/selective/sensitive/significant/skilled/sophisticated/structured/successful/unlikely/valued/variable

Historical account/analysis/background/ change/circumstances/context/data/ development/event/evidence/factors/interpret ation/knowledge/period/perspective/reality/r ecord/roots/study/writing

Historically specific

Hold (a) conference

Holistic approach

Homogeneous group

Huge amount

Human activity/behaviour/interaction/society/species

Ideally suited

Identify factors/features/(a) problem/
(a)way/(an) area/(an) issue

Immediate environment

Immediately apparent/following/obvious/ preceding

Imported goods/products

Impose constraints/limitations/restrictions

Improved performance

Increase awareness/(the) dramatically/(the)
likelihood

Increased awareness/competition/demand/
importance/interest/level/number/pressure/
production/productivity/risk

Increasing awareness/complexity/demand/
emphasis/importance/interest/pressure/
proportion/tendency/trend

Increasingly aware/common/complex/
difficult/important/popular/sophisticated

Independent state/variable

Indigenous people/population

Individual behaviour/case/characteristics/
choice/component/differences/element/
experience/interests/item/needs/response/

responsibility/rights/variable/variation/capitalism/country/development/production/society

Industrialized country/nation

Inextricably linked

Infinite number

Information flow/gathering/processing/
retrieval/sharing

Informed consent

Initial period/phase/position/research/stage

Institutional arrangement/context/ framework
/structure/support

Integral part

Integrated approach/system

Intellectual property/work

Intensive study

Interested party

Internal affairs/conflict/control/market/
organ/structure

International agreement/body/community/
conference/context/journal/organization/
treaty

Internet access

Interpersonal relationships/skills

Interpret data

Intimate relationship

Intimately connected

Intrinsic value

Introduce legislation

Introductory chapter/section/text

Keenly aware

Key area/aspect/characteristic/component/ concept/element/factor/feature/findings/ issue/objective/player/policy/principle/role/ source/text/theme/topic

Large majority/percentage/portion/
proportion/quantities/range

Largely based/confined/determined/ignored/responsible

Later work/writings

Lead to (the) conclusion

Leading role

Learning activity/difficulties/environment/objective/outcome/process/resources/strategy

Legal action/basis/framework/issue/ obligation/position/proceedings/protection/ requirement/right/rule/status/system

Legislative measures/power

Liberal democracy

Lifelong learning

Likely impact/outcome

Limited access/capacity/information/opportunity/range/resources

Linear relationship

Literal interpretation/meaning/sense

Literary text/tradition

Little evidence/impact/information/research/significance

Living conditions/organism/standard

Local area/authority/circumstances/community/culture/economy/government

Logical approach/argument/conclusion

Long duration/established

Longitudinal study

Low income/intensity/level/percentage/ priority/probability/profile/quality/status/ turnover/unemployment

Lower frequency/class

Main area/argument/category/characteristics/component/element/factor/feature/findings/focus/function/issue/principle/source/task/theme

Mainly concerned

Maintain contact

Major advantage/area/cause/challenge/change/component/concern/contribution/decision/difference/factor/feature/focus/impact/implications/influence/issue/part/problem/reason/role/shift/source/theme

Make adjustments/arrangements/available/ aware/contact/(a) contribution/explicit/policy/ provision/visible/(a) comment/(a) distinction/ (a) living/(a) prediction/(a) recommendation/ (a) statement/(a)transition/(an) argument/(an) assessment/(an)assumption/ (an)impact/(an) impression/(an) observation/(a) judgement

Male dominance

Manual worker

Manufacturing sector

Marked contrast

Markedly different

Maximum duration

Mean score

Meaningful way

Media coverage

Medical assistance/treatment

Meet criteria/expectations/(a) requirement/(a) target/(an) objective

Mental health/illness/state/disorder/hospital

Methodological approach/issue/problem

Metropolitan area

Middle income/management

Migrant worker

Military action/force/power/service

Minimum level/requirement/standard/value/wage

Minor change/role

Minority group

Missing data

Modern culture/method/society/technology

Modified form/version

Moral dilemma/philosophy/principle

Multiple identities/sources

Municipal government

Mutual recognition/support/trust/understanding

Mutually exclusive

Narrow definition/range

National average/boundary/conference/culture/economy/government/identity/income/institution/interest/language/legislation/market/media/movement/policy/press/security/survey

Native speaker

Natural conditions/disaster/environment/ history/language/law/order/philosophy/ process/resources/right/science/tendency/ world

Naturally occurring

Necessary information

Negative aspect/attitude/connotation/ consequences/correlation/effect/feedback/ impact/outcome/side/stereotype/value/view

Negatively correlated

New initiative/insight/perspective

Newly acquired/created/discovered/ emerging/established/formed

Next decade/generation/phase

Normal conditions/development/distribution/ practice

Notable exception

Nuclear energy/family/power/war/weapon

Numerical data/value

Numerous studies

Objective criteria/reality

Obtain data/information/(a) result

Obvious difference/example/point/reason

Occur frequently/naturally

Offer insight/(an) opportunity

Official statistics

Once established

Ongoing debate/process

Online access/database/journal/version

Open access

Opening chapter/section

Opinion leader

Optimal solution

Oral history/presentation

Organizing principle

Organizational structure

Original author/context/data/intent/meaning/model/position/research/source/text/version/work

Originally developed/intended

Overall aim/effect/level/performance/picture/

rate/structure

Overwhelming majority

Paid employment

Paramount importance

Particular area/aspect/emphasis/feature/focus/individual/meaning

Particularly acute/apparent/appropriate/concerned/effective/evident/influential/relevant/sensitive/significant/striking/successful/suited/useful/valuable

Partly responsible

Party leader

Past research

Peace treaty

Perceived importance/need/threat

Perform (a) function/study/task

Personal choice/circumstances/ communication/contact/control/experience/ information/interest/knowledge/quality/ relationship/responsibility/safety/space

Physical activity/appearance/characteristics/ contact/development/environment/features/ health/needs/presence/properties/proximity/ science/space/symptom/world

Pilot study

Pioneering work

Pivotal role

Place emphasis

Planning stage

Plausible explanation

Play (a) role

Political activism/activity/agenda/arena/authority/circumstances/climate/conflict/consciousness/consensus/consequences/consideration/context/culture/debate/dimension/economy/environment/factors/identity/ideology/implication/instability/institution/leader/mobilization/movement/organization/participation/party/philosophy/reality/reform/representation/significance/spectrum/stability/status/structure

Politically correct/motivated

Poorly understood

Popular culture/media

Pose (a) challenge/problem/question/threat

Positive action/aspect/attitude/connotation/ correlation/discrimination/effect/feature/ feedback/image/impact/influence/outcome/ relationship/result/value/view

Positively associated/correlated

Possible consequences/explanation/outcome/source

Potential benefits/conflict/customer/harm/impact/problem/risk/source/value

Potentially dangerous

Powerful force/group/influence/tool

Practical consideration/difficulties/issue/significance

Preceding chapter/discussion/section

Precise definition/nature

Predictive power

Preferential treatment

Preliminary data/findings/result

Premature death

Present context/data/difficulties/evidence/
(a) challenge/(a) summary/(an)argument

Presidential election

Previous chapter/decade/discussion/ experience/generation/knowledge/paragraph/ part/research/section/study/work

Previously described/discussed/known/mentioned/thought

Primarily concerned/responsible

Primary aim/care/concern/data/education/focus/function/objective/purpose/reason/research/responsibility/source/task

Prime example/time

Principal source

Prior experience/knowledge

Private individual/investment/sector/sphere

Privileged position

Problem area

Process data/information

Professional activity/body/colleague/development/experience/knowledge/practice/qualification/staff/standard/status/support/training/work

Profound effect/impact

Prominent feature/member/role

Promote equality/development

Properly understood

Proposed legislation

Prove successful/useful

Provide access/assistance/care/context/coverage/data/evidence/feedback/guidance/information/material/resources/support/feedback/insight/(a) benefit/(a)clue/ (a) focus/(a)foundation/(a) service/(a) source/(a) summary/(an)alternative/(an)example/(an)explanation/(an)illustration/(an)indication/(an)opportunity/(an)overview

Public access/administration/attitudes/ authority/awareness/debate/discourse/display /domain/expenditure/funds/image/institution /perception/policy/sector/sphere/transport/ welfare

Publicly available

Publish research/(a) journal/(a) report/
(an) article

Published literature/material/research/work

Purchasing power

Qualitative analysis/approach/data/method/research/study

Qualitatively different/analysis/approach/data/method/research/result/study

Racial differences/discrimination/equality/group/stereotype

Radical change/critique/differences/transformation

Radically different

Raise awareness/(a) question/(an) issue

Random error/sample/variable

Randomly assigned/chosen/selected

Rapid expansion

Rapidly changing/growing

Raw data

Reach (a) consensus/(a) peak/(an) agreement

Readily accessible/available/understood

Ready access

Real issue

Receive feedback/information/treatment

Recent decades/evidence/research/study/

survey

Reciprocal relationship

Record data

Recurrent theme

Reduce emissions/stress/(the) likelihood

Reflective practice/question

Regional development/differences/variation

Regulatory agency/framework

Related activity/area/aspect/factor/information/issue/problem/question/topic

Relative autonomy/merits/status

Relatively common/constant/few/high/little/low/minor/rare/recent/simple/stable/straightforward

Relevant data/factors/information/issue/literature/material

Reliable data/information

Religious belief/faith/freedom/group/identity/movement/practice

Rely heavily

Remain constant/stable/unchanged/unclear

Remarkably similar

Renewable energy

Renewed interest

Report data/findings

Representative government

Require consideration/knowledge/resources

Research effort/evidence/findings/

methodology/purposes/topic

Resolve (a) conflict/dispute

Respond appropriately

Review (a) study

Revised edition/version

Rich source

Rising cost

Risk assessment

Roughly equal/equivalent

Ruling class/party

Rural area/community/economy/population/society

Salient characteristic/feature

Scarce resources

Schematic representation

Scholarly journal/literature/research/work

Scientific community/discourse/evidence/investigation/method/objectivity/research/theory

Secondary data/education/source

Security policy

Seek help/information

Seem appropriate/obvious/plausible/unlikely

Seminal study/work

Senior management

Separate entity

Serious challenge/consequences/offence

Serve (a) function

Service sector

Set (a) goal/ (a) target/(an) objective/ (the) agenda/(the) parameters

Severely affect

Sexual abuse/act/behaviour/contact/ difference/exploitation/identity/intercourse/ orientation/violence

Share information

Shared experience/meaning/values

Sharp contrast/distinction

Shift emphasis

Short duration/period

Show vidence/variation/(a) tendency/(a) trend

Sign (a) treaty

Significant amount/change/contribution/ correlation/degree/development/difference/ effect/factor/feature/figures/growth/impact/

improvement/increase/influence/interaction/ number/part/portion/proportion/reduction/ relationship/role/shift/variation

Significantly affect/correlated/higher/increase/reduced

Similar approach/argument/characteristics/ effect/issue/pattern/properties/result/ situation

Simplified version

Single currency/element/entity/individual/issue/source/variable

Skilled worker

Slightly different/higher

Slow process

Small fraction/minority/percentage/portion/proportion/quantities

Social activity/aspect/attitudes/background/behaviour/circumstances/conflict/consequences/construct/contact/context/democracy/dimension/environment/equality/exclusion/expectations/factors/function/identity/implications/inequality/institution/integration/interaction/insolation/mobility/movement/norm/organization/phenomenon/policy/reform/relationship/responsibility/setting/significance/status/structure/theory/transformation/trend/welfare

Socially acceptable/constructed/desirable/responsible

Socioeconomic status

Solar energy/panel/power/system

Source material

Sovereign state

Sparsely populated

Special circumstances/emphasis/issue/relationship/status

Specific area/aspect/case/characteristic/context/example/factor/feature/focus/form/function/information/issue/knowledge/meaning/needs/problem/purpose/question/reference/sense/type

Specifically designed

Standard approach/error/format/method

Stark contrast

Start (a) process

State explicitly/sector

Statistical analysis/data/information/method/significance/technique/test

Statistically significant

Store data/information

Strategic decision/importance/management/objective/planning

Stress level

Striking contrast/example/feature

Strong bond/correlation/emphasis/evidence/link/reaction/relationship/tendency

Strongly agree/associated/correlated/disagree/influenced/linked/opposed/related/suggest

Structural adjustment/change/element/feature/properties

Subject area

Subsequent analysis/chapter/development/ study/work

Substantial amount/difference/evidence/number/part

Substantially different

Successful implementation

Sufficient condition/detail/evidence/information/resources

Superior performance

Support (an) argument

Supporting evidence

Survey data

Symbiotic relationship

Systematic analysis/approach/study

Tacit knowledge

Take initiative/precedence/responsibility/
(a) role/(an) approach

Take into consideration

Take on (the) role

Take up (the)role

Target audience

Teaching strategy

Technical aspect/assistance/detail/expertise/issue/knowledge/problem/skill/support/term

Technological advances/change/development/innovation/progress

Test score/(a) theory

Textual analysis

Thematic analysis

Theoretical analysis/approach/basis/concept/debate/framework/issue/model/perspective/study/understanding/work

Think differently

Thinking process

Third party

Thought process

Tightly controlled

Top management

Total income

Totally different

Traditional approach/culture/form/method/ practice/research/society/value/view

Transferable skill

Transmit data/information

Transport system

Treat differently/equally

Typical example

Ultimate goal

Undergo transformation

Underlying assumption/cause/principle/
process/reason/structure/

Undertake research work/(an) activity

Unequal power

Unfair treatment

Unintended consequences

Unique individual/opportunity/position

Universally accepted

Unlimited access

Unskilled worker

Urban area/centre/design/development/
environment

Use criteria/effectively/resources/sparingly/
statistics/(a) format/(a)method/

(a) methodology/(a) procedure/(a) source/

(a) strategy/(a) technique/(a) theory/(an) approach/(the) analysis/(the) definition

Use (the) concept

Use (the) Data

Useful information/material/means/source/summary/tool

Valid argument

Valuable information/resources

Various aspects

Vary considerably/greatly/significantly/widely

Varying degree

Vast amount/area/array/majority/number/quantities/range

Verbal communication/Language

Vested interest

Virtual community

Virtually impossible

Visual image/media/perception/representation

Vital importance/part/role

Vulnerable group

Welfare reform

Well aware/designed/documented/educated/ established/received

Western democracy/society/tradition

Whole area/period/range

Wide area/array/range/variation

Widely accepted/adopted/available/believed/ different/discussed/dispersed/distributed/ known/read/recognized/regarded/shared/used

Wider audience/community/context/implications/issue/public/society

Widespread acceptance/belief/support/use

Work effectively

Written comment/communication/statement

Younger generation

PASSAGE - 1

It's soccer's newest power player; a ball called the sOccket generates and stores energy as players kick it, then provides energy at home. Fifteen minutes on the field __1_ enough energy to power a small light for three hours and may help people in developing nations like India_2_ kerosene, a leading cause of 3_illness and fires. Working on the principle of flashlights that charge when shaken, the sOccket is the 4_of Harvard students Jessica Lin, Julia Silverman, Jessica Matthews and Hemali Thakker and is being _ by the Clinton Global Initiative University and the Walmart Foundation.

