

RBI Grade B Phase 1 English Memory Based Paper

Q1. Instruction:

In the following question, a part of the sentence has been given in bold. Below the sentence, three possible replacements for the bold part are given as (I), (II), and (III). Choose the option that represents the phrase(s) which CANNOT replace the bold part grammatically and/or contextually.

In order to meet the government's climate targets, the company has decided to **cut down on** its carbon emissions by upgrading machinery and adopting cleaner energy sources.

- A. scale back on
- B. curb the level of
- C. ramp up
- (a). Only A
- (b). Only B and C
- (c). Only C
- (d). Only A and C
- (e). All A, B, and C

Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct answer: (c) Only C

Explanation

The bold phrase "cut down on" means **to reduce or decrease** something.

We must check which replacement(s) **cannot** preserve this meaning **grammatically and contextually**.

Meaning of the bold phrase

cut down on

- **Meaning (English):** To reduce the amount, level, or usage of something.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** कम करना / घटाना
- **Example (English):** *The factory decided to cut down on energy consumption.*

Option-wise analysis

A. scale back on

- **Meaning (English):** To reduce or decrease something.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** कम करना / सीमित करना
- **Example (English):** *The firm plans to scale back on unnecessary expenses.*

Analysis:

This is a direct synonym of "cut down on" and fits perfectly both grammatically and contextually.

→ Can replace (NOT the answer)

B. curb the level of

- **Meaning (English):** To control or restrain something in order to reduce it.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** नियंत्रित करके कम करना



- **Example (English):** *Strict rules were introduced to curb the level of pollution.*

Analysis:

This preserves the idea of reduction and works smoothly in the sentence.

→ Can replace (NOT the answer)

C. ramp up

- **Meaning (English):** To increase or intensify something.

• **Meaning (Hindi):** बढ़ाना / तेज़ करना

- **Example (English):** *The company plans to ramp up production next year.*

Analysis:

This is the **opposite** of “cut down on.”

Using it would reverse the intended meaning of reducing carbon emissions.

→ **Cannot replace**

Final conclusion

- A can replace
- B can replace
- C cannot replace

Therefore, the correct answer is:

(c) Only C

Q2. Instruction:

Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C) and (D) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the question given below.

- (A) She drafted a list of interview questions to keep the discussion focused.
 - (B) Before meeting the artisan, Mira researched traditional weaving patterns.
 - (C) The published article highlighted how modern designs preserved heritage.
 - (D) During the interview, she noticed subtle updates in the motifs.
- (a). B A D C
 - (b). A B D C
 - (c). B D A C
 - (d). D A B C
 - (e). A D B C

Ans.(a)

Sol. Correct answer: (a) B A D C

Why this order works

B must come first because it sets the background action *before the meeting*:

- Mira researches traditional weaving patterns **before meeting the artisan.**

A follows logically because after research, she prepares for the interaction:

- She drafts interview questions to keep the discussion focused.

D comes next because it happens **during the interview**:

- She notices subtle updates in the motifs while speaking to the artisan.

C concludes the paragraph because it refers to the **published article**, which is the final outcome after the interview:

- The article highlights how modern designs preserved heritage.

Q3. Instruction:

In the following question, identify the other possible sequence (other than the given one) to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.

Despite **struggling(A)** through the initial phases of the experiment, the scientist kept **trying(B)** different **combinations (C)** to achieve consistent results.

- (a). A-B
- (b). A-C
- (c). B-C
- (d). A-C or B-C
- (e). No swapping possible

Ans.(e)

Sol. Correct Answer: E — No swapping possible

Explanation:

Let's first observe the given correct sentence:

Despite struggling (A) through the initial phases of the experiment, the scientist kept trying (B) different combinations (C) to achieve consistent results.

This sentence is already:

- Grammatically correct
- Logically coherent
- Well-structured

Analysis of possible swaps:

1. A-B swap

Despite **kept trying** through the initial phases..., the scientist **struggling** different combinations...

- Incorrect structure:
 - o "Despite" must be followed by a **gerund (V-ing form)** like *struggling*, not *kept trying*
 - o "struggling different combinations" is also incorrect usage

2. A-C swap

Despite **different combinations** through the initial phases..., the scientist kept trying **struggling** to achieve...

- "Despite different combinations" → illogical phrase
- "trying struggling" → incorrect verb combination

3. B-C swap

...the scientist kept **different combinations trying**...

- Incorrect word order
- Breaks verb-object relationship

Conclusion:

None of the swaps result in a grammatically correct or meaningful sentence.

Hence, **E — No swapping possible** is the correct answer.

Q4. Instruction:

In the following question, identify the other possible sequence (other than the given one) to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.

The artist kept **refining(A)** the painting and **adjusting(B)** the **lighting (C)** in the studio to match her original vision.

- (a). C-A
- (b). B-C
- (c). B-A
- (d). A-C or B-C
- (e). No swapping possible

Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct answer: (c) B-A

Original sentence (given sequence)

The artist kept refining (A) the painting and adjusting (B) the lighting (C) in the studio to match her original vision.

This sentence is already grammatically correct.

The question asks for another possible sequence (other than the given one) that remains grammatically correct and meaningful, using only swapping of highlighted words.

Correct alternative after swapping B-A

The artist kept adjusting (A) the painting and refining (B) the lighting (C) in the studio to match her original vision.

This version is also grammatically sound and contextually acceptable:

- *adjusting the painting* → acceptable (artists adjust paintings through strokes, tones, or placement)
- *refining the lighting* → very natural and commonly used in artistic and studio contexts

Hence, B-A is the valid alternative sequence.

Meanings of the highlighted words (English & Hindi)

refining (A)

- **English:** Improving something by making small, precise changes.
- **Hindi:** निखारना / परिष्कृत करना

• **Example (English):**

- *The designer kept refining the details of the logo.*

adjusting (B)

- **English:** Making slight changes to improve suitability or effectiveness.
- **Hindi:** समायोजित करना

• **Example (English):**

- *She was adjusting the brightness of the screen.*

lighting (C)

- **English:** The arrangement or use of light in a space.
- **Hindi:** प्रकाश व्यवस्था

• **Example (English):**

- *Good lighting enhances the mood of the room.*

Why other options are incorrect?

(a) C-A

- *lighting refining* or *refining lighting the painting* breaks natural verb-object pairing.

(b) B-C

- Leads to *adjusting lighting the painting*, which is grammatically incorrect.

(d) A-C or B-C

- Any swap involving C disrupts the noun-verb structure.

(e) No swapping possible

- Incorrect, because swapping **A-B** clearly yields another valid sentence.

Final conclusion

Both **refining** and **adjusting** can logically act on either **painting** or **lighting** without breaking grammar or meaning.

Only swapping **B-A** preserves correctness.

Correct answer: (c) B-A

Q5. Instruction:

In the following question, four sentences are given, out of which one or more may contain a grammatical or contextual error. Identify the sentence(s) that is/are grammatically and contextually INCORRECT.

- A. The museum's archives was opened to researchers last month.
- B. After the storm subsided, residents began to rebuild their homes with the help of volunteers.
- C. The book comprise essays that explores migration across regions.
- D. She insisted to attend the meeting despite feeling unwell.

- (a). Only A and B
- (b). Only C
- (c). Only A, C and D
- (d). Only B
- (e). Only A and C

Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct answer: (c) Only A, C and D

Sentence A

The museum's archives was opened to researchers last month.

Grammatical rule

Subject-verb agreement

- *Archives* is a **plural noun**, even though it refers to a single collection.

Sentence structure

- Subject: *the museum's archives* (plural)
- Verb: *was opened* (singular)

Analysis

There is a mismatch between a **plural subject** and a **singular verb**.

The verb must agree with *archives*, not with *museum*.

Correct sentence

The museum's archives were opened to researchers last month.

Example

- *The company's records were released to the public.*

Sentence B

After the storm subsided, residents began to rebuild their homes with the help of volunteers.

Grammatical rule

- Correct use of **past tense** and **infinitive (to rebuild)**
- Logical cause–effect relationship

Sentence structure

- Dependent clause: *After the storm subsided*
- Main clause: *residents began to rebuild...*

Analysis

The sentence is grammatically sound, contextually clear, and logically sequenced.

Correct sentence

The sentence is already correct.

Example

- *After the fire ended, families started to return home.*

Sentence C

The book comprise essays that explores migration across regions.

Grammatical rules

1. Verb agreement with “comprise”

- Singular subject → *comprises*

2. Relative clause agreement

- *Essays* (plural) → *that explore*, not *explores*

Sentence structure

- Subject: *The book* (singular)
- Verb: *comprise* (incorrect form)
- Object: *essays*
- Relative clause: *that explores...* (wrong agreement)

Analysis

This sentence contains **two grammatical errors**, making it incorrect.