SSC CPO (pre)- 2016

- (a) reserves 1.
- (b) stores
- (c) conserves
- (d) captures
- 2. (a) restore
- (b) substitute
- (c) supplant
- (d) replace
- 3. (a) cardiac
- (b) pulmonary
- (c) respiratory
- (d) cardio- vascular
- 4. (a) inventory
- (b) brainchild
- (c) output
- (d) achievement
- (a) promoted
- (b) funded
- (c) financed
- (d) sponsored

Answer Key:

- 1. (b)
- 2.(c)
- 3.(b)
- 4.(b)
- 5.(b)

Word Meanings:

Kick-

to hit somebody/something with your foot- लात मारना।

Reserve- to ask for a seat, table, room, etc. to be available for you- आरक्षित करना।

Store-

to put something somewhere and keep

it there to use later

Conserve-to use as little of something as possible

so that it lasts a long time - संरक्षित करना। Capture- to catch a person or an animal and keep

them as a prisoner - पकड़ना। Supplant-to take the place of somebody/

Pulmonary-connected with the lungs-फेंफड़ों से

something - किसी का स्थान लेना।

Respiratory-

connected with breathing-सांस से

Detailed Analysis:

- Backward reading सं, इस passage में पहले 1. ...a ball called the sOccket generates and stores energy as players..... आया है अतः energy को store करने की बात हुई है। अतः सही answer option (b) stores है।
 - option (a) reserve, irrelevant है।
 - reserve future time के लिए कोई seat, table, room etc. रखने या अपने सारे अधिकार सुरक्षित रखने के sense में प्रयुक्त होता है।
 - Eg: I have reserved a room in the name of James.
- The management reserves the right to refuse admission.

Vocabulary Point

Reserve/Book/Keep/Save

- जब किसी चीज को future time में available रखने के लिए reserve प्रयुक्त होता हैं तो इस sense में usually advance payment की जरूरत नही होती। तथा reserve officially सीट, table etc. रखने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।
 - Eg: These seats are reserved for special guests.
- जब हम किसी चीज को future time में available करवाने के लिए firm arrangement करतें है तथा advance में payment करतें हैं तो bookword प्रयुक्त होता है। Eg: She booked a flight to Tokyo.
- जब हम save या keep word प्रयुक्त करतें है तो ये unofficially होता है।

Eg: Raja saved/kept me a seat next to him.

Collocations: -

- reserve/book a place/seat/table/ticket
- reserve/order/book something for seven o'clock/this evening/midday etc.

Option (c) conserve, irrelevant है। conserve का अर्थ-"किसी चीज को थोडा-थोडा use करना ताकि वो लम्बे समय तक चले या किसी चीज को destroy होने से बचाने के लिए protect करना" होता है।

Eg: Help to conserve energy by insulating your home.

- New laws to conserve wildlife in the area.
 Option(d) captures, factually wrong है।
 capture किसी व्यक्ति या जानवर को पकड़ने के sense में
 प्रयुक्त होता है। energy के लिए capture प्रयुक्त नही होता।
 Eg: The animals are captured in nets and sold to local zoos.
- 2. Option(a) restore, irrelevant है। restore का अर्थ— "किसी चीज को पुरानी अवस्था में लाना" होता है। Eg: The measures are intended to restore public confidence in the economy.

Option (b) substitute, red herring है। Substitute का अर्थ— "किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु की जगह लेना।" sentence के sense के according तो substitute सही है लेकिन इसकी structure different होती है।

(i) Substitute **for** somebody/something *Eg: Nothing can substitute* **for** *the advice your doctor is able to give you.*

(ii) Substitute A for B

Eg: Margarine can be substituted **for** butter in this recipe.

(iii) Substitute B with/by A

Eg: Butter can be substituted **with** margarine in this recipe.

Option(d) replace, red herring है।

Note: Replace का अर्थ— "किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु की जगह दुसरे व्यक्ति या दुसरी वस्तु को काम में लेना।"

Eg: He carefully replace the vase on the shelf.

इस sentence में replace का भाव यह है कि एक vase जो टूट गया या पुराना हो गया उसकी जगह एक नया vase रख दिया गया है। replace word से यह भाव नहीं आता है कि जो नया vase रखा है वो पुराने वाले से modern या ज्यादा अच्छा है Replace तथा supplant दोनो synonymous हैं लेकिन किसी पुरानी या less modern चीज को replace करने के sense में supplant word प्रयुक्त होता है तथा supplant word का use formal है।

Eg: Computers have largely supplanted typewriters.

अतः सही answer option(c) supplant है।

3. Kerosene के use से lungs की बीमारियां होती हैं जैसे— T.B., Pneumonia etc.

lungs से related के sense के लिए **pulmonary** word प्रयुक्त होता है अतः सही answer option (b) pulmonary है।

option (c) respiratory, red herring है । option (a) cardiac and option (d) cardiovascular, factually wrong है । **4.** sOccket, कुछ Harvard students का invention है। किसी व्यक्ति या कुछ लोगो के idea या invention के लिए **brainchild** word प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: The TV programme was the brainchild of the producer.

- अतः सही answer option(b) brainchild है। option (a) inventory, irrelevant है। inventory का अर्थ– 'stock' के sense में होता है।
- option (c) output, factually wrong है। option(d)achievement, red herring है।
- 5. Option (a) promoted, factually wrong है। promote किसी product या service को advertising या special price द्धारा popular करने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: The company's products have been promoted mainly through advertising in newspapers.

Collocations:

• promote/advertise/market/push a product/book/movie/CD/album
Option (d) sponsored, factually wrong है। sponsor का अर्थ— किसी कम्पनी द्धारा किसी event या programme के लिए पैसे देना ताकि उस कम्पनी की advertising हो।

Eg: Many sports events on TV used to be sponsored by the tobacco industry.

Collocations:

- The main/principal sponsor/patron/ donor
- a major/potential sponsor/patron/donor
- look for/seek/find/get a sponsor/ patron/donor/backer

Option (c) financed, red herring है। finance का अर्थ— "किसी project के लिए money provide करवाना" होता है।

Eg: The building project will be financed by the government.

जब किसी project के लिए officially money provide की जाती है तो **fund** word प्रयुक्त होता है तथा ऐसे project जो लम्बे समय तक चलते हैं या साल दर साल repeat होते है तो ऐसी situation में finance की बजाय usually **fund** word प्रयुक्त होता है। अतः सही answer option (b) funded है।

Eg: The venture is funded entirely by its board of directors.

Collocations:

 fund/finance/support/sponsor/a project/programme/a campaign/research.

PASSAGE - 2

Every month, scientists _____1 __ new gadgets and new ways to make technology faster and better. Our homes are full of hardware (such as DVD players and computers) and ____2__(such as computer games and MP3s)___3__suggests, however, that it is the young people who are the best able to deal with this change. Whereas teenagers have no problem ____4__ a DVD player, their parents and grandparents often find using new technology __5_ and different. But if you are a teenager who criticizes your parents for their _6_of technological awareness, don't be too hard on them! Sometimes ___7__ the future, when you have got children of your own, your 8___to deal with new technology will probably ____9 and your children will feel more ____10___ with new technology than you do.

(SSC CGL 2015)

- 1. (a) found
 - (c) invent
- 2. (a) software
 - (c) gadgets
- 3. (a) industry
- (c) program
- 4. (a) inventing
- (c) discovering
- 5. (a) sudden
- (c) complicated
- (a) storage (c) effect
- 7. (a) in
 - (c) on
- 8. (a) talent
- (c) ability
- 9. (a) able
 - (c) decrease
- 10. (a) easy
 - (c) pleased

- (b) estimate
- (d) discover
- (b) screens
- (d) laptops
- (b) experiment
- (d) research
- (b) operating
- (d) explaining
- (b) unique
- (d) automatic
- (b) lack
- (d) amount
- (b) at
- (d) to
- (b) master
- (d) possibility
- (b) please
- (d) easy
- (b) comfortable
- (d) able

Answer Key:

- 1.(c)2.(a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5.(c)
- 6. (b) 7.(a) 8.(c) 9.(c) 10.(b)

Word Meanings:

a small tool or device - यंत्र या मशीन Gadgets -

Awareness- knowing something- जागरूकता

Teenagers- a person who is between 13 and 19

years old- किशोर / किशोरी

Inventto produce or design something -

आविष्कार करना

Discoverto find somebody/something that

was hidden-खोजना

Complicate - to make something more difficult

to do

Detailed Analysis

option (a) found, irrelevant है। Scientists कभी new gadgets को found नहीं करतें हैं। option (b) estimate, irrelevant है।

Estimate का अर्थ- "किसी चीज के लिए cost, size, value etc. का अनुमान लगाना" होता है।

Structure:

(i) estimate something at something

Eg: Police estimate the crowd at 70,000.

(ii) It is estimated that......

Eg: It is estimated that the project will last four hours.

Vocabulary Point

Estimate or costing

किसी कार्य के लिए कुल cost का अनुमान लगाने के sense के लिए estimate word प्रयुक्त होता है। किसी service या product की अनुमानित costs की detailed lists के लिए costing या costings प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: Here is a detailed costing of our proposals.

Estimate or Judge

जब cost या time के अनुमान की बात हो तो estimate word प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: We got estimates for the repair work from three firms and accepted the lowest.

जब distance या speed के अनुमान की बात हो तो Judge word प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: It is difficult to judge how long the journey will take.

Collocations:

- estimate/judge/guess/reckon/assess/ calculate something from/at something.
- a rough estimate/guess/count/calculation.
- accurate/precise/quick/approximate estimate/count/calculation.
- make a (an) estimate/guess/calculation.

option (d) discover, Red herring है। discover का अर्थ किसी place या thing के बारे में पहली बार पता करना कि ऐसा place या ऐसी thing मौजूद है लेकिन दुनिया उसके बारे में नहीं जानती है।

Eg. Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492.

Option (c) invent सही answer है। invent का अर्थ — ऐसी चीज को बनाना या तैयार करना जो पहले से अस्तित्व में ना हो।

Eg. – James watt **invented** the steam engine. यहां scientists द्धारा नये gadgets तैयार करने की बात हो रही है। अतः invent सही word है।

- 2. इस sentence में पहले hardware आया है तथा फिर hardware के example दिए गए हैं। इसके बाद blank space है और कुछ example दिये हैं, जो examples दिए हैं वो सभी software के हैं। अतः यहां सही answer option (a) software है। hardware and software दोनो मिलकर ही किसी gadget को complete करतें हैं। शेष तीनों options screens, gadgets, laptops, irrelevant हैं।
- 3. इस sentence में suggestion की बात की है कि young people, change को best तरीके से deal कर सकतें हैं। ये कौन suggest कर रहा है। इसका answer ही इस blank space में आएगा।

Option (a) industry, irrelevant है। option (c) program, irrelevant है।

Vocabulary Point:

(i) British English में programme तथा American English में program word प्रयुक्त करतें है।

(ii) Programme or show?

किसी serious TV or Radio प्रोग्राम के लिए programme word प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: She hosts a news programme on TV.

किसी informal TV or Radio प्रोग्राम के लिए show word प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: What time is that show on?

Option (b) experiment, Red herring है। Experiments से हम कुछ चीजें suggest कर सकतें हैं लेकिन यहां जिस तरह के suggestion की बात की है वह research द्धारा ही possible है। अतः सही answer option (d) research है।

Experiment से सम्बन्धित Collocations-

- to do/perform/conduct an experiment.
- proved by experiment.
- (a/an) experiment/test/testing/trial on something.
- (a/an) experiment/test/testing/trial/pilot study to do something.
- carry out/conduct (a/an) experiment/ test/testing/trial/pilot study.
- 4. Option (a) inventing and option (c) discovering दोनो irrelevant हैं। option (d) explaining भी irrelevant है क्योंकि DVD player को explain करने का कोई sense नहीं बनता। किसी concept, theory, idea etc. के लिए explain आ सकता है। लेकिन किसी gadget को चलाने के लिए operate सही word है। अतः सही answer option (b) operating है।
- 5. यहां ये बात हो रही है कि teenagers को नई technology से कोई problem नहीं है जबिक उनके parents तथा grandparents नई technology के साथ नहीं चल पा रहें हैं।

अतः Option (a) sudden, factually wrong है। Option (b) Unique, factually wrong है।

Option (d) Automatic, irrelevant है।

Option (c) complicated - सही है क्योंकि parents को नई technology complicated लगती है।

- 6. Option (a) storage, irrelevant है। awareness का storage possible नहीं है।
 - option (c) effect, irrelevant है।
 - option (d) amount, irrelevant है। amount of technical awareness का कोई अर्थ नही है। awareness को measure नहीं किया जा सकता।
 - option (b) lack सही है क्योंकि lack of technical awareness की वजह से teenagers अपने parents को criticize करतें है।
- 7. in the future सही phrase है। शेष तीनों at the future, on the future, to the future, grammatically wrong है। अतः सही answer option (a) in है।

8. Option (a) talent, Red herring है। talent के लिए structure – talent **for** something तथा talent **for** doing something होती है।

Eg: He showed considerable talent for getting what he wanted.

Option (b) master, irrelevant है।

option (d) possibility, irrelevant है क्योंकि यहां new technology से deal करने की possibility की बात नहीं की है।

Option (c) ability सही answer है।

Ability के लिए structure – Ability **to do** something होती है।

Eg: A gentle form of exercise will increase your ability to relax.

Vocabulary Point:

Ability, Capability, Capacity

 Ability, Capability and Capacity बहुत सारे अर्थों में समानार्थक है तथा ये सभी किसी व्यक्ति या मशीन द्धारा किसी कार्य को कर सकने के power को दर्शाने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

Eg: One might have the ability/Capability/Capacity to read two books in a week.

• Capacity generally किसी container या space के volume and quantity को प्रदर्शित करता है तथा ज्यादातर इसका प्रयोग singular ही होता है।

Eg: The theatre has a seating capacity of 7000.

- The vehicle's fuel capacity is 120 litres.
- Capacity कई बार समझने या कार्य करने की क्षमता के लिए भी प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: This maths is beyond the capacity of most school children.

 His capacity for learning languages astonished me.

Collocations:

- a capacity for hard work/humour/enjoying life/love/reflective thinking.
- do something in a business/judicial/ professional/voluntary capacity.
- Humans and animals में, capacity जन्मजात होती है जबिक abilities सीखी जाती हैं।

Eg: A child might be born with the capacity to become a chef, but the ability to cook must be learned.

- Capacity किसी factory या machine की उत्पादन क्षमता को दर्शाने के लिए भी प्रयुक्त होती है।
 - Eg: The factory is working at full capacity.
- Capability सामान्यत ability का extreme रूप होती है।
 Eg: I might say that while I have the ability to
 write, I don't have the capability to write a
 novel.
- यदि हम किसी specific product (i.e. software) की कार्यक्षमता etc की बात करें तो उसके लिए सामान्यतः
 Capability word प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: MS word has three capabilities – edit tables, copy and paste, styles etc.

- **beyond/within** the capabilities of current technology.
- Capabilities किसी task को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक tools या physical attributes को दर्शाती है जबकि abilities किसी कार्य को करने की skills या training को दर्शाती है।

Eg: All nations at the world cup are able to win. (अर्थात् सभी देश जीत सकते हैं यह संभव है।)

- While only a few are realistically capable of winning. (अर्थात् केवल कुछ देशो में जीतने की योग्यता है।)
- Capability सामान्यतः organizations, groups or Companies के लिए प्रयुक्त होती है जबिक ability सामान्यतः किसी व्यक्ति के लिए प्रयुक्त होती है।

Eg: The company's manufacturing capability is limited.

- A country's nuclear/military/defence/ weapons capability.
- She showed a high level ability as a runner.
- Ability किसी गुण का actual level होता है जबकि capability किसी गुण का potential level होता है।

Eg: एक छोटा बच्चा साधारण संख्याओं को गुणा कर सकता है तो ऐसा कर पाना उसकी ability है। लेकिन जैसे—जैसे वो बच्चा बड़ा होगा वो बड़ी संख्याओं का गुणा भी कर लेगा। अर्थात् हम कह सकते हैं कि उस बच्चे में आज भी बड़ी संख्याओं का गुणा करने की capability है।

Collocations:

- The ability/capability/capacity/power to do something.
- Beyond/within your ability/capability/ capacity/power.

- 9. sentence के sense के according option (c) decrease सही है। अन्य तीनों options able, please, easy, irrelevant हैं।
- **10.** Option (a) easy, grammatically wrong है। easy, सामान्यतः **to** या **for** preposition लेता है तथा easy जब preposition **'with'** लेता है तो इसका अर्थ careful रहने के sense में होता है।

Eg. Easy with that chair – one of its legs is loose.

Option (c) pleased, grammatically wrong है।
pleased को qualify करने के लिए adverb much या
very का प्रयोग किया जाता है न कि more का।
Eg: He was very pleased with his exam results.

- I was **much** pleased with her letter.
 option (d) able, grammatically wrong है क्योंकि
 able, preposition 'to' लेता है न कि 'with'.
 Eg. You must be able to speak French for this
 job.
 - Option (b) comfortable सही answer है। comfortable को qualify करने के लिए **more** प्रयुक्त होता है तथा comfortable preposition **'with'** लेता है।

Eg: He is **more** comfortable **with** computers than with people.

Passage के भाव के अनुसार भी comfortable सही है।

Scientific Research से संबंधित collocations-

- formulate/advance a theory/hypothesis
- build/construct/create/develop a simple/theoretical/mathematical model
- develop/establish/provide/use a theoretical/conceptual framework
- **explore** an idea/a concept/a hypothesis
- make a prediction/an inference
- investigate/evaluate/accept/challenge/ rejectatheory/hypothesis/model
- design an experiment/a questionnaire/a study/a test
- **do** research/an experiment/an analysis
- make observations/measurements/ calculations
- carry out/conduct/perform an experiment

- /a test/a longitudinal study/ observations/ clinical trials
- run an experiment/a simulation/clinical trials
- repeat an experiment/a test/an analysis
- replicate a study/the results/the findings
- observe/study/examine/investigate/asses
 a pattern/a process/a behaviour
- **fund/support** the research/project/study
- seek/provide/get/secure funding for research
- collect/gather/extract data/information
- yield data/evidence/similar findings/the same results
- analyse/examine the data/soil samples/a specimen
- consider/compare/interpret the results/ findings
- confirm/support/verify a prediction/a hypothesis/the results/the findings
- **prove** a conjecture/hypothesis/theorem
- draw/make/reach the same conclusions
- read/review the records/literature
- describe/report an experiment/a study
- present/publish/summarize the results/ findings
- present/publish/read/review/cite a paper in a scientific journal

PASSAGE - 3

In a survey __1_ by a library, it was recently 2_ that parents wish their children to read books with high moral 3. Around two thousand parents were interviewed and most of them 4 Dicken "The Christmas Carol" as a must-read for children. This Christmas tale 5 the filthy rich but 6 Scrooge and the poor but contented Cratchit family offers lessons in moral duties. Another book which many parents marked out as a __7__ read was Austens "Pride and Prejudice". The choice of this book was rather 8 because, this romantic novel is more likely to 9 teenagers, than children. Since Elizabeth's final choice of Darcy is deeply rooted in strong moral ____10__, the parents, probably thought, she offers a good example for the girl child to follow.

(SSC CGL 2015)

- 1. (a) conducted
 - (c) employed
- 2. (a) concurred
 - (c) exposed
- 3. (a) dilemma
- (c) deliberation
- 4. (a) restored
- (c) revised
- 5. (a) involving
 - (c) employed
- 6. (a) stingy
 - (c) finicky
- 7. (a) credible
 - (c) mandatory
- 8. (a) unnerving
- (c) unfortunate
- 9. (a) repulse
- (c) presume
- 10. (a) dilemmas (c) disturbances

- (b) maintained
- (d) circulated
- (b) inferred
- (d) revealed
- (b) content
- (d) ground
- (b) recommended
- (d) remarked
- (h) novedvina
- (b) revolving
- (d) employing
- (b) fastidious
- (d) fussy
- (b) reconciliatory
- (d) conclusive
- (b) unsuspected
- (d) unexpected
- (b) distract
- (d) attract
- (b) discomfort
- (d) consideration

Answer key

- 1. (a) 2.(d) 3.(b) 4.(b) 5.(a)
- 6. (a) 7.(c) 8.(d) 9.(d) 10.(d)

Word Meanings:

- Tale- a story created using the
 - imagination-कहानी
- Filthy very dirty and unpleasant बहुत ही
 - खराब
- **Scrooge** a person who is very unwilling to
 - spend money- कंजूस
- Concur- to agree सहमत होना
- Infer deduce नतीजा निकालना
- Reveal Disclose प्रत्यक्ष करना
- Dilemma- A difficult situation or problem -
 - दुविधा
- Stingy not given or giving willingly कंजूस
- Finicky; Fussy too worried about what you eat, wear, etc तुनकमिजाज
- Mandatory required by law अनिवार्य

Distract-

- Unnerving- to make somebody feel nervous
 - or frightened- दहला देने वाला
- Unsuspected not predicted or known- अकल्पित
- **Repulse-** to make somebody feel disgust or
 - strong dislike; Repale-प्रतिशोध करना

 act Divert ध्यान भंग करना

Detailed Analysis

- इस sentence में एक library द्धारा surve करवाने की बात हुई है। survey के साथ conduct या carry out का collocation है।
 - Eg: conduct a survey या carry out a survey
 - अतः option (a) conducted सही है अन्य तीनों options maintained, employed, circulated, irrelevant हैं।
- 2. इस blank space में survey के नतीजों की बात हुई है। survey के नतीजों के लिए collocation निम्न प्रकार है—
 - Eg: The survey **revealed/showed** that......
 - अतः option (d) revealed सही है।
 - option (a) concurred, irrelevant है। concur का अर्थ किसी person या thing के साथ agree होना होता है। ऐसा कोई भाव passage में नहीं है।
 - option (b) inferred, Red herring है। Infer का अर्थ किसी information के आधार पर किसी opinion पर पहुंचना या अनुमान लगाना होता है। इस passage में survey के निष्कर्षों की बात की है ना कि अनुमानों की अतः

inferred गलत है।

option (c) exposed, irrelevant है। exposed का अर्थ किसी attack या criticism से protection नहीं होना होता है।

3. इस sentence में parents ये चाहतें हैं कि उनके बच्चे ऐसी books पढ़ें जिनमें high moral की बातें हों।

Option (a) dilemma, Red herring है। passage के context में ये wrong है क्योंकि parents moral बातों वाली books पढ़ाना चाहतें है ना कि dilemma वाली। Dilemma का अर्थ— ऐसी situation होती है जब आप equal importance वाली things में कोई चुनाव नहीं कर पाते हो तथा ऐसी situation आपके लिए problem खड़ी कर देती है।

Eg: She faced a dilemma about whether to accept the offer or not.

Option (c) deliberation, irrelevant है। deliberation का अर्थ "ऐसी process है जिसमें किसी चीज पर बहुत ध्यान पूर्वक discuss किया जाये।"

Option (d) ground, Red herring है।

Option (b) content, सही answer है। moral content वाली books का अर्थ होता है– ऐसी books जिनमें moral बातें शामिल हों।

4. option (a) restored, irrelevant है। restore का अर्थ किसी चीज को दुबारा पुरानी अवस्था में लाना होता है। ऐसा कोई sense passage में नहीं है।

Eg: Order was quickly restored after the riots.

Vocabulary Point:

Restore/Renovate

Restore सामान्यतः furniture या art work के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है जबिक renovate सामान्यतः buildings के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: Her job is restoring old paintings.

• There will be extensive renovations to the hospital.

Collocations:

- restore/renovate/refurbish/redecorate/ remodel/rebuild a house.
- restore/renovate/refurbish/remodel/ reconstruct a building.

Option (c) revised, irrelevant है। revise का अर्थ—" अपने plan या opinion को change करना या किसी चीज को बार बार करना जो आप पहले कर चुकें हों" होता है।

Option (d) remarked, Red herring है। remarked का अर्थ किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु पर comment करना होता है। लेकिन इसकी structure – remarked on/upon something/somebody होती है।

Eg: The judges remarked on the high standard of entries for the competition.

Collocations:

- remark/comment on something
- remark/comment/observe to somebody
- remark/comment/observe/note.....that/how
- make a/an remark/comment/statement/ declaration.

Vocabulary Point:

Remark/Comment/Announcement/ Declaration/Observation.

ये सभी words तब प्रयुक्त होते हैं जब हम कोई information देते हैं या अपना opinion बताते हैं चाहे लिखकर या बोलकर।

Remark- किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के लिए अपना opinion या thought बताना।

Eg: He made a number of rude remarks about the food.

Comment- किसी particular situation में जब आपसे कोई question पूछा जाये तो उसके जवाब में आप जो कहते हैं उसके लिए comment word प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: Maani made some helpful comments on my work.

❖ Statement- Formal way में कोई information या opinion देना।

Eg: A government spokesperson made a statement to the press.

Announcement- ऐसा spoken या written statement जो लोगो को किसी चीज के बारे में inform करे।

 ${\it Eg: The \, announcement \, of \, a \, peace \, agreement.}$

❖ Declaration- ऐसा official statement जो कोई belief, intension या feeling को बताये।

Eg: Declaration of war.

Observation- ऐसा comment जो ऐसी चीज पर based हो जिसे आपने पढ़ा, देखा या सुना है।

Eg: Raja began by making a few general observations about the report.