Correct sentence

The book comprises essays that explore migration across regions.

Example

- *The collection comprises poems that reflect social change.*

Sentence D

She insisted to attend the meeting despite feeling unwell.

Grammatical rule

Verb–preposition collocation

- *Insist* is followed by:
- **on + gerund**, or

• **that + clause**

Sentence structure

- Subject: *She*
- Verb: *insisted*
- Incorrect infinitive: *to attend*

Analysis

Insist cannot be followed directly by an infinitive. This is a standard usage error.

Correct sentence

She insisted on attending the meeting despite feeling unwell.

OR

She insisted that she attend the meeting despite feeling unwell.

Example

- *He insisted on paying the bill.*

Final conclusion

- Sentence A is incorrect (subject-verb agreement error)
- Sentence B is correct
- Sentence C is incorrect (verb form + relative clause agreement)
- Sentence D is incorrect (wrong verb construction)

Therefore, the sentences that are grammatically and contextually **incorrect** are:

Only A, C and D

Correct option: (c)

Q6. Instruction:

In the following question, four sentences are given, out of which one or more may contain a grammatical or contextual error. Identify the sentence(s) that is/are grammatically and contextually CORRECT.

- A. The city is still suffered from the devastating effects of drought that had affected millions of people.
- B. Years of exposure to recurrent floods led the villagers to develop their own coping mechanisms.
- C. Platform economy has gained ground as it promotes flexibility and assure autonomy.
- D. The convention aimed at advance the discussion on energy crisis and to track the progress effectively.

- (a). Only A and B
- (b). Only C
- (c). Only A, C and D
- (d). Only B
- (e). Only A and C

Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct answer: (d) Only B

Sentence-wise analysis

A. The city is still suffered from the devastating effects of drought that had affected millions of people.

This sentence is **grammatically incorrect**.

• **Error:** “*is still suffered*”

• The verb form is wrong. It should be either:

• “*is still suffering from ...*” (active, present continuous), or

• “*has still suffered from ...*” (present perfect, depending on meaning).

• There is also a **tense mismatch** between “*is*” and “*had affected*” without a clear past reference point.

→ **Incorrect**

B. Years of exposure to recurrent floods led the villagers to develop their own coping mechanisms.

This sentence is **both grammatically and contextually correct**.

• Verb tense (“*led*”) is appropriate.

• Cause–effect relationship is clear.

• No issues with agreement, structure, or meaning.

→ **Correct**

C. Platform economy has gained ground as it promotes flexibility and assure autonomy.

This sentence is **grammatically incorrect**.

• **Error in parallelism and subject–verb agreement:**

• “*promotes*” (correct)

• “*assure*” (incorrect)

• It should be “*assures autonomy*” to match “*promotes flexibility*”.

→ **Incorrect**

D. The convention aimed at advance the discussion on energy crisis and to track the progress effectively.

This sentence is **grammatically incorrect**.

• **Error with verb form after “aimed at”:**

• “aimed at” must be followed by a **gerund (-ing form)**.

• Also, there is **faulty parallelism**:

• “*aimed at advance ... and to track ...*” mixes forms.

It should be something like:

• “*aimed at advancing the discussion ... and tracking the progress ...*”

→ **Incorrect**

Final conclusion

• A: Incorrect

• B: Correct

• C: Incorrect

• D: Incorrect

Therefore, the only grammatically and contextually correct sentence is:

(d) Only B

Q7. Instruction:

In the following question, a part of the sentence has been given in bold. Below the sentence, three possible replacements for the bold part are given as (I), (II), and (III). Choose the option that represents the phrase(s) which CANNOT replace the bold part grammatically and/or contextually.

The manager threatened to **come down on** the employee for missing the project deadline, warning that such negligence would not be overlooked in future evaluations.

- A. take action against
- B. let on the secret to
- C. ignore the mistake of

- (A). Only A
- (B). Only B and C
- (C). Only A and B
- (D). Only C
- (E). All A, B, C

Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct answer: (b) Only B and C

Explanation

The idiom “**come down on (someone)**” means **to criticize, punish, or take strict action against someone for a fault or wrongdoing.**

Let’s test each replacement for **grammatical and contextual fit.**

Option-wise analysis

A. take action against

- **Meaning:** To impose measures or penalties on someone.
- **Contextual fit:** Yes — it matches the idea of punishment or reprimand.
- **Grammatical fit:** Yes.

Rewritten sentence:

The manager threatened to take action against the employee for missing the project deadline...

This preserves both meaning and tone.

→ **Can replace** (so NOT the answer)

B. let on the secret to

- **Meaning:** To reveal a secret to someone.
- **Contextual fit:** No — the sentence is about discipline, not disclosure.
- **Grammatical fit:** Also awkward in this structure.

Rewritten sentence:

The manager threatened to let on the secret to the employee...

This completely changes the meaning.

→ **Cannot replace**

C. ignore the mistake of

- **Meaning:** To overlook or not act upon an error.
- **Contextual fit:** No — it is the **opposite** of “come down on.”
- **Tone mismatch:** The sentence clearly conveys strictness, not leniency.

Rewritten sentence:

The manager threatened to ignore the mistake of the employee...

This contradicts the warning given.

→ **Cannot replace**

Final conclusion

- A can replace
- B cannot replace
- C cannot replace

Therefore, the correct answer is:

(b) Only B and C

Directions {8-15}

Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

Dr. Choudhry, a noted scientist, has developed a groundbreaking report on plant diseases that brings clarity to how viruses, fungi, and termites invade fields and orchards. The study begins with a field survey in which samples were carefully collected from leaves, roots, and stems. In the lab, each sample was **placed** in controlled conditions to map the life cycles of the culprits and track the paths of infection. The report explains that viruses hijack cell machinery, fungi build threadlike networks that block water flow, and termites carve silent tunnels that weaken stems and expose plants to secondary attacks.

The analysis also explores what these organisms eat and why that diet matters. Viral particles need living cells rich in sugars and amino acids. Many fungi prefer moist tissues where starch reserves are high. Termites target cellulose, turning woody or fibrous parts into easy channels. By connecting food preference with microclimate data, the report shows why early rains, dense planting, and poor air circulation often set the stage for outbreaks. Dr. Choudhry then zeroed in on the speeds at which these enemies evolve. Rapid mutation allows viruses _____ plant defenses. Fungi swap genetic material through spores, expanding their range. Termite colonies reorganize quickly, shifting attack sites when obstacles appear.

The damage, the report warns, is not just visible wilt or rot. It reduces nutrient transport, distorts flowering, and shortens fruiting windows. Left unchecked, even low-level infections can **spoil** harvest timing and market quality. To move from diagnosis to defense, Dr. Choudhry designed an integrated protection plan. It combines hygiene, soil health, and targeted biological control. The centerpiece is a novel plant vaccine derived from harmless protein fragments that train plant immunity to recognize common viral and fungal signatures. Field trials show faster signaling in treated plants, limiting replication and reducing lesion size. For termites, the plan pairs root-zone barriers with odor cues that divert foraging lines away from crops.

The report closes with practical guidance for growers. Space rows for airflow, prune regularly, and monitor nutrient balance. Rotate plots to disrupt fungal reservoirs. Inspect for termite mud tubes after rains. Use the vaccine at the seedling stage and repeat before peak humidity. With these steps, farms can cut losses, stabilize yields, and protect biodiversity. Dr. Choudhry's work turns scattered observations into a coherent shield for modern agriculture.

Q8. What is the central innovation in Dr. Choudhry's integrated protection plan as described in the report?

- (a). The use of a plant vaccine based on non-pathogenic protein fragments to initiate targeted immune responses.
- (b). A comprehensive biological agent that alters plant genetic structures for long-term immunity.
- (c). The replacement of chemical pesticides with mechanical pest-removal tools for termite management.

- (d). Enhanced moisture retention strategies that inhibit fungal spore formation in humid climates.
 (e). A new soil additive that strengthens root integrity, reducing vulnerability to termites and fungi.

Ans.(a)

Sol. Correct answer: (a)

Explanation

The question asks for the **central innovation** in Dr. Choudhry's *integrated protection plan*. The key is to identify what is presented as the **core, novel element** rather than supporting measures.

In the passage, this line is decisive:

"The centerpiece is a novel plant vaccine derived from harmless protein fragments that train plant immunity to recognize common viral and fungal signatures."

This clearly establishes the main innovation.

Option-wise analysis

(a) The use of a plant vaccine based on non-pathogenic protein fragments to initiate targeted immune responses.

This directly reflects the passage. The vaccine is described as *novel, derived from harmless protein fragments*, and designed to *train plant immunity*. It is explicitly called the **centerpiece** of the plan.

→ Correct

(b) A comprehensive biological agent that alters plant genetic structures for long-term immunity.

The passage never mentions genetic alteration or permanent genetic change. The vaccine works by immune training, not gene modification.

→ Incorrect

(c) The replacement of chemical pesticides with mechanical pest-removal tools for termite management.

Termite control is addressed through *root-zone barriers and odor cues*, but this is a **supporting tactic**, not the central innovation of the plan.

→ Incorrect

(d) Enhanced moisture retention strategies that inhibit fungal spore formation in humid climates.

The report actually warns that moisture and poor air circulation promote outbreaks. It recommends airflow and pruning, not moisture retention.

→ Incorrect

(e) A new soil additive that strengthens root integrity, reducing vulnerability to termites and fungi.

While soil health is mentioned as part of the integrated approach, no specific soil additive is described as the core innovation.

→ Incorrect

Final conclusion

The passage explicitly identifies the **plant vaccine based on harmless protein fragments** as the defining and innovative feature of Dr. Choudhry's protection strategy. Hence, **option (a)** is the correct answer.



Q9. Based on the passage, what explains the increased likelihood of disease outbreaks under certain agricultural conditions?

- (a). The gradual buildup of chlorophyll and potassium in older leaves creates a chemical imbalance.
- (b). Lack of crop diversification leads to monoculture stress, attracting pests more easily.
- (c). Early rains, high planting density, and stagnant air form a favorable environment for pests and pathogens.
- (d). Excessive use of fertilizers causes nitrogen saturation, promoting fungal spore growth.
- (e). Higher fruit yield per acre creates more biomass, which accelerates termite infestations.

Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct answer: (c)

Explanation

The question asks **what explains the increased likelihood of disease outbreaks under certain agricultural conditions**, based strictly on the passage.

The relevant line from the passage is:

“By connecting food preference with microclimate data, the report shows why early rains, dense planting, and poor air circulation often set the stage for outbreaks.”

This sentence directly explains the conditions that make outbreaks more likely.

Option-wise analysis

(a) The gradual buildup of chlorophyll and potassium in older leaves creates a chemical imbalance.

The passage does not discuss chlorophyll, potassium, or chemical imbalance in leaves.

→ Incorrect

(b) Lack of crop diversification leads to monoculture stress, attracting pests more easily.

Crop rotation is mentioned later as a preventive step, but monoculture stress is **not given as the explanation** for outbreaks.

→ Incorrect

(c) Early rains, high planting density, and stagnant air form a favorable environment for pests and pathogens.

This is a direct paraphrase of the passage’s explanation: early rains, dense planting, and poor air circulation create conditions that promote infections.

→ **Correct**

(d) Excessive use of fertilizers causes nitrogen saturation, promoting fungal spore growth.

Fertilizer use and nitrogen saturation are not mentioned in the passage.

→ Incorrect

(e) Higher fruit yield per acre creates more biomass, which accelerates termite infestations.

The passage does not link higher yield or biomass to termite outbreaks.

→ Incorrect

Final conclusion

The passage clearly attributes increased disease outbreaks to **microclimatic conditions**—specifically early rains, dense planting, and poor air circulation—making **option (c)** the correct answer.

Q10. What role does mutation or adaptation play in the behavior of the three organisms described?

- (a). Viral particles replicate without altering structure, but use external vectors to spread across crops.
- (b). Fungi remain genetically stable but change their nutritional preferences to exploit new hosts.
- (c). Termite colonies remain static but deepen their tunnels as resistance increases.
- (d). Viruses, fungi, and termites all evolve quickly, using distinct mechanisms to bypass plant defenses or shift strategies.
- (e). Only viruses are capable of rapid mutation; fungi and termites remain environmentally constrained.

Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct answer: (d)

Explanation

The question asks about **the role of mutation or adaptation** in the behavior of **all three organisms**—viruses, fungi, and termites—as described in the passage.

The key lines are:

“Rapid mutation allows viruses ... plant defenses. Fungi swap genetic material through spores, expanding their range. Termite colonies reorganize quickly, shifting attack sites when obstacles appear.”

This shows that **all three adapt or evolve**, though **by different mechanisms**.

Option-wise analysis

(a) Viral particles replicate without altering structure, but use external vectors to spread across crops.

The passage emphasizes *rapid mutation*, not structural stability or vector-based spread.

→ Incorrect

(b) Fungi remain genetically stable but change their nutritional preferences to exploit new hosts.

The passage states that fungi **swap genetic material through spores**, which contradicts genetic stability.

→ Incorrect

(c) Termite colonies remain static but deepen their tunnels as resistance increases.

The passage explicitly says termite colonies **reorganize quickly** and **shift attack sites**, not that they remain static.

→ Incorrect

(d) Viruses, fungi, and termites all evolve quickly, using distinct mechanisms to bypass plant defenses or shift strategies.

This accurately captures all three behaviors:

- viruses mutate rapidly,
- fungi exchange genetic material,
- termites reorganize their colonies.

• → **Correct**

(e) Only viruses are capable of rapid mutation; fungi and termites remain environmentally constrained.

The passage clearly shows adaptation in fungi and termites as well.

→ Incorrect

Final conclusion

The passage highlights **rapid and flexible adaptation** across all three organisms, each using different evolutionary strategies. Therefore, **option (d)** is the correct answer.

Q11. Identify the CORRECT statement based on the passage.

- (I) The plant vaccine mentioned in the report increases sugar content in leaves to attract helpful organisms.
- (II) Viruses adapt through genetic recombination while termites rely on protein mimicry to confuse plants.
- (III) Dense planting and early rains are linked to the increased vulnerability of crops to infections.
- (a). Only (I)
- (b). Both (I) and (II)
- (c). Only (III)
- (d). Both (I) and (III)
- (e). All (I), (II), and (III)

Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct answer: (c) Only (III)

Explanation

We must check each statement strictly against what is stated or clearly implied in the passage.

Statement-wise analysis

(I) The plant vaccine mentioned in the report increases sugar content in leaves to attract helpful organisms.

This is **not stated** in the passage.

The passage says the vaccine:

- is *“derived from harmless protein fragments”*
- *“trains plant immunity to recognize common viral and fungal signatures”*
- improves immune signaling and limits replication

There is **no mention** of increasing sugar content or attracting helpful organisms.

→ **Incorrect**

(II) Viruses adapt through genetic recombination while termites rely on protein mimicry to confuse plants.

This is also **incorrect**.

According to the passage:

- Viruses adapt through **rapid mutation**
- Fungi exchange genetic material through **spores**
- Termites **reorganize colonies and shift attack sites**

There is **no reference** to:

- genetic recombination for viruses, or
- protein mimicry by termites

→ **Incorrect**

(III) Dense planting and early rains are linked to the increased vulnerability of crops to infections.

This statement is **directly supported** by the passage:

“early rains, dense planting, and poor air circulation often set the stage for outbreaks.”

This clearly establishes the link between these conditions and higher infection risk.

→ **Correct**

Final conclusion

- (I) Incorrect
- (II) Incorrect
- (III) Correct

Therefore, the correct answer is:

(c) Only (III)

Q12. What combination of actions is advised at the end of the report to help mitigate disease and pest damage?

- (I) Implement pruning and row spacing to improve air circulation.
 - (II) Apply chemical insecticides during the fruiting phase for enhanced crop defense.
 - (III) Use the plant vaccine early and before periods of high humidity.
- (a). Only (I)
 - (b). Both (I) and (II)
 - (c). Only (III)
 - (d). Both (I) and (III)
 - (e). All (I), (II), and (III)

Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct answer: (d) Both (I) and (III)

Explanation

The question asks for the **combination of actions advised at the end of the report**. So we must focus specifically on the **closing guidance for growers** in the passage.

The relevant lines are:

“Space rows for airflow, prune regularly, and monitor nutrient balance.”

“Use the vaccine at the seedling stage and repeat before peak humidity.”

Statement-wise analysis

(I) Implement pruning and row spacing to improve air circulation.

This is **explicitly mentioned**:

- *“Space rows for airflow”*
- *“prune regularly”*

Both actions are clearly recommended to reduce disease risk.

→ **Correct**

(II) Apply chemical insecticides during the fruiting phase for enhanced crop defense.

This is **not mentioned** anywhere in the passage.