NOTE (1)- Comment official या private हो सकता है जबकि remark तथा observation हमेशा unofficial होते हैं।

NOTE (2)- 'refused to' केवल comment के साथ प्रयुक्त होता है, remark या observe के साथ नहीं।

Eg: Rex refused to comment until after the trial.

option (b) recommended, सही answer है। Recommend का अर्थ – किसी particular कार्य के लिए सुझाव देना होता है। यहां भी ज्यादातर parents ने सुझाव दिया है तथा इसकी structure-

Recommended somebody/something.... as/for something होती है।

Eg: He was recommended **for** the post by a professor Carol.

...recommended Dicken the Christmas Carol as a must read for the children.

5. option (b) revolving, irrelevant है। revolving का अर्थ – "circle में घूम सकने की क्षमता रखना" होता है।
Eg: a revolving chair.

Option (c) employed, grammatically wrong है क्योंकि यहां present participle (V + ing) आएगा ना कि past participle (V + IIIrd form).

Option (d) employing, irrelevant है। employ का अर्थ नौकरी करना या किसी particular purpose के लिए skills या method apply करना होता है। ऐसा कोई sense passage में नहीं है।

Option (a) involving, correct answer है। involving का अर्थ — किसी situation, event, activity etc. का part होना होता है। यहां Scrooge and Cratchit family के Christmas tale का part होने की बात हो रही है।

Vocabulary Point:

(i) Involve or Entail

Involve and entail दोनो बहुत से अर्थों में समानार्थक हैं।
 Eg: The job involves/entails a lot of hard work.

लेकन जब किसी problem में कोई particular aspect जैसे drugs, violence, risk etc. हो जो कि problem की प्रकृति को दर्शाता हो तो उस sense में involve प्रयुक्त होता है ना कि entail.

Eg: Many of the crimes **involved** drugs/violence.

• Any investment **involves** an element of risk.

(ii) Involve or Concern

Involve, greater degree की physical activity को प्रदर्शित करता है जबिक concern, greater degree of interest or responsibility को प्रदर्शित करता है।

- The reforms will inevitably **involve** a lot of new paperwork for teachers.
- Where our children's education is concerned, no compromise is acceptable.
- 6. इस sentence में filthy rich collocation आया है। इसका अर्थ— बहुत बहुत ज्यादा अमीर होना होता है तथा इसके बाद but आया है जो generally contradiction show करता है। अतः blank space में ऐसा word आएगा जो rich के साथ contradiction दर्शाए। stingy का अर्थ "ऐसा व्यक्ति होता है जो money spend न करना चाहता हो।" अतः सही option (a) stingy है।

option (b) fastidious, irrelevant है। इसका अर्थ— अपनी चीजों के बारे में अत्यधिक careful होना होता है या जो dirty या untidy चीजें पसंद नहीं करता।

option (c) finicky, irrelevant है। finicky का अर्थ — "जो आप खाते हो, पहनते हो उसका बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान रखना तथा many things को dislike करना होता है।"

- option (d) fussy, finicky का synonym है। ऐसा कोई sense passage में नहीं है।
- 7. option (a) credible, irrelevant है। credible का अर्थ—"जिस पर विश्वास किया जा सके" होता है। ऐसा कोई भाव passage में नहीं है।

Option (b) reconciliatory, irrelevant है। इसका अर्थ —"दो लोगो या groups को किसी लड़ाई के बाद दुबारा दोस्त बनाने के sense में होता है।

Option (d) conclusive, irrelevant है। इसका अर्थ – "किसी बात को बिना किसी doubt या confusion के सही prove करना" होता है।

Eg: Conclusive evidence/proof/results

Option (c) mandatory, सही है। अन्य तीनों choices irrelevant हैं अतः mandatory ही select करना होगा। लेकिन mandatry का अर्थ —"required by law" होता है अर्थात् ऐसी चीज जिसे कानूनन लागू करना हो।

Eg: It is mandatory for blood banks to test all donated blood for the virus.

यहां parents के सुझावों की बात हो रही है अतः इस sense में must ज्यादा सही प्रतीत होता है।

A must read - जिसे जरूर पढ़ा जाना चाहिए।

A must see – movie या play जिसे जरूर देखा जाना चाहिए। और इसी प्रकार a must buy/do etc...

8. passage में pride and prejudice book को children के लिए mandatory read बताया गया है। ये एक romantic novel है जो teenagers द्धारा पसंद की जाती है। अतः children के लिए इसे recommend करना unexpected है।

Option (a) unnerving, irrelevant है। इसका अर्थ – किसी को डराना होता है।

इसी प्रकार option (b) unsuspected तथा option (c) unfortunate भी irrelevant है।

अतः सही answer option(d) unexpected है।

 Teenagers, pride and prejudice को पसंद करतें हैं। अतः सही answer option (d) attract है।

Option (a) Repulse, factually wrong हैं। Repulse का अर्थ –'strong dislike' होता है जबिक passage में like करने का भाव है।

Option (b) distract, irrelevant है। इसका अर्थ– भटकाना या divert करना होता है।

Option (c) presume, irrelevant है। इसका अर्थ बिना किसी proof के किसी चीज को सही मानना या assume करना होता है।

10. यहां blank space में positive word आएगा क्योंकि passage में moral lessons की बात की है। moral dilemmas, moral discomfort, moral disturbances तीनों negative sense देतें हैं। अतः option (d) considerations सही है।



How the domestication of animals began is not known. Perhaps there were large numbers of animals in areas near water where man also were 1 Here man could observe the animals and study their habits, and this knowledge must have, ____2 ___ him to tame them. It was again, easy for an 3 people to domesticate animals and feed them on the husks of the grain that were left after threshing. In any event, sheep and goats, pigs and cattle and later horses and asses were tamed and kept in pens. Man, thus, __4__ food from the soil and also from animals. In the pens, the animals could be observed even more closely. Calves suckling milk must have given man the idea that he too could get food other than meat from cows and goats. This practice which combines agriculture with the raising of animals is known

(SSC CGL 2015)

1. (a) strengthened (b) amassed

plough.

(c) intensified (d) concentrated

as ___5__ farming. Animals, however, were

chiefly used to provide meat and milk, they were

yet to be used as beasts of burden or to draw the

2. (a) rendered (b) authorised

(c) enabled (d) modified

3. (a) business (b) farming (c) rural (d) agricultural

4. (a) achieved (b) attained

(c) obtained (d) gained

5. (a) blended (b) mixed (c) united (d) joined

Answer key

1.(d) 2.(c) 3.(d) 4.(c) 5.(b)

Word Meanings:

Husk- the dry outer covering of nuts, fruits and seeds – छਿलका

Thresh - to separate grains of rice, wheat, etc. by hitting it – गाहना

Tame - (of animals, birds, etc.) not afraid of people and used to living with them - ਪਾਕਰ੍

Amass - to collect something - संग्रह करना

Intensify-to increase in degree or strength- तीव्रता बढाना

Render - to cause somebody/something to be in a particular state or condition – बना देना

Attain - to succeed in getting something- प्राप्त करना

Blend- to mix two or more substances together-मिलाना

Detailed Analysis

1. option (a) strengthened, irrelevant है। इसका अर्थ किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को और अधिक stronger बनाना होता है। ऐसा कोई sense passage में नही है।

Option (c) intensified, irrelevant है। इसका अर्थ – strength या degree को बढ़ाना होता है।

Option (b) amassed, Red herring है। amassed का अर्थ— किसी वस्तु को large quantities में collect करना होता है। यह लोगों के एक जगह ज्यादा मात्रा में इकट्ठा होने के लिए प्रयुक्त नहीं होता।

"ऐसी स्थिति या place जहां लोग अत्यधिक मात्रा में एकत्रित हों जायें या रहने लगें" उसके लिए concentration word प्रयुक्त होता है। अतः सही answer option (d) concentrated है।

Vocabulary Point:

Amass/Accumulate/Gather/Collect

ये सभी words, समय के साथ किसी चीज की quantity बढ़ाते जाना या किसी चीज को इकट्ठा करने के sense के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

Collect- विभिन्न लोगो से या स्थानों से things या information को इकटठा करना।

Eg: We have been collecting data from various sources.

Dirt had collected in the corners of the room.

Hobby के रूप में किसी चीज को इकट्ठा करने के लिए भी

collect word ही प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: To collect coins.

Gather- चारों तरफ बिखरी हुई चीजो को एक जगह एकत्रित करने या different sources से information एकत्रित करने के लिए gather word प्रयुक्त होता है।

 ${\it Eg: I waited while he gathered up his papers.}$

Detectors have spent months gathering evidence.

NOTE (1)- data, information or evidence को इकट्ठा करने के लिए collect या gather दोनो words ही प्रयुक्त किए जा सकते हैं।

NOTE (2)- जब things, papers or belongings etc.. थोड़ी ही दूरी पर बिखरे पड़े हों, तो उन्हें एक जगह करने के लिए gather word प्रयुक्त होता है। तथा दूर-दूर स्थित लोगों से चीजें एकत्रित करने के sense के लिए collect word प्रयुक्त होता है।

Accumulate- समय के साथ धीरे—धीरे number या quantity में वृद्धि होना।

Eg: I seem to have accumulated a lot of books.

Amass- money, debt या information को बड़ी मात्रा में एकत्रित करना।

Eg: He amassed a fortune from silver mining.

• They amassed enough evidence to convict her.

Collocations:

- collect/gather/accumulate/amass debts/ evidence/information.
- to accumulate/amass a fortune/debts/ dirt/dust/debris.
- collected/accumulated to gradually/ slowly.
- 2. Option (a) rendered, Red herring है। इसका अर्थ— किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को particular state या condition में पहुंचा देना होता है।

Eg: Hundreds of people were rendered homeless by the earthquake.

option (b) authorized and option (d) modified, irrelevant है।

"किसी व्यक्ति को कुछ करने के लिए possible बना देना" इस sense में enable प्रयुक्त होता है। इसकी structure – enable somebody to do something....... होती है।

The software **enables** you **to** create your own DVD's.

अतः sense and structure दोनो के अनुसार सही answer option (c) enabled है।

- 3. इस blank space से पहले article 'an' आया है अतः जो word आएगा वो vowel sound वाला होगा। Business, farming, rural तथा agricultural इन चारों options में से agricultural ही vowel sound से start होता है अतः सही answer option (d) है।
- Soil and animals द्धारा man के food प्राप्त करने की बात हुई है इस sense में obtained सही choice है। अन्य

तीनों options- achieved, attained, gained, irrelevant हैं।

5. Mixed farming एक collocation है। जिसका अर्थ-'खेती करने के साथ-साथ पशुपालन भी करना' होता है।

collocations:

- Organic farming
- Sheep/fish......farming
- Modern farming अन्य तीनों options- blended, united, joined, Red herring हैं।

Farming ₦ related collocations:

- plant trees/seeds/crops/vines/barley
- grow/produce corn/wheat/rice/fruit
- · plough/plow land/a field
- sow/harvest seeds/crops/field
- · spread manure/fertilizer on something
- cultivate / irrigate / water/ contaminate crops/plants/fields/land
- damage/destroy/lose your crop
- · ripen/pick fruit/ berries/grapes
- press/dry/ferment grapes
- grind/thresh grain/corn/wheat
- raise/rear/keep chickens/poultry /cattle/ pigs
- raise/breed/feed/graze livestock/ cattle/sheep
- · kill/slaughter livestock
- preserve/smoke/cure/salt meat
- run a fish farm/an organic dairy
- engage in/be involved in intensive (pig/fish) farming
- use/apply (chemical/organic) fertilizer/insecticides/pesticides
- begin/do/conduct field trials of GM (= Genetically Modified) crops
- grow/developGMcrops/seeds/ plants/foods
- fund/invest in genetic engineering/ research
- improve/increase crop yields
- face/suffer from/alleviate food shortages
- eliminate/reduce farm subsidies
- promote/encourage/support organic/sustainable farming

All the political parties of India appear lost in the 1 exercise of fighting elections. There is nothing ____2 about a ___3__ for votes in a democracy as India is and must ___4__. But democracies defeat themselves when they are 5_with the __6_ of politics and must forget its _____7___. The growing political _____8 in India ___9__from the political parties 10 contempt for any real development.

(SSC CPO 2015)

1. (a) barren

(b) dreary

(c) physical

(d) bleak

2. (a) incongruous

(b) improper

(c) improbable

(d) impractical

3. (a) thought

(b) concern

(c) worry

(d) care

4. (a) defy

(b) abide

(c) remain

(d) reside

5. (a) overwhelmed

(b) worried

(c) concerned

(d) obsessed

6. (a) body

(b) form

(c) idea

(d) frame

7. (a) contempt

(b) contains

(c) contents

(d) contends

8. (a) optimism

(b) positivism

(c) pessimism

9. (a) roots

(d) pragmatism (b) stems

(c) flowers

(d) branches

10. (a) latent

(b) explicit

(c) hidden

(d) unconcealed

Answer Key:

1.(d)

2.(a) 3.(b) 4.(c)5.(d)

6. (c)

7.(c)8.(c) 9.(b) 10.(b)

Word Meanings:

Democracy-

Government run by people-लोकतंत्र

Contempt-

the feeling that somebody/

something is without value -

अवमानना

Barren -

not good enough for plants to

grow on it - बंजर

Dreary-

that makes you feel sad-निराशाजनक

Incongruous - strange - अजीब

Defy-

to refuse to obey - विरोध करना

Obsess-

to completely fill your mind so

that you cannot think of anything else- ग्रस्त करना

Contend -

to say that something is true -

दावे के साथ कहना

Detailed Analysis:

1. Option (a) barren, Red herring है। Barren का अर्थ – not producing anything useful होता है। option (b) dreary, irrelevant है। dreary का अर्थ –

ऐसी चीज जो आपको sad and dull बनाये।

Option (c) physical, irrelevant है क्योंकि यहां physical exercise की बात नही हो रही है।

सही answer option (d) bleak है। Bleak का अर्थ -"ऐसी situation है जिसमें भविष्य के लिए कोई आशा ना रहे।"

Passage का भाव यह है कि India में political parties केवल चुनाव लड़ने के Idea तक ही सीमित हो गई है। उनके पास democracy and development के लिए कोई स्पष्ट दिशा नही है।

2. Option (b) improper, Red herring ਵੈ। Improper का अर्थ- dishonest या not suited to the situation होता है।

Option (c) improbable, irrelevant है। Improbable का अर्थ – not likely to be true or to happen होता है।

option (d) impractical, irrelevant हੈ। passage में practical या impractical होने की बात नही हो रही

Option (a) incongruous सही answer है। जिसका अर्थ strange होता है जो कि passage के sense के according सही है।

3. Sentence का भाव यह है कि democracy में votes के बारे में सोचना गलत नही है। ना कि votes के बारे में चिंतित होना अतः सही answer option (b) concern है।

option (c) worry, Red herring है।

Option (a) thought and option (d) care, irrelevantहै।

NEON COMPREHENSION

Vocabulary Point:

Concern/Bother

Concern formal word है तथा इसका use progressive tenses में नहीं किया जाता है।

Bother informal word है जो मुख्यतः निम्न phrases में प्रयुक्त होता है—

- It doesn't bother me.
- Lam not bothered.

Collocations:

- A chapter/book/poem/film/rule/law..
 Concerns/is concerned with/deals with...
- India में democracy में votes के लिए concern है और रहेगा इस sense की बात हो रही है।

Option (a) defy (rule या law को मानने से इंकार करना)

Option (b) abide (किसी स्थान पर stay करना या रहना)

Option (d) reside (किसी particular place पर रहना) तीनों irrelevant हैं।

अतः सही answer option(c) remain है।

5. option (b) worried and option (c) concerned दोनो irrelevant हैं।

Overwhelmed का अर्थ overcome करने के sense में होता है अतः यह भी irrelevant है।

सही answer option (d) obsessed है। obsessed का अर्थ – "किसी particular चीज के बारे में इतना अधिक सोचना या बात करना कि इसके अलावा दिमाग और कुछ ना सोच पाये" होता है।

Vocabulary Point:

Overwhelm/Swamp

किसी चीज के amount, number or volume को देखकर लोग overwhelm (बहुत ज्यादा emotional होना जिसे control ना किया जा सके) हो जाते हैं तथा complaints, requests, offers या enquiries की वजह से लोग swamped (ऐसी स्थिति जिसे deal ना किया जा सके) हो जाते हैं।

Collocations:

 Swamped/ flooded/ inundated/ bombarded with complaints/ requests.

- **6.** सही answer option (c) idea होगा। body, form तथा frame तीनों irrelevant हैं। Idea of politics correct है।
- Option (a) contempt, irrelevant है। contempt का अर्थ – "किसी के लिए respect ना रखना या rules etc. की परवाह ना करना" होता है। ऐसा कोई भाव passage में नही है।

Option (b) contains, grammatically wrong है क्योंकि यह verb है जबकि blank space में noun आएगा। Option (d) contends, grammatically wrong है। Contend का अर्थ— "argument द्धारा किसी चीज को सही उहराना या किसी चीज को प्राप्त करने के लिए compete करना" होता है। यहां blank space में noun आयेगा जबकि contends verb है।

सही answer option (c) contents है। contents का अर्थ – "वो सभी sections या parts जिनसे मिलकर कोई चीज बनी होती है।"

- 8. Passage में India में democracy के negative aspect की बात हो रही है अतः यहां भी negative word आयेगा।
 - यहां केवल option (c) pessimism (निराशावाद), negative word है। अतः सही answer pessimism होगा।

शेष तीनों options- optimism, positivism, pragmatism factually wrong हैं। Pragmatism का अर्थ – "practical and sensible तरीके से problems को सोचना व उनका हल निकालना।"

9. Stem from something एक phrasal verb है जिसका अर्थ— "किसी घटना का result होना" होता है।

Eg: Most people's insecurities stem from something that happened in their childhood.

अतः सही answer option (b) stems है।

शेष तीनों options-roots, flowers, branches, factually wrong है।

- 10. Passage में, India में political parties द्वारा केवल votes को ही महत्व दिये जाने की बात हो रही है तथा development पर कोई ध्यान नही दिया जा रहा है। खुले आम "वोट बैंक" की राजनीति हो रही है। अतः blank space में जो word आयेगा वो खुलेपन के sense में आयेगा।
 - Option (a) latent (existing but not noticeable), option (c) hidden (छुपा हुआ) दोनो factually wrong हैं।

Option (d) unconcealed, Red herring है क्योंकि unconcealed का अर्थ — बिना छुपाया हुआ होता है लेकिन unconcealed, मन के भाव (emotions, curiosity etc...) के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।

अतः सही answer option (b) explicit (done in an open and direct way) होगा।

Vocabulary Point:

Hide/Conceal/Disguise/Camouflage

ये सभी words किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, सत्य या मन की feelings को छिपाने के sense के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

- Hide- किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को छिपाना या अपनी feelings को secret रखना।
 - Eg: He hide the letter in a drawer.
- She managed to hide her disappointment.
- Conceal- conceal एक formal word है जो किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को छिपाने या secret रखने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: The paintaings were concealed beneath a thick layer of plaster.

- Tim could barely conceal his disappointment.
 - NOTE Emotions को छिपाने के लिए जब conceal word आता है तो सामान्यतः यह negative statements में प्रयुक्त होता है।
- Cover-छिपाने के लिए किसी चीज को ढ़कना।
 Eg: She covered her face with her hands.
- Disguise-किसी चीज को छिपाकर या बदलकर प्रस्तुत करना ताकि कोई उसे पहचान ना सके।
 - Eg: He tried to disguise his accent.
- Mask- अपनी किसी feeling, smell या fact को छिपाना ताकि कोई उसे आसानी से notice ना कर सके।
 - Eg: She masked her anger with a smile.
- Camouflage- किसी चीज को आसपास के वातावरण जैसा बनाकर छिपाना।
 - Eg: The soldiers camouflaged themselves with leaves and twigs.

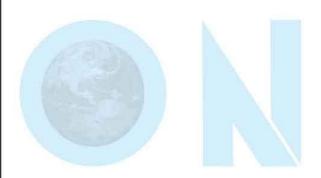
Collocations:

- hide/conceal/disguise/mask/camouflage something behind something
- to hide/conceal something under something
- to hide/conceal something **from** something
- to hide/conceal/disguise/mask the truth/ the fact that....
- to hide/conceal/disguise/mask your feelings.

Politics & related Collocations:

- create/form/be the leader of a political party
- gain/take/win/lose/regain control of Congress
- start/spark/lead/be on the brink of a revolution
- be engaged/locked in an internal power struggle
- lead/form a rival/breakaway faction
- seize/take control of the government/ power
- bring down/overthrow/topple the government/president/regime
- abolish/overthrow/restore the monarchy
- establish/install a military dictatorship /a stable government
- be forced/removed/driven from office/power
- resign/step down as party leader/an MP/president/prime minister
- enter/retire from/return to political life
- spark/provoke a heated/hot/intense/ lively debate
- engage in/participate in/contribute to (the) political/public debate (on/over something)
- get involved in/feel excluded from the political process
- launch/start/lead/spearhead a campaign/movement
- join/be linked with the peace/antiwar/feminist/civil rights movement
- criticize/speak out against/challenge/ support the government
- lobby/put pressure on the government (to do something)
- come under **fire/pressure** from opposition
- call for/demand/propose/push for/ advocate democratic/political/ land reform(s)

- formulate/implement domestic economic policy
- change/influence/shape/have an impact on government/economic/public policy
- be consistent with/be in line with/go against/be opposed to government policy
- reform/restructure/modernize the tax system
- privatize/improve/deliver/make cuts in public services
- invest (heavily) in/spend on schools/education/public services/ (the) infrastructure
- nationalize the banks/the oil industry
- a/the budget is approved/ passed by parliament/congress
- have a majority in/have seats in Parliament/Congress/the Senate
- propose/sponsor a bill/legislation/a resolution
- introduce/bring in/draw up/draft/ adopt/pass a bill/a law/legislation /measures
- amend/repeal an act/a law/legislation
- veto/vote against/oppose a bill/ legislation/a measure/a proposal/a resolution
- get/require/be decided by a majority vote



Saina Nehwal's bronze medal win ___1 Saturday, at the London Olympics, may be seen as a lucky ___2__ after her Chinese opponent 3 hurt, But 4 Saina's father, Dr Harvir Singh, "It's god's gift". "She was _____5___ on Friday after losing the semi-final. It was god's 6 that she won a medal. This is very satisfying for everyone. I was very ____7__ about Saina winning a bronze," Prime minister Manmohan Singh _____8 __the Indian shuttler for winning the medal. "The country is proud of your 9_. "Singh said in his congratulatory message. Andhra Pradesh governor ESL Narasimhan and chief minister N. Kiran Kumar Reddy too congratulated Saina. "After Gagan Narang, Saina is the second sportsperson from AP to win a ___10__ at the Olympics," the chief minister said.

(SSC CPO 2015)

- 1. (a) In
 - (c) On
- 2. (a) Winning
- (c) Win of
- (c) Will of
- 3. (a) Injure
 - (c) Retired
- 4. (a) On the way
 - (c) Instead of
- 5. (a) Cheerful
- (c) Disappointed
- 6. (a) Prayer
 - (c) Notion
- 7. (a) Pessimistic
 - (c) Nostalgic
- 8. (a) Congratulated
 - (c) Wishes
 - (a) Achievement
- 9. (a) Achievement
 - (c) Order
- 10. (a) Match
 - (c) Entry

- (b) At
- (d) Onto
- (a) Onto
- (b) Succeed
- (d) Victory
- (a) victory
- (b) Crashed
- (d) fated
- (b) From
- (d) According to
- (b) Joyous
- (d) Appointed
- (b) Nature
- (b) Nature
- (d) Wish
- (b) Emotional
- (d) Optimistic
- (b) Prayed
- (d) Dictated
- (u) Dictated
- (b) Position
- (d) Getting of
- (b) Medal
- (d) Post

Answer Key:

- 1.(c) 2.(d) 3.(c) 4.(d) 5.(c)
- 6.(d) 7.(d) 8.(a) 9.(a) 10.(b)

Word Meanings:

- **Opponent** a person who is against something -
 - प्रतियोगी
- Victory- success in a game, an election, a
 - war, etc जीत
- **Crash** an accident in which a vehicle hits
 - something टक्कर
- Joyous very happy आनंदित
- Appoint to choose somebody for a job नियुक्त
 - करना
- Notion- an idea, a belief or an
 - understanding of something धारणा
- Pessimistic- expecting bad things to happen-
 - निराशावादी
- Optimistic- expecting good things to happen -
 - आशावादी
- Dictate- to say words for somebody else to
 - write down- बोल कर लिखवाना

Detailed Analysis:

- 1. किसी date या day के लिए preposition 'on' प्रयुक्त होती है।
 - Eg: He came on Sunday.
- We meet on Tuesdays.
- On may the first/the first of may
- On the morning of May the first
- On one occasion
- On your birthday
 - अतः Saturday से पहले 'on' आयेगा।
 - Forward reading से,इसी passage में आगेon Friday after losing the semifinal..... आया है। अतः सही answer option (c) on है।
 - शेष तीनों options in, at, onto, grammatically wrong हैं।
- 2. Passage की first line में bronze medal win की बात की है अतः यहां win का ही synonymous word आयेगा

जो कि victory है। अतः सही answer option (d) victory है।

शेष तीनों options- winning, succeed, win of, irrelevant है।

3. जब कोई player चोटिल होकर game से हट जाता है तो हम Retired hurt collocation प्रयुक्त करतें हैं। अतः सही answer option (c) Retired है। Option (a) injure, red herring है। option (b) crashed and option (d) fated, irrelevant है।

Vocabulary Point:

Injure/Wound/Hurt/Bruise/Sprain/ Strain

किसी accident etc. में physically harm होने पर ये words प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

- Injure: किसी accident में physically harm होने पर injure प्रयुक्त होता है।
 Eg: He injured his knee playing hockey.
- Three people were injured in the crash.
- ❖ Wound: जब किसी weapon से skin पर कोई घाव हो जाये तो wound प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: 50 people were seriously wounded in the attack.

NOTE: सामान्यतः wound तब प्रयुक्त होता है जब किसी युद्ध में या किसी attack में बहुत सारे people जख्मी हो जाते हैं। wound formal word है तथा यह ज्यादातर passive structure में ही प्रयुक्त होता है।

♣ Hurt: Physically injure हो जाना या किसी कारण से physically pain होने पर hurt word प्रयुक्त होता है। Eg: Did you hurt yourself?

NOTE: जब physical pain को emphasize करना हो तो 'Hurt' प्रयुक्त होता है तथा जब शरीर के किसी part को, जो कि damage हो गया है, को emphasize करना हो तो injure प्रयुक्त होता है।

Bruise: गिरने से या किसी चीज की लगने से skin पर blue, brown या purple mark बन जाने पर bruise काम में लेते हैं।

Eg: She had slipped and badly bruised her face.

Sprain: जब ankle, wrist या knee अचानक मुड़ जाये तथा इसमें सूजन आ जाये व दर्द हो तो sprain आता है। Eg: I stumbled and sprained my ankle.