In fact:

- The report emphasizes **biological control**, hygiene, soil health, and vaccines.
- There is no reference to **chemical insecticides**, especially during the fruiting phase.

→ **Incorrect**

(III) Use the plant vaccine early and before periods of high humidity.

This is **directly supported** by the passage:

- *“Use the vaccine at the seedling stage”*
- *“repeat before peak humidity”*

→ **Correct**

Final conclusion

- (I) Correct
- (II) Incorrect
- (III) Correct

Hence, the correct answer is:

(d) Both (I) and (III)

Q13. Choose the word that is the most appropriate synonym of “placed” as used in the passage.

- (a). Thrown
- (b). Positioned
- (c). Dropped
- (d). Tossed
- (e). Floated

Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct answer: (b) Positioned

Why “positioned” is the best synonym

In the sentence:

“In the lab, each sample was placed in controlled conditions ...”

the word **“placed”** means **carefully set or arranged in a specific location for a purpose**, not casually thrown or dropped.

“Positioned” captures this sense of **deliberate, careful arrangement**, which fits a laboratory context.

Meanings, examples, and option-wise analysis

Placed

- **Meaning (English):** Put or set something in a particular position deliberately.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** रखना / स्थापित करना
- **Example (English):** *The technician placed the sample under the microscope.*

(This is the base word we are finding a synonym for.)

(a) Thrown

- **Meaning (English):** To propel something forcefully through the air.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** फेंकना
- **Example (English):** *He threw the ball across the field.*

Why incorrect:

“Thrown” implies force and carelessness, which is unsuitable for lab samples and controlled conditions.

(b) Positioned

- **Meaning (English):** Carefully put or arranged in a specific place for a purpose.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** सही स्थान पर रखना
- **Example (English):** *The samples were positioned in separate chambers for testing.*

Why correct:

It matches the idea of **intentional and precise placement** in a scientific setting.

(c) Dropped

- **Meaning (English):** Let something fall unintentionally or without control.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** गिरा देना
- **Example (English):** *She accidentally dropped the glass.*

Why incorrect:

“Dropped” suggests accident or lack of care, which contradicts controlled laboratory handling.

(d) Tossed

- **Meaning (English):** Thrown lightly or casually.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** उछालकर फेंकना
- **Example (English):** *He tossed the keys onto the table.*

Why incorrect:

“Tossed” implies casual handling, inappropriate for scientific samples.

(e) Floated

- **Meaning (English):** Rest or move on the surface of a liquid or air.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** तैरना / तैरते रहना
- **Example (English):** *The leaf floated on the water.*

Why incorrect:

“Floated” changes the meaning entirely and does not fit the idea of controlled placement.

Final conclusion

The laboratory context requires a word that conveys **careful, deliberate arrangement**. Only “**positioned**” preserves both the **meaning and tone** of “placed” in the passage.

Correct answer: (b) Positioned

Q14. Choose the word that is the most appropriate synonym of “spoil” as used in the passage.

- (a). Enhance
- (b). Ruin
- (c). Ferment
- (d). Delay
- (e). Expand

Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct answer: (b) Ruin

Why “ruin” is the best synonym

In the sentence:

“Left unchecked, even low-level infections can spoil harvest timing and market quality.”

the word “**spoil**” means **to damage or destroy the usefulness, value, or effectiveness** of something.

Here, infections negatively affect both **timing** and **quality**, making produce less valuable or unsuitable for markets.

“Ruin” captures this sense of **serious damage or loss of value** most accurately.

Meanings, examples, and option-wise analysis

Spoil (base word from the passage)

- **Meaning (English):** To damage or impair the quality, usefulness, or value of something.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** खराब करना / नष्ट कर देना
- **Example (English):** *Heavy rain can spoil the crops before harvest.*

(a) Enhance

- **Meaning (English):** To improve or increase the quality or value.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** बेहतर बनाना / बढ़ाना
- **Example (English):** *Fertilizers enhance soil fertility.*

Why incorrect:

“Enhance” is the **opposite** of “spoil.” The passage describes harm, not improvement.

(b) Ruin

- **Meaning (English):** To severely damage or destroy something.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** पूरी तरह खराब कर देना / नष्ट कर देना
- **Example (English):** *Pests can ruin an entire season’s harvest.*

Why correct:

“Ruin” directly reflects the idea of infections damaging harvest timing and market quality.

(c) Ferment

- **Meaning (English):** To undergo chemical change due to yeast or bacteria.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** किण्वित होना
- **Example (English):** *Grapes ferment to produce wine.*

Why incorrect:

“Ferment” refers to a biological process, not to damaging harvest schedules or quality in this context.

(d) Delay

- **Meaning (English):** To make something happen later than planned.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** देरी करना
- **Example (English):** *Bad weather may delay the harvest.*

Why incorrect:

While spoilage may **cause delays**, “spoil” here means broader damage, not just lateness.

(e) Expand

- **Meaning (English):** To increase in size, amount, or scope.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** विस्तार करना
- **Example (English):** *The company plans to expand its operations.*

Why incorrect:

“Expand” has no connection to damage or loss of quality.

Final conclusion

In the context of agricultural damage and loss of value, “**ruin**” is the closest and most accurate synonym of “spoil.”

Correct answer: (b) Ruin

Q15. Choose the most suitable phrase to fill the blank given in the passage.

- (a). to harden
- (b). to dodge
- (c). to support
- (d). to transmit
- (e). to nourish

Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct answer: (b) to dodge

Why “to dodge” fits best

The sentence is:

“Rapid mutation allows viruses _____ plant defenses.”

From the passage, viruses are described as **evolving quickly** so that they can **avoid, bypass, or escape** the plant’s protective mechanisms.

The verb that best captures this idea is “**to dodge**”, meaning *to evade or avoid something cleverly*.

Meanings, examples, and option-wise analysis

Dodge (correct choice)

- **Meaning (English):** To avoid or evade something skillfully.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** चालाकी से बच निकलना
- **Example (English):** *The pathogen mutated to dodge the host’s immune response.*

This directly matches the idea of viruses using mutation to **evade plant defenses**.

Option-wise evaluation

(a) to harden

- **Meaning (English):** To make something stronger or more rigid.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** कठोर बनाना
- **Why incorrect:**
- Viruses do not “harden” plant defenses; they overcome them.

(b) to dodge

- **Meaning (English):** To evade or avoid.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** बचना / चकमा देना
- **Why correct:**
- This precisely reflects how rapid mutation helps viruses escape plant immune systems.

(c) to support

- **Meaning (English):** To help or strengthen.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** समर्थन करना
- **Why incorrect:**
- Viruses do not support plant defenses; they undermine them.

(d) to transmit

- **Meaning (English):** To pass something from one place or organism to another.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** प्रसारित करना
- **Why incorrect:**
- Transmission relates to spread, not to overcoming defenses.

(e) to nourish

- **Meaning (English):** To feed or provide nutrients.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** पोषण करना
- **Why incorrect:**
- This is unrelated to mutation or defense evasion.

Final conclusion

The passage emphasizes **evasion of plant defenses through rapid mutation**, which is best expressed by **“to dodge.”**

Correct answer: (b) to dodge

Q16. Instruction:

A word has been given in the question and used in the sentences below. Identify the statements where the word has been used in a contextually and grammatically correct manner.

CONDONE

- (I) The principal refused to **condone** the student's cheating, stating that academic integrity must be upheld.
- (II) She **condoned** the recipe with some extra spices to make it more flavorful.
- (III) Many citizens were outraged, believing that the light sentence **condoned** the criminal's actions.
- (a). Only (I)
 (b). Only (II)
 (c). Both (I) and (III)
 (d). Both (II) and (III)
 (e). All of the above

Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct answer: (c) Both (I) and (III)

Meaning of CONDONE

- **Meaning (English):** To accept, approve, or allow something morally wrong or unacceptable, often by failing to take action against it.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** किसी गलत कार्य को स्वीकार करना या उसे नज़रअंदाज़ करना

Statement-wise analysis

(I) The principal refused to condone the student's cheating, stating that academic integrity must be upheld.

This usage is **contextually and grammatically correct**.

Here, *condone* correctly means *to approve or overlook wrongdoing*.

The principal **refuses to accept** cheating, which fits the meaning perfectly.

→ **Correct**

(II) She condoned the recipe with some extra spices to make it more flavorful.

This usage is **incorrect**.

The sentence confuses *condone* with words like *season*, *enhance*, or *condiment*.



Condone has a **moral or ethical sense** and cannot be used for cooking or flavoring.