- Strain: किंदिन परिश्रम की वजह से शरीर के किसी भाग का injure हो जाना।
 - Eg: You'll strain your back carrying those heavy suitcases.
- Don't strain your eyes by reading in poor light.

Collocations:

- to injure/hurt/strain yourself
- to injure/hurt/sprain/strain a muscle.
- to injure/hurt/strain your back/ shoulder/ eyes.
- to injure/hurt/sprain your ankle/foot/knee/wrist/hand.
- to injure/hurt your spine/neck.
- to be badly/severely/slightly injured/ hurt/wounded/bruised/sprained.

Injury से संबंधित Collocations:

- have a fall/an injury
- receive/suffer/sustain a serious injury/a hairline fracture/whiplash/a gunshot wound
- hurt/injure your ankle/back/leg
- damage the brain/an ankle ligament/your liver/the optic nerve/the skin
- pull/ strain/tear a hamstring/ligament/ muscle/tendon
- sprain/twist your ankle/wrist
- break a bone/your collarbone/your leg/three ribs
- fracture/crack your skull
- break/chip/knock out/lose a tooth
- burst/perforate your eardrum
- dislocate your finger/hip/jaw/shoulder
- bruise/cut/graze your arm/knee/shoulder
- burn/scald yourself/your tongue
- bang/bump/hit your elbow/head/knee (on/against something)
- treat somebody for burns/a head injury/a stab wound
- examine/clean/dress/bandage/treat a bulletwound

CLOZE TEST

- repair a damaged/torn ligament/tendon/ cartilage
- amputate/cut off an arm/a finger/a foot/a leg/a limb
- put on/apply/take off a Band-Aid/ a plaster/abandage
- need/require/put in/have (out)/get (out)
 stitches
- put on/rub on/apply cream/ointment/ lotion
- have/receive/undergo physiotherapy/ physical therapy
- 4. यहां Saina के father का statement दिया गया है। जब भी हम किसी के statement की reporting करतें हैं तो "according to" प्रयुक्त करतें हैं।

अतः सही answer option (d) according to है। शेष तीनों options-on the way, from, instead of, irrelevant हैं।

5. Friday को Saina Semifinal हार गई थी अतः हारने की अवस्था को बताने वाला negative word यहां प्रयुक्त होगा।
Option (d) Appointed, irrelevant है।

Option (a) cheerful and option (b) Joyous खुशी, प्रसन्नता दर्शातें हैं। जो कि context के according गलत है क्योंकि कोई भी खिलाड़ी हार कर खुश नहीं होगा। अतः ये दोनो options factually wrong हैं।

सही answer option (c) disappointed (निराश) होगा।

- 6. It was God's...
 - यहां God की इच्छा की बात हो रही है क्योंकि God द्धारा prayer नहीं हो सकती तथा Nature and notion भी irrelevant हैं। अतः सही answer option (d) wish है।
- 7. यहां option (b) Emotional, तथा option (c) nostalgic, irrelevant हैं।
 - option (a) pessimistic (निराशावादी) factually wrong है क्योंकि कोई भी father अपनी बेटी की जीत के लिए pessimistic नहीं होगा।
 - अतः सही answer option (d) optimistic (आशावादी) होगा।
- 8. Forward reading से, singh said in his

- congratulatory message. And Reddy too congratulated Saina. अतः इन दोनो sentences से clear है कि Manmohan Singh ने भी Saina को congratulate किया। शेष तीनों options- prayed, wishes, dictated, irrelevant हैं।
- 9. Country के proud करने की बात कही है। country Saina के achievement पर proud करती है। अतः सही answer option (a) achievement है। अन्य तीनो options position, order, Getting of, irrelevant है।

Vocabulary Point:

 जब academic, professional, artistic or sporting success की बात हो तो achievement word प्रयुक्त होता है। ऐसी success जिससे दूसरे लोगो का benefit हो (i.e. invention) तो accomplishment word प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: It was a remarkable achievement for such a young player.

• It was one of the president's greatest accomplishment.

Collocations:

- a great/remarkable/real achievement/ accomplishment/feat/triumph.
- a major/spectacular achievement/feat/ triumph/work.
- 10. Backward reading से, passage की पहली line में Saina Nehwal's bronze **medal** win....., medal जीतने की बात कही है अतः सही answer option (b) medal है।

option (c) entry and option (d) post दोनो irrelevant हैं।

Option (a) match, factually wrong है क्योंकि Saina तो Semifinal match हार गई थी।

Internet ____1_ known as the Net, is the network ___2 computers spanning the 3___. Internet is a global ____4__ of computers that allows individuals to communicate 5 one another.

(SSC CPO 2015)

- 1. (a) also
- (b) another
- (c) other
- (d) too
- 2. (a) on
- (b) get
- (c) of
- (d) since
- 3. (a) globe
- (b) sea
- (c) sky
- (d) mountain
- 4. (a) web
- (b) connect
- (c) wireless
- (d) net
- 5. (a) with
- (b) under
- (c) out
- (d) for

Answer Key:

1.(a)

2.(c)

3.(a)

4.(a)

5.(a)

Word Meanings:

Span-

the length of time that something lasts or is able to continue - अवधि

Communicate- to exchange information, news, ideas, etc. with somebody-सम्पर्क रखना

Sea-

the salt water that covers most of the earth's surface - समुद्र

Detailed Analysis:

Internet को net के नाम से भी जाना जाता है अतः also known सही है। 'also known as' एक phrase भी है। Eg: Rubella, also known as German measles.

Grammar Point:

- Also/as well as/too
- Also सामान्यतः main verb से पहले तथा 'be' के बाद प्रयुक्त होता है तथा also वाक्य के अंत में नही आता है।

- Eg: She's fluent in French and German. She also speaks a little Italian.
- Jake's father had also been a doctor. (Jake और उसके पिता दोनो डॉक्टर थे।)
- Too सामान्यतः spoken में प्रयुक्त होता है तथा वाक्य के अंत में आता है।
- 'I'm going home now.' 'I'll come too.'
- When I've finished the bathroom, I'm going to do the kitchen too.
- किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के अतिरिक्त कुछ और बताने के लिए too की तरह ही 'as well' भी प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: Are they coming as well?

They sell books as well as newspapers.

Note : जब किसी positive point में कोई negative point जोड़ना हो तो not.....as well/ too. structure बनती है।

Eg: You can have a burger, but you can't have fries as well.

Note: जब किसी negative structure में कोई second negative point जोड़ना हो तो not....either structure प्रयुक्त होती है।

Eg: She hasn't phoned and she hasn't written either.

- अन्य तीनों options- another, other, too, grammatically wrong हैं।
- 2. Internet, computers का network है अतः network of computers सही है। अन्य तीनों optionson, get, since, grammatically wrong हैं।
- 3. Internet computers का network है जो पूरी दुनिया में फैला हुआ है। अतः option (a) globe सही है।

The globe word पूरी दूनिया के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है तथा globe word में sea, sky and mountain सभी समाहित 赏1

Forward reading से, Next sentence में global word आया है जो कि globe (noun) की adjective form है।

Vocabulary Point:

Sea/Ocean

समुद्र के लिए sea तथा ocean दोनो words प्रयुक्त होते हैं। British English में सामान्यतः sea तथा American English में ocean word प्रचलित है।

Eg- A swimmer drowned in the sea/ocean this morning.

- A cottage by the sea.
- A house on the ocean.
- Holiday या vacation के लिए समुद्र तट पर जाने के sense के लिए भी sea या ocean word प्रयुक्त होता है।

 Eg: We are spending a week by the sea/ at the ocean in June.
- समुद्र के particular areas के नाम fixed है— Eg: The Mediterranean Sea
- The Pacific Ocean
- The Atlantic Ocean

Collocations:

- by/on/across/beneath/under the sea/ ocean.
- in the sea/the ocean/.....waters.
- cross/sail the sea/ocean.
- 4. Internet, computers का पूरी दूनिया में फैला जाल है। अतः सही option (a) web है। अन्य तीनों options- connect, wireless and net, factually wrong है।

Vocabulary Point:

Link/Connect

जब दो वस्तुओं का connection इतना strong हो कि उन्हें separate नहीं किया जा सके तो link word प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: Social customs provide a vital link between generations.

 जब दो चीजें किसी समान general idea से जुड़ी हुई हो तो connect word आता है। जैसे– people एक दुसरे से connected होते हैं ना कि linked.

Eg: They were connected by marriage. (\checkmark)

• They were linked by marriage. (X)

Collocations:

- be connected/linked/coupled with somebody/something.
- closely/intimately/directly/obviously connected/linked.

Associate/connect/Relate

जब हम किन्ही दो वस्तुओं को अपने mind में संबंधित करते हैं या जब हम किसी previous experience से किन्ही दो वस्तुओं को अपने mind में जोड़ते हैं तो associate word प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: I always **associate** the smell of baking with my childhood. (\checkmark)

- I always relate/connect the smell of baking with my childhood. (X)
- जब किन्ही दो चीजों का connection, natural ना हो तथा उन्हे आपस में जोड़ने के लिए mind को effort करना पड़े तो relate या connect word प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: I found it hard to **relate/connect** the two things in my mind. $(\sqrt{})$

- I found it hard to **associate** the two things in my mind. (X)
- 5. Communicate की दो structure होती हैं-
- (i) Communicate with somebody

 Eg: Dolphines use sound to communicate
 with each other.
- (ii) Communicate something to somebody

 Eg: Raja was eager to communicate his ideas
 to the group.

अतः सही answer option (a) with है। अन्य तीनों options – under, out, for, grammatically wrong हैं।

One day when king Rama was sitting on his _____1___his ring fell off. When it touched the earth, it made a hole in the ground and disappeared into it. It was _____2 . His trusty henchman, Hanuman, was _____3 his feet. Rama said to Hanuman, "Look, my ring is lost 4____itforme."

Now Hanuman can enter any hole, no matter how tiny. He had the power to become the smallest of the small and larger than the largest thing. So he took on a 5 form and went down the hole. He went and went and went and 6 fell into the netherworld. There were women down there. "Look, a tiny monkey! It's fallen from above? Then they caught him and placed him on a platter (thali). The King of Spirits (bhut), who lives in the netherworld, likes to eat animals. So Hanuman was sent to him as part of his dinner, along with his vegetables. Hanuman sat on the platter, _____7 what to do.

While this was going on in the netherworld, Rama sat on his throne on the earth above. The 8 Vasistha and the 9 Brahma came to see him. They said to Rama, "We want to talk privately with you. We don't want anyone to _10___what we say or interrupt it. Do we agree?" "All right." Said Rama, "We'll walk."

(SSC CGL 2014)

- 1. (a) bench
- (b) chair
- (c) throne
- (d) rock
- 2. (a) molten
- (b) returned
- (c) gone
- (d) vanished
- 3. (a) at
- (b) under
- (c) on
- (d) in
- 4. (a) Return
- (b) Find
- (c) Replace
- (d) Make
- 5. (a) corporeal
- (b) humungous
- (c) tiny
- (d) substantial

- (a) cleverly 6.
- (b) suddenly
- (c) gradually
- (d) surreptitiously
- 7. (a) plundering
- (b) wandering
- (c) wondering
- (d) thundering
- 8. (a) sage
- (b) animal
- (c) wife
- (d) daughter
- 9. (a) women
- (b) Spirit king
- (c) Hanuman
- (d) God
- 10. (a) imagine
- (b) say
- (c) see
- (d) hear

Answer key

- 1.(c)
- 2.(c)
- 3.(a)
- 4.(b)5.(c)

- 6. (b)
- 7.(c)
- 8.(a)
- 9.(d)10.(d)

Word Meanings:

Disappear -

to become impossible to see -

गायब हो जाना

Trusty-

Reliable - विश्वसनीय

Platter-

a large plate that is used for

serving food - थाल

Throne -

a special chair used by a king or queen to sit on at ceremonies

– राजगददी

Interrupt-

to say or do something that makes somebody stop what they are saying or doing - बाधा

डालना

Molten -

heated to a very high temperature so that it becomes

liquid - पिघला हुआ

Vanish -

To disappear suddenly -

ओझल होना

Humungous - Very big - विशालकाय

Surreptitiously -Done secretely or quickly- गुप्त

रूप से

Plundering -

to steal things from a place -

लूट

Detailed Analysis:

चहां king Rama के बैठने की बात हुई है। Rama, bench, chair या rock पर भी बैठ सकतें हैं लेकिन blank space से पहले possessive pronoun his आया है। अतः king के according throne सही answer होगा।

forward reading से last para में, Rama sat on his **throne** on the earth above.

Vocabulary Point:

Chair/Seat

Chair एक piece of furniture होता है जिसे बैठने के लिए design किया गया हो।

Eg: An old man asleep **in** a chair/an armchair.

- A cat was asleep on the chair.
- Sit on your chair.
- He lay back **in** the recling chair and went to sleep.
- She dropped her bags and flopped down into the nearest chair.
- कोई भी ऐसी जगह जहां हम बैठ सकें उसके लिए seat word प्रयुक्त होता है।
- a set of dinning/kitchen chairs.(√)
- a set of dinning/kitchen seats. (X)
- We used the old tree stump as a seat. $(\sqrt{})$
- We used the old tree stump as a chair.(X)

Collocations:

- in/into/out of a/an chair/seat/armchair.
- on/onto/off a chair/seat/throne/stool.

Vocabulary Point:

Rock/Stone

Rock, ground से जुड़ा होता है तथा इतना बड़ा होता है कि इसे उठाकर फेंका नहीं जा सकता।

Eg: The rock walls of the cave. (\checkmark)

The stone walls of the cave. (X)

 Stone को ground से निकाला जा सकता है तथा इसे फेंका भी जा सकता है।

Eg: Houses built of stone. ($\sqrt{}$)

Houses built of rock. (X)

Collocations:

- Solid rock/stone.
- throw a stone/boulder/pebble.

2. option (a) molten, irrelevant है। molten का अर्थ— "metal, rock या glass को अत्यधिक temperature तक गर्म करना जिससे वह liquid में बदल जाये" होता है। ऐसी कोई बात passage में नही हुई है। Option (b) returned, factually wrong है क्योंकि इसके आगे वाले sentence में Rama, hanuman से कहतें हैं कि उनकी ring खो गई है।

option (d) vanished Red herring है। Vanish का अर्थ— अचानक गायब हो जाना होता है। जब vanish word द्धारा हम किसी वस्तु या व्यक्ति के गायब हो जाने की बात करतें हैं तो generally ये भाव होता है कि हम उस व्यक्ति या वस्तु के गायब होने को explain नहीं कर सकते।

Eg: The magician vanished in a puff of smoke.

Option (c) gone, सही answer है। gone जब adjective के रूप में प्रयुक्त होता है तब इसका अर्थ— किसी वस्तु को पूर्णतया use में ले लेना या खो जाना, समाप्त हो जाना होता है।

Eg: "Where is the coffee?" It's all gone.

Vocabulary Point:

Return/comeback/goback

Return- एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक वापिस आने या वापिस जाने के लिए Return word प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: Maani wa<mark>ited a l</mark>ong time for hi<mark>m to return.</mark>

❖ Come back- वापिस आना

Come back उस व्यक्ति या स्थान के point of view से बोला जाता है जिसके पास व्यक्ति लौटकर आता है।

Eg: Come back and vigit again soon!

❖ Go back- ऐसे स्थान पर वापिस जाना जहां आप पहले जा चुके हो या जहां से आप originally belong करते हो। go back उस व्यक्ति के point of view से बोला जाता है जो व्यक्ति वापिस जाता है।

Eg: Do you ever want to go back to India?

❖ Get back- अपने घर या जहां stay किया हो वहां वापिस आना।

Eg: What time did you get back last month?

Turn back- किसी कारण से आप जिस रास्ते आये थे उसी रास्ते वापिस लौट जाना।

Eg: The weather got so bad that we had to turn back.

3. यहां under his feet and in his feet दोनो ही irrelevant हैं।

option (c) on, Red herring है। on your feet एक idiom है जिसका अर्थ – लम्बी बीमारी या मुश्किल समय के

बाद पूर्णतया ठीक हो जाना है। ऐसा भी passage का भाव नहीं है।

अतः option (a) at सही है।

4. इस sentence में Rama, Hanuman से कहतें हैं कि मेरी Ring खो गई है।

Option (a) return, factually wrong है क्योंकि Hanuman ने ring नहीं ली है जो उसे return करे।

option (c) replace, factually wrong है क्योंकि ring जो खो गई है तो replace किसे करे।

Option (d) make, factually wrong है। Hanuman सुनार नहीं है जो नई ring बना दे।

Option (b) find, logically correct है कि ring खो गई है और Hanuman उसे find करे।

Vocabulary Point:

Make/Create

- Make- material या कुछ parts को मिलाकर किसी चीज को बनाना, सामान्यतः physical things को बनाने के लिए make word प्रयुक्त होता है।
 - Eg: She makes her own clothes.
- · make a table/dress/cake.
- Create- ऐसी वस्तु या चीज को बनाना जो पहले से अस्तित्व में ना हो तो सामान्यतः create word प्रयुक्त होता है। create word वस्तु की originality को दर्शाता है।

Eg: Scientists disagree about how the universe was created.

- Try this new dish, created by our head chef.
- Create jobs/wealth.
- 5. option (b) humungous (very big) तथा option (d) substantial (large in amount, value or importance) दोनो factually wrong हैं क्योंकि Ring, earth में hole बनाकर नीचे चली गई थी अतः Hanuman को भी छोटा बनना पड़ेगा ना कि बड़ा।

Option (a) corporeal, irrelevant है। corporeal का अर्थ body या physical होता है, ऐसा कोई sense passage में नहीं है अतः option (c) tiny (छोटा) सही है। Forward reading से, इस passage में आगे Hanuman के लिए tiny monkey word प्रयुक्त हुआ है.... "Look, a tiny monkey! It's fallen from above?.......

6. option (a) cleverly, irrelevant है।

option (d) surreptitiously, irrelevant है। इसका अर्थ— किसी कार्य को छुपकर या जल्दी से करना ताकि कोई दूसरा notice ना कर सके होता है।

Option (c) gradually, Red herring है क्योंकि sentence का भाव धीरे—धीरे नीचे जाना नही है। अतः option (b) suddenly सही है।

7. Blank space के बाद what to do आया है अतः option (c) wondering सही है जिसका अर्थ — क्या किया जाये, क्या सही है, क्या घटित होगा etc. सोचना है।

Option (a) plundering, irrelevant है। इसका अर्थ चोरी करने के sense में होता है।

Option (d) thundering, irrelevant है। इसका अर्थ-बहुत तेज आवाज करने के sense में होता है।

Option (b) wandering, Red herring है। यह wondering से confuse करने के लिए दिया गया है। wandering का अर्थ— बिना किसी उद्देश्य के इधर उधर घुमना होता है।

- 8. Vasistha (वशिष्ठ) से पहले Blank space आया है।
 Vasistha एक साधु थे अतः option (a) sage सही है।
 शेष तीनों options animal, wife, daughter,
 irrelevant है।
- 9. Brahma (ब्रह्मा) भगवान है अतः option (b) God सही है। अन्य तीनों options- women, spirit king, Hanuman, irrelevant है।
- **10.** इस sentence का भाव "हम जो कहें उसे कोई ना सुने" है। अतः option (d) hear सही है। imagine, say, see तीनों factually wrong है।

Grammar Point:

Say/Tell

Say- जब किसी के कहे हुए words त्यों के त्यों कहने हों, तो say प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: Anne said, "I'm tired."

- Anne said that she was tired.
- What did he say to you?
- कोई व्यक्ति कभी भी say का object नहीं बनता है। say की structure-
- (i) Say something **to** somebody Eg: She said nothing **to** me about it.
- (ii) Say something about

Eg: I want to say something/a few words/a little about my family.

लेकिन say about wrong है।

NOTE- जब किसी story में किसी व्यक्ति के कहे हुए शब्दों को त्यों का त्यों बोला जाता है तो subject say, says, said के बाद आता है लेकिन subject यदि pronoun हो तो say, says, said से पहले आता है।

Eg: "That was marvelous," said James.

'Hello!' she said.

Tell- सामान्यतः tell दो objects लेता है जिनमें से एक object कोई व्यक्ति (person) होता है।

Eg: Have you told him the news yet?

- tell के साथ that clause आता है। Eg: Anne told me that she was tired.
- जब कोई व्यक्ति facts या information बताता है तो what, where etc words के साथ tell प्रयुक्त होता है।

 Eg: Can you tell me when the movie starts?
- Instructions देने के लिए tell प्रयुक्त होता है।
 Eq: The doctor told me to stay in bed.
- The doctor told me that I need to stay in bed.
- The doctor said that I had to stay in bed. लेकिन ये कहना गलत है—
- The doctor said me to stay in bed. (X)

God/Religion से संबंधित collocations-

- believe in God/Christ/Allah/free will/predestination/heaven and hell/an afterlife/reincarnation
- be/become a believer/an atheist/an agnostic/a Christian/Muslim/Hindu/ Buddhist, etc.
- convert to/practice religion/Buddhism/ Catholicism/Christianity/Islam/Judaism, etc.
- go to church/temple (= the synagogue)
- go to the local church/mosque/synagogue/ gurdwara
- belong to a church/a religious community
- join/enter the church/a convent/a

- monastery/a religious sect/the clergy/the priesthood
- praise/worship/obey/serve/glorify God
- perform a ceremony/a rite/a ritual/a baptism/the Hajj/a mitzvah
- carry out/perform a sacred/burial/ funeral/fertility/purification rite
- go on/make a pilgrimage
- celebrate Diwali/Christmas/Easter/ Eid/Ramadan/Hanukkah/Passover/
- observe/break the Sabbath/a fast/ Ramadan
- deliver/preach/hear a sermon
- lead/address the congregation
- say/recite a prayer/blessing
- preach/proclaim/spread the word of God/the Gospel/the message of Islam
- study/follow the dharma/the teachings of Buddha
- read/study/understand/interpret scripture/the Bible/the Koran/the gospel/the Torah
- seek/find/gain enlightenment/wisdom
- strengthen/lose your faith
- keep/practice/abandon the faith
- save/purify/lose your soul
- obey/follow/keep/break/ violate a commandment/Islamiclaw/Jewishlaw
- be/accept/do God's will
- receive/experience divine grace
- achieve/attain enlightenment/salvation/ nirvana
- undergo a conversion/rebirth/ reincarnation
- hear/answer a prayer
- commit/confess/forgive a sin
- do/perform penance

Since the U.S. led alliance toppled the Taliban 1 November 2001, women and girls in Afghanistan have 2 greater freedom to participate in public life and 3____to education, health care, and employment. This is the case particularly in the ____4__, Kabul, where the deployment of foreign military forces under the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) has helped bring _____5___security. even in Kabul, however, many Afghan women still face constant 6 to their personal security from other civilians or armed men belonging to various political ________. Outside Kabul, the situation is one of the acute general lawlessness and insecurity, as there is no ISAF presence and rival warlords control security conditions. In these areas, more than in Kabul, Afghan women continue to _____8___serious threats to their physical safety, which ____9__them the opportunity to exercise their basic human rights and to participate fully in the rebuilding of their 10 .

(SSC CGL 2014)

- 1. (a) from
- (b) in
- (c) on
- (d) at
- 2. (a) surrendered
- (b) volunteered
- (c) submitted
- (d) gained
- 3. (a) regress
- (b) access
- (c) success
- (d) progress
- 4. (a) capital
- (b) outskirts
- (c) locality
- (d) country
- 5. (a) less-known

(c) less-needed

- (b) much-needed (d) much-admired
- 6. (a) demands
- (b) opportunities
- (c) threats
- (d) lashes
- 7. (a) upheavals
- (b) fractions
- (c) factions
- (d) actions
- 8. (a) face
- (b) oppose
- (c) evade
- (d) bear
- 9. (a) provides
- (b) denies
- (c) approves
- (d) allows

- 10. (a) city
- (b) country
- (c) selves
- (d) state

Answer key

1.(b) 2.(d)

7.(c)

- 3.(b)
- 4.(a) 5.(b)

10.(b)

- 6.(c)
- 8.(a)
- 9.(b)

Word Meanings:

- Alliance an agreement between countries, political parties, etc.
 - to work together संधि
- Topple- to become unsteady and fall
 - down-गिर पड़ना
- **Rival-** a person, company, or thing that competes with another in
 - sport, business, etc- प्रतिस्पर्धी
- Volunteer- a person who does a job without being paid for it -स्वेच्छाकर्मी स्वयंसेवक
- Outskirts the parts of a town or city that are furthest from the centre -
- Lash to hit somebody/something with great force टकराना
- Upheavals a big change that causes a lot of confusion, worry and problems खलबली
- Evade- to escape from somebody/ something or avoid meeting somebody-बच निकलना

Detailed Analysis:

- "November 2011 में" के sense की बात हुई है अतः preposition 'in' आएगा।
 Eg: In 2009
- In the 18th century
- In spring/summer/autumn/winter
- In march
- In the morning/afternoon/evening etc. अतः सही answer option (b) in है। अन्य तीनों options- from, on, at, grammatically wrong है।

CLOZE TEST

2. इस sentence में greater freedom को प्राप्त करने की बात हुई है अतः option (d) gained सही है।
Option (b) Volunteered, irrelevant है।
option (a) surrendered and option (c)
submitted, factually wrong है क्योंकि ये passage
की theme के विपरीत अर्थ दे रहें हैं।

Vocabulary Point-

. Gain/Benefit

सामान्यतः gain, financial advantages के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: Consumers have certainly gained from the increased competition in the telecommunications industry.

- Benefit, कभी भी object नहीं लेता है।
 Eg: It was good to see her finally reaping the benefits of all her hard work.
- There is nothing to be **benefitted** from delaying.(X)
- There is nothing to be gained from delaying.(√)
- 3. यहां education, health, employment तक women and girls की पहुंच की बात हो रही है। अतः option (b) access, सही है तथा इसकी structure भी access to something होती है।

Eg: Students must have access to good resources.

Option (a) regress, irrelevant है। regress का अर्थ पुरानी या less advanced form की तरफ लौटना होता है। इसी प्रकार option (c) success व option (d) progress भी irrelevant है।

Collocations:

- to make progress.
- slow/steady/rapid/good progress.
- economic/scientific/technical progress.
- a progress report.
- यहां काबुल शहर की बात की है जो कि Afghanistan की capital city है। अतः सही choice option (a) capital है।
 - शेष तीनों options- outskirts, locality, country factually wrong है।
- 5. Kabul में security की बात हुई है जिसकी बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत थी अतः सही choice option (b) much-

needed है।

- option (c) less-needed, factually wrong है क्योंकि यह passage के भाव का opposite sense दे रहा है। शेष दोनो options less-known and muchadmired, irrelevant है।
- 6. Kabul में security बढ़ गई है लेकिन काबुल के बाहर स्थिति सही नही है तथा इस structure में "still" आया है जो कि पहले वाले strucutre से contradiction बताता है अतः इस blank space में negative word आएगा। option (b) opportunities, factually wrong है। option (a) demands, irrelevant है। option (d) lashes, factually wrong है। lash का अर्थ किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को बहुत जोर से hit करना होता है। forward reading से हम देखते है कि passage में आगे Afghan women की physical safety के लिए serious threats की बात की है अतः सही answer option (c) threats है। Afghan women continue to face serious threats to their physical safety.