→ **Incorrect**

(III) Many citizens were outraged, believing that the light sentence condoned the criminal's actions.

This usage is **correct**.

Here, *condoned* means *implicitly approved or excused* the criminal's behavior by giving a light punishment, which aligns with the word's meaning.

→ **Correct**

Final conclusion

- (I) Correct
- (II) Incorrect
- (III) Correct

Therefore, the correct answer is:

(c) Both (I) and (III)

Q17. Instruction:

In the following question, few sentences are given. Identify the sentences that can be connected using a suitable CONNECTOR.

- A. The branch closed unexpectedly during heavy rainfall.
- B. The passbook printer jammed during peak hours.
- C. A notice announced revised locker access hours.
- D. Customers missed deposits, causing delayed salary credits.

- (a). B-C
- (b). A-C
- (c). A-D
- (d). C-D
- (e). B-D

Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct answer: (c) A-D

Why A and D can be connected

Let's examine the relationship between the sentences.

A. *The branch closed unexpectedly during heavy rainfall.*

This states a **cause** — an unexpected closure due to weather.

D. *Customers missed deposits, causing delayed salary credits.*

This states a **consequence** — missed deposits leading to delays.

These two sentences can be logically connected using a **cause-effect connector**, such as:

- *As a result,*
- *Consequently,*
- *Due to this,*

Connected version (example):

The branch closed unexpectedly during heavy rainfall; as a result, customers missed deposits, causing delayed salary credits.

The flow is logical and coherent.

Why the other options do not work?

(a) B–C

- **B** talks about a technical issue (printer jam).
- **C** talks about a notice on locker access hours.
- No logical or causal relationship.

(b) A–C

- Branch closure due to rain is unrelated to a notice about locker timings.
- No suitable connector fits meaningfully.

(d) C–D

- Locker access hours do not logically explain missed deposits or salary delays.
- Weak or forced connection.

(e) B–D

- A printer jam does not reasonably cause missed deposits leading to salary delays.
- Lacks clear cause–effect or contrast.

Final conclusion

Only **A and D** share a **clear, logical relationship** that allows them to be connected using a suitable connector.

Correct answer: (c) A–D

Q18. Instruction:

In the following question, a part of the sentence has been given in bold. Below the sentence, three possible replacements for the bold part are given as (I), (II), and (III). Choose the option that represents the phrase(s) which CANNOT replace the bold part grammatically and/or contextually.

During the audit, it was found that a senior employee had **spilled the beans** about the company's merger plans, compromising the confidentiality of a key strategy.

- A.** divulge the secret
- B.** leak the classified information
- C.** boast about

- (a). Only A
- (b). Only B and C
- (c). Only A and B
- (d). Only C
- (e). All A, B, C

Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct answer: (d) Only C

Explanation

The idiom “**spill the beans**” means **to reveal a secret or disclose confidential information**, often unintentionally or prematurely.

Let's check whether each option can replace the idiom **both grammatically and contextually**.

Option-wise analysis

A. divulge the secret

- **Meaning:** To make private or secret information known.
- **Context fit:** Yes.
- **Grammar fit:** Yes.

Rewritten sentence:

...a senior employee had divulged the secret about the company's merger plans...

This preserves both meaning and tone.

→ **Can replace** (so NOT the answer)

B. leak the classified information

- **Meaning:** To intentionally or unintentionally release sensitive information.
- **Context fit:** Yes (merger plans are confidential).
- **Grammar fit:** Yes.

Rewritten sentence:

...a senior employee had leaked the classified information about the company's merger plans...

Still conveys breach of confidentiality.

→ **Can replace** (so NOT the answer)

C. boast about

- **Meaning:** To speak with pride or self-satisfaction.
- **Context fit:** No.
- Boasting suggests pride, not accidental or improper disclosure.
- **Tone mismatch:** The sentence describes a **serious breach of confidentiality**, not bragging.

Rewritten sentence:

...had boasted about the company's merger plans...

This changes the meaning and weakens the seriousness of the act.

→ **Cannot replace**

Final conclusion

Only "**boast about**" fails to preserve the meaning and tone of "**spill the beans.**"

Correct answer: (d) Only C

Q19. Instruction:

In the following question, identify the other possible sequence (other than the given one) to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.

After **planning (A)** the event for months and **organizing(B)** with multiple teams, the committee finally executed **everything (C)** flawlessly.

- (a). A-C
- (b). A-B
- (c). B-C
- (d). A-C or B-C
- (e). No swapping possible

Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct answer: (b) A-B

Original sentence (given sequence)

After planning (A) the event for months and organizing (B) with multiple teams, the committee finally executed everything (C) flawlessly.

This sentence is grammatically correct.

The question asks for **another possible sequence (other than the given one)** that is also **grammatically correct and meaningful**, using **only swapping of highlighted words**.

Correct alternative after swapping A-B

After organizing (A) the event for months and planning (B) with multiple teams, the committee finally executed everything (C) flawlessly.

This version is also **grammatically correct and contextually acceptable**:

- *organizing the event for months* → acceptable
- *planning with multiple teams* → acceptable
- The overall meaning remains logical: preparation happened over time, followed by execution.

Hence, **A-B** is the valid alternative.

Meanings of the highlighted words (English & Hindi)

planning (A)

- **English:** Deciding in advance what to do and how to do it.
- **Hindi:** योजना बनाना
- **Example (English):**
- *They spent weeks planning the conference.*

organizing (B)

- **English:** Arranging or coordinating people, tasks, or resources systematically.
- **Hindi:** व्यवस्थित करना / समन्वय करना
- **Example (English):**
- *She was responsible for organizing the volunteers.*

everything (C)

- **English:** All things involved; the entire set of tasks or elements.
- **Hindi:** सब कुछ
- **Example (English):**
- *The manager reviewed everything before approving the project.*

Why other options are incorrect?

(a) A-C

- *planning everything flawlessly* breaks the structure of the sentence.
- *executed planning* becomes illogical after the swap.

(c) B-C

- *organizing everything flawlessly* forces *executed* to attach incorrectly.
- The verb-object relationship becomes unclear.

(d) A-C or B-C

- Neither swap results in a clean or logical sentence.

(e) No swapping possible

- Incorrect, because swapping **A-B** clearly gives another valid sentence.

Final conclusion

Both **planning** and **organizing** are parallel gerunds and can logically exchange positions without harming grammar or meaning.

No other swap preserves sentence integrity.

Correct answer: (b) A-B

Q20. Instruction:

In the following question, a part of the sentence has been given in bold. Below the sentence, three possible replacements for the bold part are given as (I), (II), and (III). Choose the option that represents the phrase(s) which CANNOT replace the bold part grammatically and/or contextually.

Despite a severe liquidity crunch, the cooperative bank **was able to pull through** the quarter without defaulting on any obligations.

- A. managed to survive
- B. succeeded in riding out
- C. caved in to pressure

- (a). Only A
- (b). Only B
- (c). Only C
- (d). Only A and B
- (e). All A, B, and C

Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct answer: (c) Only C

Explanation

The bold phrase "**was able to pull through**" means **to survive a difficult situation successfully**, especially without collapse or failure.

Let us examine which options **cannot replace** this meaning grammatically and contextually.

Meaning of the bold phrase

pull through

- **Meaning (English):** To survive or overcome a crisis successfully.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** कठिन परिस्थिति से सफलतापूर्वक उबर जाना
- **Example (English):** *Despite heavy losses, the firm managed to pull through.*

Option-wise analysis

A. managed to survive

- **Meaning (English):** Succeeded in continuing to exist despite difficulty.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** किसी तरह जीवित/कायम रहना
- **Example (English):** *The startup managed to survive the economic downturn.*

Why it works:

This directly preserves the meaning of overcoming a crisis and fits the sentence perfectly.

→ Can replace

B. succeeded in riding out

- **Meaning (English):** Managed to endure a difficult period without serious damage.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** मुश्किल दौर को झेलकर निकल जाना

- **Example (English):** *The industry succeeded in riding out the recession.*

Why it works:

“Ride out” is an idiomatic equivalent of “pull through,” especially in financial contexts.

→ Can replace

C. caved in to pressure

- **Meaning (English):** Gave up or collapsed under stress.

- **Meaning (Hindi):** दबाव में हार मान लेना

- **Example (English):** *The management eventually caved in to pressure.*

Why it does NOT work:

This phrase means the **opposite** of “pull through.”

It implies failure, whereas the sentence emphasizes **survival without default**.

→ Cannot replace

Final conclusion

- A can replace
- B can replace
- C cannot replace

Therefore, the correct answer is:

(c) Only C

Q21. In the given question five sentences are given in which one is not coherent with others. Choose the incoherent statement as the answer.