Vocabulary Point:

Opportunity/Chance

Opportunity एक formal word है तथा कुछ particular situations ऐसी होती है जिनमें या तो opportunity word प्रयुक्त होता है या chance.

Eg: I won't give him a second **chance.** (\checkmark)

- I won't give him a second opportunity. (X)
- Job/career/employment/equal opportunities. (√)
- Job/career/employment/equal chance. (X)
- Second/big/fifty-fifty/slight/slim **chance**. $(\sqrt{})$
- Second/big/fifty-fifty/slight/slim opportunity. (X)

Vocabulary Point

Beat/batter/pound/lash

ये सभी word किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को बार-बार जोर से मारने के sense के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

- ❖ Beat-किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को बार—बार जोर से मारना।
 Eg: Someone was beating at the door.
- A youngman was found beaten to death last night.

Batter- किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को इस प्रकार जोर से मारना कि serious damage हो जाये।

Eg: He had been badly battered around the head and face.

- Severe winds have been battering the coast.
- Pound- किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को इस प्रकार मारना कि जोर-जोर से आवाज हो।

Eg: Heavy rain pounded on the roof.

Lash- किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को बहुत force के साथ मारना।

Eg: The rain lashed at the window.

lash का subject सामान्यतः rain, wind, hail, sea or waves होते हैं।

Hammer- किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को noisy or violent तरीके से पीटना।

Eg: Raja hammered the door with his fists.

7. Armed men जो विभिन्न political group से belong करतें है उनकी बात हो रही है।

Option (a) upheavals, irrelevant है। इसका अर्थ— "किसी बहुत बड़े बदलाव से है जिसके कारण confusion, worry and problems आती हैं।"

Option (b) fractions, Red herring है। fraction "किसी वस्तु का small part या amount" के sense में प्रयुक्त होता है। fraction, people (व्यक्तियों) के लिए प्रयुक्त नहीं होता।

option (d) actions, irrelevant है।

Option (c) factions, सही answer है। किसी बड़े organization या political party के छोटे गुटों के लिए faction word प्रयुक्त होता है।

Grammar Point:

Action/Act

इन दोनो words का अर्थ समान है।

(action/act-athing that somebody does.)

लेकिन ये different patterns के अनुसार प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

Act के बाद सामान्यतः of आता है तथा यह किसी adjective के साथ प्रयुक्त होता है। action के बाद सामान्यतः of नहीं आता है तथा यह his, her...etc. के साथ प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: a heroic act of bravery. (\checkmark)

- a heroic action of bravery. (X)
- *His heroic actions/acts during the war.* (\checkmark)

Action के साथ सामान्यतः take आता है जबिक act के साथ नहीं।

Eg: We shall take whatever actions are necessary. (\checkmark)

- We shall take whatever act are necessary. (X)
- Firefighters took action immediately. $(\sqrt{})$
- Firefighters took act immediately. (X)
- 8. backward reading सं,......Afghan women still face constant threats to their personal security......

इसी प्रकार इस structure में, Afghan women continue to **face** serious threats to their physical safety.

अतः parallel construction के concept से option (a) face, सही answer है।

Option (b) oppose, red herring है। option (c) evade and option (d) bear, factually wrong है।

Collocations:

- evade/avoid/wriggle out of your responsibilities.
- evade/avoid/dodge a question/taxes.
- 9. Passage में Afghan women की physical safety के लिए threats की बात हुई है ये threats उन्हे basic human rights से रोकती है। अतः यहां कोई negative word आएगा।

Provides, approves तथा allows तीनों positive sense के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

अतः option (b) denies सही है।

Vocabulay Point:

Provide/Give

जब बहुत से लोगों को कोई चीज उपलब्ध करवाई जाती है तो provide आता है तथा जब किसी particular व्यक्ति को कोई चीज दी जाती है तो give प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: The hospital aims to provide the best possible medical care.

We want to give you the best possible care.

10. Passage में Afghanistan में women की condition की बात हो रही है। इस sentence में rebuilding की बात की है अतः Afghanistan के लिए सही word country ही होगा।

सही answer option (b) country है। शेष तीनों options- city, selves, state, factually wrong है।

Collocations: War and peace

- declare/make/wage war (on somebody/ something)
- go to war (against/with somebody)
- cause/spark/provoke/foment/quellunrest
- incite/lead/crush/suppress a revolt/ rebellion
- launch/mount/carry out a surprise/terrorist attack
- prevent/halt/represent an escalation of the conflict
- be torn apart by/be on the brink of civil war
- enter/invade/occupysomebody's territory
- lead/launch/resist/repel an invasion
- adopt/develop/implement/pursue a military strategy
- carry out/execute/perform military operations/manoeuvres
- send/deploy/station/pull back/withdraw troops
- go on/fly/carry out a reconnaissance/ rescue mission
- train/equip/deploy army/military/ combat units
- lead/launch/conduct a raid/a surprise attack/an (air/airborne/amphibious) assault (on somebody)
- employ/useguerrilla tactics
- conduct/wage biological/guerrilla warfare
- fight/crush/defeatthe rebels/the insurgency
- suffer/inflict a crushing defeat
- achieve/win a decisive victory
- halt/stop the British/German/Russian advance

- order/force a retreat
- join/serve in the army/navy/air force
- be/go/remain/serve on active duty
- serve/complete/return from a tour of duty
- be sent to the front (line) attack/strike/ engage/defeat/kill/destroy the enemy
- see/report/be engaged in heavy fighting
- call for/be met with armed resistance
- come under heavy/machine-gun/mortar fire
- fire a machine-gun/mortar shells/rockets (at somebody/something)
- shoot a rifle/a pistol/bullets/missiles
- launch/fire a cruise/ballistic/anti-tank missile
- use biological/chemical/nuclear weapons
- inflict/suffer/sustain heavy losses/ casualties
- be hit/killed by enemy/friendly/artillery fire
- become/be held as a prisoner of war
- harm/kill/target/protect innocent/ unarmed civilians
- cause/avoid/limit/minimize civilian casualties/collateral damage
- impose/enforce/lift a curfew
- engage in/be a victim of ethnic cleansing
- be sent to an internment/a concentration camp
- accept/house/resettlerefugees
- **fear/threaten** military/violent reprisals
- commit/be accused of war crimes/crimes against humanity/genocide
- make/bring/win/achieve/maintain/ promote
 peace
- call for/negotiate/broker/declare a cease fire/ a temporary truce
- sign a cease fire agreement
- call for/bring/put an end to hostilities
- demand/negotiate/accept the surrender of somebody/something
- establish/send (in) a peacekeeping force
- negotiate/conclude/ratify/sign/accept/ reject/break/violate a peace treaty

A healthy body is necessary for the development of the ____1__and wisdom. Every human being should exercise daily to ____2__ good health. Physical exercise ____3___ physical fitness. It makes human being mentally _____4___. Physical exercise is required to ____5__ food properly.

(SSC CGL 2014)

- 1. (a) benevolence
- (b) nominate
- (c) healing
- (d) intellect
- 2. (a) start
- (b) maintain
- (c) legislate
- (d) reclaim
- 3. (a) ensures
- (b) ensnares
- (c) ensuing
- (d) entangles
- 4. (a) mindful
- (b) alert
- (c) akin
- (d) defective
- 5. (a) assent
- (b) apprise
- (c) digest
- (d) inhale

Answer key

1.(d)

2.(b)

3.(a)

4.(b)

5.(c)

Word Meanings:

Benevolence- kind, helpful and generous-

उदारता

Intellect- the ability to think in a logical

way and understand things -

अक्ल

Legislate- to make a law affecting

something – नियम बनाना

Ensure- to make sure that something

happens- सुनिश्चित करना

Enshare to make somebody/ something

unable to escape from a difficult

situation – उलझाना

Ensue- to happen after or as a result of

another event - परिणामस्वरूप

Entangle - to make somebody / something

become caught - उलझाना

Akin - Similar to – समान

Detailed Analysis:

- 1. यहां wisdom के development की बात की है। blank space में जो word आएगा वो wisdom से 'and' से जुड़ा हुआ है अतः दोनो समान भाव वाले words होंगें।
 - Option (a) benevolence (दयालू) तथा option (c) healing (ठीक होना) दोनो irrelevant हैं।
 - Option (b) nominate, grammatically wrong है क्योंकि ये verb है जबकि blank space में noun आएगा।
 Nominate की noun form "nomination" होती है।
 अतः सही answer option (d) intellect है। intellect का अर्थ logical way में सोचने, समझने की क्षमता या दिमाग (mind) होता है।
- 2. Sentence का भाव है कि good health के लिए human being को प्रतिदिन exercise करनी चाहिए। अतः option (b) maintain सही है। अन्य तीनों options- start, legislate, reclaim, irrelevant हैं।

Vocabulary Point:

Start/Begin

Start तथा begin के अर्थ में ज्यादा अंतर नहीं है लेकिन दोनों के कुछ patterns भिन्न हैं।

Eg: What time does the concert start/begin?

- She started/began working here three months ago?
- Start, spoken English तथा business contexts में ज्यादा प्रचलित है जबिक begin, written English तथा a series of events को describe करने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: The story begins on the island of Cerfu.

• Start (लेकिन begin नहीं) किसी journey या machine के शुरू होने के sense में प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: We'll need to start at 7:00.

- The car won't start.
- Start का अर्थ– "बोलना शुरू करना" के sense में नही होता है।

Eg: 'Ladies and gentlemen.' He started. (X)

Grammar Point:

Start and begin के बाद infinitive या –ing form का use किया जा सकता है तथा दोनो cases में ही वाक्य का अर्थ समान रहता है।

Eg: I didn't start worring/ to worry until she was 2 hours late.

• सामान्यतः starting या beginning के साथ –ing form प्रयुक्त नहीं होती है।

Eg: It's **starting/beginning** to rain.($\sqrt{}$)

It's starting/beginning raining. (X)

Vocabulary Point:

Maintain/Sustain

किसी चीज के usual level को अनंत समय तक बनाये रखने के लिए maintain प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: The two countries has always maintained close relations.

किसी चीज के सामान्य से higher level को लम्बे समय तक (न कि अनंत काल तक) बनाये रखने के लिए sustain प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: How long can such fast growth be sustained?

3. Option (b) ensnares, irrelevant है। इसका अर्थ trap (जाल या फंदा) होता है।

Option (c) ensuing, irrelevant है। इसका अर्थ – 'किसी घटना के बाद कुछ घटित होना' होता है।

Option (d) entangles, irrelevant है। इसका अर्थ – 'किसी different या complicated situation में फंस जाना' होता है।

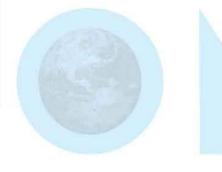
अतः सही answer option (a) ensures है। जिसका अर्थ – किसी चीज को घटित होने देना, ये निश्चित करना है।

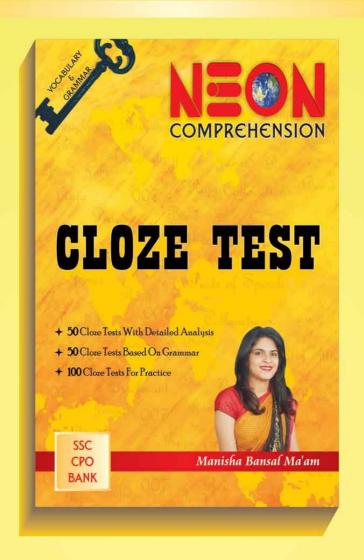
4. यहां option (a) mindful, option (c) akin (similar), option (d)defective तीनों irrelevant है।

सही answer option (b) alert है तथा **mentally alert** एक collocation भी है।

अन्य collocation – mentally ill, mentally fit etc. हैं।

5. Physical exercise food को proper digest करने के लिए जरूरी है अतः सही choice (c) digest है। अन्य तीनों assent, apprise, inhale, irrelevant हैं।

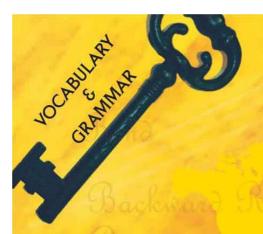




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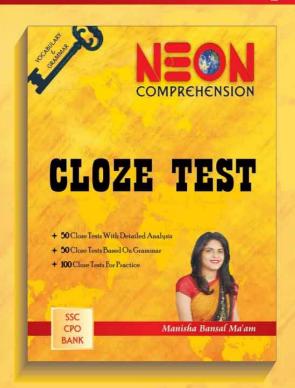
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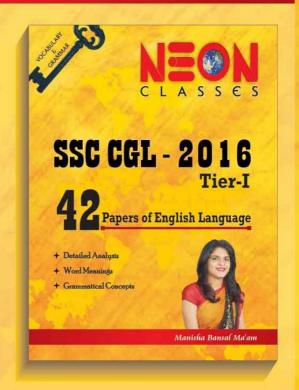


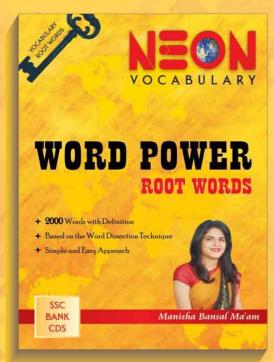
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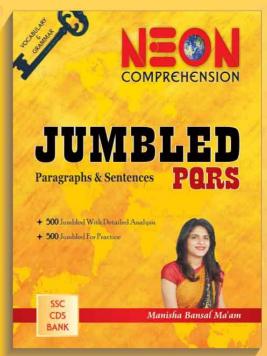
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