- (a). Urban green spaces provide residents with vital access to nature, promoting both mental and physical well-being.
- (b). In some neighborhoods, green spaces are primarily used as venues for commercial food festivals and private events.
- (c). Trees in city environments also help reduce air pollution and mitigate the urban heat island effect.
- (d). Many city planners now prioritize green infrastructure as a key component of sustainable urban development.
- (e). Studies have shown that proximity to parks can significantly reduce stress levels and increase community interaction.

Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct answer: (b)

Explanation

The group of sentences collectively focuses on the **benefits, importance, and planning of urban green spaces**—especially their role in health, environment, and sustainable development.

Let’s check how each sentence fits this theme.

Sentence-wise analysis

(a) *Urban green spaces provide residents with vital access to nature, promoting both mental and physical well-being.*

Fits perfectly. Talks about health benefits of green spaces.

(c) *Trees in city environments also help reduce air pollution and mitigate the urban heat island effect.*

Continues the environmental benefits of urban greenery.

(d) Many city planners now prioritize green infrastructure as a key component of sustainable urban development.

Aligns with planning and policy importance of green spaces.

(e) Studies have shown that proximity to parks can significantly reduce stress levels and increase community interaction.

Reinforces social and psychological benefits.

(b) In some neighborhoods, green spaces are primarily used as venues for commercial food festivals and private events.

This shifts focus from **benefits and sustainability** to **commercial usage**, which does not support or extend the central theme developed by the other sentences.

Final conclusion

All sentences except **(b)** discuss the **positive role, benefits, or strategic importance of urban green spaces**.

Sentence **(b)** introduces a **different, tangential idea** and is therefore the **incoherent statement**.

Correct answer: (b)

Q22. Instruction:

In the following questions four sentences are given, out of which one or more may contain a grammatical or contextual error. Identify the sentence(s) that is/are grammatically and contextually CORRECT.

A. Retail has evolved significantly, with online shopping become a preferred method for consumers.

B. There was a lot of traffic, as a part of the road had been closed for the construction of the bridge.

C. Many people felt shocking and disappointed when they heard about the activist's sudden imprison.

D. During rainy season, tourists flock to the area as to enjoy the breathtaking landscapes and serene waterfalls.

(a). Only A and B

(b). Only C

(c). Only A, C and D

(d). Only B

(e). Only A and C

Ans.(d)

Sol. Sentence A

Retail has evolved significantly, with online shopping become a preferred method for consumers.

Grammatical rule

In a **“with + noun” construction**, the verb that follows must be:

- a **present participle (-ing)** or
- a **past participle**,
- not the base form.

Rule pattern:

with + noun + V-ing / V³

Sentence structure

- Main clause: *Retail has evolved significantly*
- With-phrase (supplementary clause): *with online shopping become...*

The with-phrase is intended to describe a simultaneous or resulting condition, but the verb form is wrong.

Analysis

The verb “**become**” is in the base form, which is grammatically invalid in this structure. It must be “**becoming**” to indicate an ongoing change accompanying the evolution of retail.

Correct sentence

Retail has evolved significantly, with online shopping becoming a preferred method for consumers.

Example

- *The city expanded rapidly, with new suburbs emerging along the outskirts.*

Sentence B

There was a lot of traffic, as a part of the road had been closed for the construction of the bridge.

Grammatical rule

1. “**As**” can correctly function as a **causal conjunction**, meaning *because*.
2. **Past perfect tense** is used to describe an action completed **before** another past situation.

Sentence structure

- Main clause: *There was a lot of traffic*
- Subordinate causal clause: *as a part of the road had been closed...*

Analysis

The closure of the road happened earlier, causing traffic later.

The use of “**had been closed**” correctly establishes this time sequence.

The causal link is logical and clearly expressed.

Correct sentence

The sentence is already correct.

Example

- *The meeting was postponed, as the chairman had fallen ill.*

Sentence C

Many people felt shocking and disappointed when they heard about the activist’s sudden imprison.

Grammatical rules

1. **-ing adjectives** describe things or situations, not human feelings.
2. **-ed adjectives** describe how people feel.
3. A **noun** is required after possessive constructions (*activist’s*).

Sentence structure

- Main clause: *Many people felt shocking and disappointed*
- Subordinate clause: *when they heard about...*

Analysis

- “**shocking**” is incorrect because people feel **shocked**, not shocking.
- “**imprison**” is a verb; the sentence requires the noun “**imprisonment.**”

Both errors make the sentence grammatically incorrect.

Correct sentence

Many people felt shocked and disappointed when they heard about the activist's sudden imprisonment.

Example

- *The audience was shocked by the sudden announcement.*

Sentence D

During rainy season, tourists flock to the area as to enjoy the breathtaking landscapes and serene waterfalls.

Grammatical rules

1. **Definite article "the"** is required before specific seasons.
2. **"As to"** is not used to express purpose. Purpose is expressed by:
 - **to + verb** or
 - **in order to + verb**

Sentence structure

- Introductory prepositional phrase: *During rainy season*
- Main clause: *tourists flock to the area*
- Purpose phrase: *as to enjoy...*

Analysis

- Missing article before *rainy season*
- Incorrect connector **"as to"** breaks the infinitive purpose structure

Correct sentence

During the rainy season, tourists flock to the area to enjoy the breathtaking landscapes and serene waterfalls.

Example

- *Visitors came early to enjoy the festival celebrations.*

Final conclusion

- Sentence A is incorrect due to verb-form error in a with-construction
- Sentence B is grammatically and contextually correct
- Sentence C is incorrect due to adjective misuse and wrong noun form
- Sentence D is incorrect due to article omission and faulty purpose connector

This confirms that **Sentence B alone is correct**, exactly as required in the question.

Directions {23-28}

In the following question, some of the phrases are highlighted which may not be correct. From the given options choose the phrase that is suitable to replace the highlighted phrase to make the passage grammatically and contextually correct.

From the air, they look like toys scattered across a giant sandbox—hundreds of airliners slotted nose to tail beneath the glare of a pitiless desert sun. There are the lumbering, humpbacked 747s adorned with faded airline liveries, once-glistening Cessna Citations built **for the movement (A)** corporate executives cross-country, and squat seven-seater Beechcrafts with propellers stilled mid-spin. All sit abandoned, their once-pristine fuselages mottled to patchy grey, windscreens **gliding with dust (B)**. Cabin doors gape in broken yawns, and weeds spear up through wheel bays as if nature **were prying**

them back (C) from human hands. In some corners, forest has become dense, outside of (D) these grounded giants in leaves and shadow. These are the world's aircraft graveyards—better known as “boneyards”—where aircraft come to take the way of all mechanics (E). And while they might look like mechanical cemeteries, they have immense importance for (F) treasure troves for a vast, little-known industry that transforms aircraft into spare parts.

Q23. Which of the following is suitable to replace (A)?

- (a). in order to transport a
- (b). for the part of
- (c). to ferry
- (d). No replacement required
- (e). sleek and classy where

Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct answer: (c) to ferry

Why replacement is needed at (A)

The original phrase is:

“once-glistening Cessna Citations built for the movement (A) corporate executives cross-country”

The phrase “built for the movement corporate executives cross-country” is grammatically incorrect and contextually unclear.

The sentence needs a verb phrase that explains the purpose of these aircraft.

Meanings, examples, and option-wise analysis

Highlighted phrase (original at A): for the movement

• **Meaning (English):** (As used here) unclear and incorrect; “movement” does not work with “built for” in this context.

• **Meaning (Hindi):** यहाँ अर्थ अस्पष्ट और गलत है

• **Why incorrect:**

• Aircraft are not “built for the movement” of people; they are built to carry / transport / ferry people. The phrase lacks a proper verb-object relationship.

(a) in order to transport a

• **Meaning (English):** For the purpose of carrying something.

• **Meaning (Hindi):** किसी को ले जाने के उद्देश्य से

• **Example (English):** The truck was designed in order to transport heavy machinery.

• **Why incorrect:**

• Grammatically incomplete here because it requires an object (“a” what?).

• The sentence would become structurally awkward.

(b) for the part of

• **Meaning (English):** On behalf of / as a role of (rare, formal).

• **Meaning (Hindi):** की ओर से / की भूमिका में

• **Example (English):** He spoke for the part of the committee.



• **Why incorrect:**

- Completely unrelated to aircraft function or passenger transport.

(c) to ferry

- **Meaning (English):** To transport people or goods regularly over a distance, especially by vehicle or aircraft.

- **Meaning (Hindi):** एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक ले जाना

- **Example (English):** Private jets are often used to ferry executives between cities.

• **Why correct:**

- Fits perfectly with **aircraft usage**
- Grammatically correct after “built”
- Contextually precise for **corporate executives cross-country**

Corrected sentence fragment:

“... once-glistening Cessna Citations built to ferry corporate executives cross-country ...”

(d) No replacement required

• **Why incorrect:**

- The original phrase is ungrammatical and unclear; replacement is necessary.

(e) sleek and classy where

- **Meaning (English):** Descriptive phrase, but incomplete.

- **Meaning (Hindi):** चमकदार और शानदार जहाँ

• **Why incorrect:**

- Grammatically broken
- Does not explain *purpose*
- Contextually irrelevant

Final conclusion

The sentence requires a **purpose-driven verb** describing what the aircraft were designed to do. Only “to ferry” conveys this accurately and idiomatically.

Correct answer: (c) to ferry

Q24. Which of the following is suitable to replace (B)?

- (a). feeling bloated
- (b). No replacement required
- (c). filmed over
- (d). completely goaded
- (e). that have coated

Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct answer: (c) filmed over

Why replacement is needed at (B)

The highlighted phrase is:

“windscreens gliding with dust”

Here, “gliding” is contextually incorrect.

Glide means to move smoothly, but windscreens are **static objects**. The intended meaning is that the windscreens are **covered with a thin layer of dust**.

Meanings, examples, and option-wise analysis

Highlighted phrase (original): gliding with dust

- **Meaning (English):** Incorrect usage; *gliding* implies motion.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** धूल के साथ फिसलना (गलत संदर्भ में)
- **Why incorrect:**
 - Windscreens cannot “glide.” The phrase fails both grammatically and contextually.

(a) feeling bloated

- **Meaning (English):** Feeling swollen or overfull.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** फूला हुआ महसूस करना
- **Example (English):** *He felt bloated after a heavy meal.*
- **Why incorrect:**
 - Applies to people or bodies, not objects like windscreens.

(b) No replacement required

- **Why incorrect:**
 - The original phrase is contextually wrong and needs correction.

(c) filmed over

- **Meaning (English):** Covered with a thin layer, often of dust, dirt, or moisture.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** पतली परत से ढका हुआ
- **Example (English):** *The abandoned car’s windshield was filmed over with dust.*
- **Why correct:**
 - Perfectly matches the imagery of **neglected aircraft**
 - Idiomatic and natural for **glass surfaces**
 - Fits smoothly into the sentence

Corrected phrase:

“windscreens filmed over with dust”

(d) completely goaded

- **Meaning (English):** Provoked or urged.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** उकसाया हुआ
- **Why incorrect:**
 - Relates to behavior, not physical condition.

(e) that have coated

- **Meaning (English):** Covered something.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** जिसने ढक दिया हो
- **Why incorrect:**
 - Grammatically incomplete unless followed by an object (*coated what?*).

Final conclusion

The passage needs a phrase that conveys **a thin layer of dust covering glass**.

Only “**filmed over**” does this accurately and idiomatically.

Correct answer: (c) filmed over

Q25. Which of the following is suitable to replace (C)?

- (a). intends to give these away
- (b). has snatched it from
- (c). No replacement required
- (d). was prying with
- (e). strongly dislikes the ones

Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct answer: (c) No replacement required

Why no replacement is needed at (C)

The highlighted clause is:

“as if nature were prying them back from human hands.”

This clause is **both grammatically correct and contextually strong.**

Grammatical correctness

- The phrase “as if” correctly takes the **subjunctive mood**, hence “were” (not was).
- The verb phrase “**prying ... back from**” is idiomatic and well-formed.

Contextual appropriateness

- The passage uses vivid imagery to show **nature reclaiming abandoned aircraft.**
- “Prying them back from human hands” metaphorically suggests nature forcefully taking back what humans once controlled.
- The tone is descriptive and literary, and the clause fits perfectly.

Hence, **no change is required.**

Meanings and option-wise analysis

Original phrase: were prying them back

- **Meaning (English):** Gradually or forcefully reclaiming something from someone.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** जबरदस्ती या धीरे-धीरे वापस छीन लेना
- **Example (English):** *Roots were prying stones back from the old wall.*

This meaning aligns exactly with the passage.

(a) intends to give these away

- **Meaning (English):** Plans to donate or hand over.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** दे देने का इरादा रखना
- **Why incorrect:**
 - Completely opposite in sense; nature is reclaiming, not gifting.

(b) has snatched it from

- **Meaning (English):** Took suddenly or violently.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** झपटकर छीन लेना
- **Why incorrect:**
 - Wrong tense, wrong number (*it vs them*), and too abrupt for the imagery.

(c) No replacement required

- **Why correct:**
 - The clause is grammatically sound, idiomatic, and contextually precise.

(d) was prying with

- **Meaning (English):** Forcing something using a tool.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** किसी औज़ार से उखाड़ना
- **Why incorrect:**
- Incomplete and unidiomatic here (“with” needs an object).

(e) strongly dislikes the ones

- **Meaning (English):** Feels strong dislike.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** कड़ी नापसंदगी होना
- **Why incorrect:**
- Expresses emotion, not physical or metaphorical action.

Final conclusion

The clause

“as if nature were prying them back from human hands”
is already **perfectly correct** in grammar, idiom, and imagery.

Correct answer: (c) No replacement required

Q26. Which of the following is suitable to replace (D)?

- (a). show up, despite the skeleton
- (b). taken roots, blurring the boundary that
- (c). started to grow, covering each
- (d). crept in, swallowing the outlines of
- (e). No replacement required

Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct answer: (d) crept in, swallowing the outlines of

Why replacement is needed at (D)

The highlighted phrase is:

“In some corners, forest has become dense, outside of these grounded giants in leaves and shadow.”

The phrase “**outside of**” is contextually incorrect here.

What the sentence intends to convey is a **visual image** of vegetation **gradually encroaching upon and enveloping the aircraft**, not merely existing outside them.

The sentence needs a **dynamic verb phrase** that captures **slow, invasive growth** and its visual impact.

Meanings, examples, and option-wise analysis

Highlighted phrase (original): become dense, outside of

- **Meaning (English):** Grown thick, located beyond something.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** घना हो जाना, के बाहर
- **Why incorrect:**
- “Outside of” suggests separation, whereas the imagery requires **encroachment and engulfing**. The phrase weakens the metaphor.

(a) show up, despite the skeleton

- **Meaning (English):** Appear, in spite of a bare structure.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** दिखाई देना, ढांचे के बावजूद

• **Why incorrect:**

- Semantically unrelated and metaphorically confusing.

(b) taken roots, blurring the boundary that

- **Meaning (English):** Become established, making boundaries unclear.

- **Meaning (Hindi):** जड़ जमा लेना, सीमा को धुंधला करना

• **Why incorrect:**

- Grammatically incomplete and awkward within the sentence.

(c) started to grow, covering each

- **Meaning (English):** Began expanding and covering things.

- **Meaning (Hindi):** बढ़ने लगा, ढकने लगा

• **Why incorrect:**

- Too plain and literal; lacks the slow, ominous imagery of encroachment.

(d) crept in, swallowing the outlines of

- **Meaning (English):** Moved slowly and quietly, gradually engulfing shapes.

- **Meaning (Hindi):** धीरे-धीरे घुस आना, आकृतियों को निगल लेना

- **Example (English):** *Ivy crept in, swallowing the outlines of the abandoned house.*

• **Why correct:**

- Perfectly matches the **imagery of nature reclaiming machines**

- Expresses **gradual, invasive growth**

- Fits smoothly with *"leaves and shadow"*

Corrected sentence fragment:

"In some corners, forest has crept in, swallowing the outlines of these grounded giants in leaves and shadow."

(e) No replacement required

• **Why incorrect:**

- The original phrase is contextually weak and does not convey the intended imagery.

Final conclusion

The passage relies heavily on **vivid, metaphor-rich imagery**.

Only **"crept in, swallowing the outlines of"** conveys the slow, consuming advance of nature.

Correct answer: (d) crept in, swallowing the outlines of

Q27. Which of the following is suitable to replace (E)?

- (a). and joint the choir
- (b). dying in peace
- (c). meet death by misfortune
- (d). spend their final days
- (e). No replacement required

Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct answer: (d) spend their final days

Why replacement is needed at (E)

The highlighted phrase is:

"where aircraft come to take the way of all mechanics."

This is a distorted version of the idiom “**take the way of all flesh**”, which means *to die*.

However, replacing *flesh* with “**mechanics**” is **not idiomatic**, sounds awkward, and does not fit the tone or meaning intended for **aircraft graveyards**.

The sentence needs a phrase that conveys the idea of **aircraft reaching the end of their operational life**, not literal death.

Meanings, examples, and option-wise analysis

Highlighted phrase (original): take the way of all mechanics

- **Meaning (English):** Intended to suggest “coming to an end,” but phrased incorrectly.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** (गलत रूप में) सभी यांत्रिक चीज़ों का अंत होना
- **Why incorrect:**
 - Not a recognized idiom
 - Sounds forced and unnatural
 - Breaks the otherwise polished, literary tone of the passage

(a) and joint the choir

- **Meaning (English):** Incorrect phrasing (possibly confused with “join the choir invisible”).
- **Meaning (Hindi):** गलत वाक्यांश
- **Why incorrect:**
 - Grammatically incorrect (*joint* instead of *join*) and contextually irrelevant.

(b) dying in peace

- **Meaning (English):** Passing away calmly.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** शांतिपूर्वक मरना
- **Why incorrect:**
 - Too literal and human-centered; unsuitable for aircraft.

(c) meet death by misfortune

- **Meaning (English):** Die due to bad luck or accident.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** दुर्भाग्यवश मृत्यु होना
- **Why incorrect:**
 - Aircraft in boneyards are retired, not victims of accidents.

(d) spend their final days

- **Meaning (English):** Exist during the last stage of usefulness or life.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** अपने अंतिम दिन बिताना
- **Example (English):** *Old ships often spend their final days in scrapyards.*
- **Why correct:**
 - Perfectly fits **retired aircraft**
 - Maintains the **poetic, reflective tone**
 - Commonly used for objects nearing the end of service

Corrected sentence fragment:

“These are the world’s aircraft graveyards—better known as ‘boneyards’—where aircraft come to spend their final days.”

(e) No replacement required

- **Why incorrect:**
 - The original phrase is non-idiomatic and weakens the passage.

Final conclusion

To describe aircraft boneyards accurately and elegantly, the phrase must suggest **retirement and decline**, not literal death.

Only “**spend their final days**” does this naturally and idiomatically.

Correct answer: (d) spend their final days

Q28. Which of the following is suitable to replace (F)?

- (a). be anything less than
- (b). are also valuable
- (c). appears to be nothing short
- (d). may at least as a
- (e). No replacement required

Ans.(b)

Sol. Context (relevant line from the passage)

“*And while they might look like mechanical cemeteries, they **have immense importance for treasure troves for a vast, little-known industry ...***”

The highlighted phrase “**have immense importance for**” is **contextually and grammatically faulty** because it creates an illogical structure:

- *importance for treasure troves*
- The sentence actually needs to **equate** aircraft graveyards **with** treasure troves.

Highlighted phrase: have immense importance for

Meaning

- **English:** To be very significant for something
- **Hindi:**के लिए अत्यधिक महत्त्व होना

Example (English)

- *Education has immense importance for national development.*

Why incorrect here

- The sentence is **not saying** aircraft graveyards are important *for* treasure troves.
- It intends to say **they themselves are treasure troves**.
- Hence, the structure is conceptually wrong.

Option-wise meanings, examples & evaluation

(a) be anything less than

Meaning (English):

Used for strong emphasis, usually in negative form, to mean “absolutely” or “certainly.”

Meaning (Hindi):

से कम कुछ भी होना (ज़ोर देने के लिए प्रयोग)

Example (English):

- *The performance was anything less than impressive.*

Why incorrect:

- Requires negation and restructuring (*cannot be anything less than...*).
- Does not fit smoothly into the given sentence.
- Too syntactically demanding for a direct replacement.

(b) are also valuable (Correct)

Meaning (English):

To possess worth in addition to another quality.

Meaning (Hindi):

साथ ही मूल्यवान भी हैं

Example (English):

- *These old manuscripts are also valuable historical records.*

Why correct:

- Produces a **clean, grammatical sentence**:

"they are also valuable treasure troves ..."

- Correctly **equates** aircraft graveyards with treasure troves.
- Maintains the contrast introduced by *"while they might look like mechanical cemeteries"*.
- Matches the **neutral, descriptive tone** of the passage.
- Safest and most appropriate correction.

(c) appears to be nothing short

Meaning (English):

Seems to be extremely or remarkably something.

Meaning (Hindi):

कम से कम नहीं बल्कि वास्तव में होना

Example (English):

- *The discovery appears to be nothing short of revolutionary.*

Why incorrect here:

- Requires **"of"** (*nothing short of*), which is missing.
- Stylistically heavy and rhetorical.
- Risky in strict replacement questions.

(d) may at least as a

Meaning (English):

Grammatically incomplete phrase.

Meaning (Hindi):

अपूर्ण वाक्यांश

Why incorrect:

- Grammatically broken.
- Cannot function as a predicate.

(e) No replacement required

Why incorrect:

- The original phrase is structurally flawed and distorts meaning.
- Correction is clearly necessary.

Final Corrected Sentence

"And while they might look like mechanical cemeteries, they are also valuable treasure troves for a vast, little-known industry that transforms aircraft into spare parts."

Final Answer

Correct option: (b) are also valuable

This option:

- fixes the grammatical error,
- preserves meaning and contrast,
- and aligns perfectly.

Q29. Instruction:

In the following question, four sentences are given, out of which one or more may contain a grammatical or contextual error. Identify the sentence(s) that is/are grammatically and contextually CORRECT.

- A. Ethical considerations in genetic engineering continue to influence medical and bioethical discourse.
- B. With the scandal erupted last January, the company's shares losing more than half of their value.
- C. On social media, citizens of the country grumble about foreigners who has taken all lucrative jobs.
- D. The court ruled that the government was liable for the atrocities committed by the military during the war.

- (a). Only A, B & D
(b). Only B & D
(c). Both A and D
(d). Both B and C
(e). All A, B, C and D

Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct answer: (c) Both A and D

Sentence-wise analysis

A. Ethical considerations in genetic engineering continue to influence medical and bioethical discourse.

This sentence is **grammatically correct and contextually sound**.

- Subject-verb agreement is correct (*considerations ... continue*).
- Vocabulary is precise and appropriate for an academic context.
- Meaning is clear and coherent.

→ **Correct**

B. With the scandal erupted last January, the company's shares losing more than half of their value.

This sentence is **grammatically incorrect**.

• **Error in structure:**

- The phrase "*With the scandal erupted last January*" is incorrect.
- It should be something like:
 - "*With the scandal having erupted last January, ...*" or
 - "*After the scandal erupted last January, ...*"
- The sentence also lacks a **finite verb** in the main clause (*shares losing*).

→ **Incorrect**

C. On social media, citizens of the country grumble about foreigners who has taken all lucrative jobs.

This sentence is **grammatically incorrect**.

• **Subject-verb agreement error:**

• “*foreigners*” is plural, so it should be “**who have taken**”, not “*has taken*”.

→ **Incorrect**

D. The court ruled that the government was liable for the atrocities committed by the military during the war.

This sentence is **grammatically and contextually correct**.

• Verb tense and agreement are correct.

• The clause structure is clear.

• The sentence conveys a complete and coherent idea.

→ **Correct**

Final conclusion

• A: Correct

• B: Incorrect

• C: Incorrect

• D: Correct

Therefore, the correct answer is:

(c) Both A and D

Q30. In the given question five sentences are given in which one is not coherent with others. Choose the incoherent statement as the answer.

(a). Constructive feedback helps students understand their strengths and identify areas for improvement.

(b). Timely responses from instructors have been linked to increased student motivation and course satisfaction.

(c). Peer review activities allow students to critically engage with each other’s work and refine their own.

(d). Feedback in the workplace can improve employee retention and overall job performance.

(e). Personalized comments on assignments foster a stronger connection between students and educators.

Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct answer: (d)

Explanation

The set of sentences mainly discusses **feedback in an educational context**—students, instructors, peer review, assignments, and learning outcomes.

Sentence-wise analysis

(a) Talks about feedback helping **students** improve.

Fits the education theme.

(b) Mentions instructor responses improving **student motivation and satisfaction**.

Fits the education theme.

(c) Describes **peer review** among students.

Fits the education theme.

(e) Talks about personalized assignment comments strengthening **student-educator connection**. Fits the education theme.

(d) Shifts to **workplace feedback**, focusing on employees, retention, and job performance. This changes the context from education to corporate/workplace settings.

Final conclusion

Since (d) is the only sentence not related to education/student learning, it is the **incoherent statement**.

Correct answer: (d)

