

# INDIAN AIR FORCE

# AIRMEN GROUP-Y

**NON-TECHNICAL TRADES (ONLINE TEST)**

**COMPLETE STUDY PACKAGE**

English • GK • Mathematics  
Reasoning

 Chapterwise  
Theory in Notes Form

 **3000+ MCQs**  
(Chapterwise)

 Official Sample Paper  
& 3 Practice Sets



**INDIAN AIR FORCE**

**AIR MEN**  
**GROUP-Y**  
**NON-TECHNICAL TRADES (ONLINE TEST)**

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**COMPLETE STUDY PACKAGE**

ENGLISH • GENERAL AWARENESS • MATHS • REASONING

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*Compiled & Edited by*  
Arihant 'Expert Team'



**arihant**  
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# AIRMEN GROUP-Y

## Know About the Exam

Every year Indian Airforce conducts recruitment examination for the selection of Airmen Group-Y.

Airmen Group-Y exam conducted by Airforce twice in a year. The selection is based on **three stages** i.e. Written Test, Physical Test and Medical Tests.

### Group 'Y' Trades (Except Med Asst and Musician)

**Age** 17- 21 Years

**Note** The upper age limit on date of enrolment is 21 years.

#### Education Qualification

Should have passed Class 10 + 2/Intermediate/Equivalent exam from an education board / Institute listed in Council of Boards for School Education (CBSE) website as members, in any stream/subjects with minimum 50% marks in aggregate and 50% marks in English as per the marksheet of Class 10 + 2 / Intermediate /Equivalent exam.

### Group 'Y' : Medical Asst Trade

**Age** 17- 21 Years

**Note** The upper age limit on date of enrolment is 21 years.

#### Education Qualification

Passed 10+2 / Intermediate / equivalent exam with Physics, Chemistry, Biology and English with a minimum of 50% marks in aggregate and 50% marks in English.

### Group 'Y' : Musician Trade

**Age** 17- 25 Years

**Note** The upper age limit on date of enrolment is 21 years.

#### Education Qualification

Passed Matriculation /10th class or equivalent with minimum pass marks from any Government recognised School/Boards and should be proficient in playing at least one of the following musical instruments: Trumpet / Bass / Violin / Saxophone / Clarinet / Euphonium / Jazz-Drum / Piccolo / Bass Trombone / Key Board / Guitar / Sarod / Viola / Cello / Contra Bass (String Bass).

### Written Exam (Online)

Group	Time	Subjects/Questions
Y	45 min	English (20 Questions)
		General Awareness, Mathematics and Reasoning (30 Questions)

**Note**

(i) Each question carries 1 mark.

(ii) 0.25 mark shall be deducted for each incorrect attempt.



## Physical and Medical Standards

**Visual Standards and Height** (As per the table given below)

<b>Weight</b>	Weight should be proportionate to height and age.
<b>Chest</b>	Minimum range of expansion : 5 cm
<b>Hearing</b>	Should have normal hearing i.e. able to hear forced whisper from a distance of 6 meters by each ear separately.
<b>Dental</b>	Should have healthy gums, good set of teeth and minimum 14 dental points.
<b>Health</b>	Candidates should be of normal anatomy without loss of any appendages. He should be free from all communicable diseases & skin ailments. Candidate must be physically and mentally fit to perform duty in any part of the world, in any climate and terrain.
<b>Body Tattoo</b>	Permanent body tattoos are not permitted, however tattoos only on inner face of the fore arms(inside of elbow to the wrist), back(dorsal) part of the hand/reverse side of the palm and Tribals with tattoos which are as per custom Traditions of their tribes may be considered. However, right to decide on acceptability /unacceptability of the individual rests with the Selection Centre. Candidates with permanent body tattoos are to submit two photographs(close up and distinct view) with details of size and type of the Tattoo.

**Note (a)** Minimum height acceptable for recruitment will be 152.5 cms. For the following trades the minimum required height (determined at training centres) would be as indicated:-

S N	Trade	Candidates form	
		NE & Hill States	Other States
(a)	Auto Tech	162.5 cm	165 cm
(b)	GTI and PJI	162.5 cm	167 cm
(c)	IAF (P)	175 cm	175 cm
(d)	Musician	162 cm	162 cm

**Note (b)** Candidates from NE and Hill states includes Gorkhas, Kumaonis, Garhwalis, Assamese and those belonging to the States of Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Sikkim and hilly areas of Uttaranchal.

## Pay

During training, a stipend of Rs. 14,600/- per month will be paid. On completion of training the starting gross emoluments at the minimum of scale of pay including Military Service Pay (MSP) and Group 'X' Pay {applicable for Group 'X' (Technical) Trades only} plus Dearness Allowance (DA) will be as follows:

### 1. Group 'X' (Technical) Trade

Rs. 33,100/- per month (approximately) plus DA (as applicable) which, in subsequent years, may rise as per the career progression of the individual.

### 2. Group 'Y' (Non-Technical) Trades

Rs. 26,900/- per month (approximately) plus DA (as applicable) which, in subsequent years, may rise as per the career progression of the individual.



## Perks

### 1. Allowances

Allowances such as Transport allowance, Composite personal maintenance allowance (CPMA), Leave Ration allowance (LRA), Children Education Allowance, HRA etc. are also admissible as applicable from time to time.

### 2. Perquisites

Perks such as Ration, Clothing, Medical facilities, Accommodation, CSD (Canteen) facilities, Leave (60 days Annual and 30 days Casual in a Calendar year as a privilege, subject to service exigencies), Recreational facilities, Transport for school going children and Leave Travel Concession (LTC) are also provided as per the existing rules. Group Insurance Cover of Rs. 37.5 Lakhs at a premium of Rs. 2300/- per month for all airmen and facility of Group Housing Scheme are also extended. Other facilities by Air Force Wives Welfare Association (AFWWA) are also extended to the families of airmen.

## Career Progression

The initial period of engagement in the IAF is 20 years, which can be extended up to the age of 57 years. Promotion prospects up to the rank of Master Warrant Officer exist to the deserving airmen. Opportunities to become a Commissioned Officer also exist for those airmen who qualify the prescribed examination, later in their service career.

### 1. Service Entry Commission

Airmen of the rank of Sergeant & above with 10 years of minimum service and within the age limit of 34 to 42 years get the opportunity to become a Commissioned Officer in the IAF.

### 2. Honorary Commission

Selected MWOs/WOs are granted Honorary Commission in the last year of their service before superannuating on Republic Day and Independence Day each year. On grant of Honorary Commission, they are eligible for higher scales of pay and allowances.



# Syllabus

## ENGLISH

### I. A short passage followed by four questions to test comprehension.

The questions will be set:

1. To judge understanding of the passage.
2. To draw inference
3. To judge understanding of vocabulary

### II. Grammar-1

1. Subject - verb concord
2. Forms of verbs and errors in the use of verbs, etc.
3. Sequence of tenses and errors in the use of tenses
4. Transformation of sentences - Compound, Complex, Simple, Negative, Affirmative, Comparative degree, Positive degree, Superlative degree etc.

### III. Grammar-2

1. Formation of words - Nouns from verbs and adjectives, Adjectives from nouns and verbs, Adverbs from adjectives etc
2. Determiners
3. The Preposition
4. Nouns and Pronouns
5. The Adjective
6. The Adverb
7. The Conjunction
8. The Modals
9. Clauses - Noun clauses, Adverb clauses of condition and time and Relative clauses

### IV. Vocabulary

1. Synonyms and Synonyms in context

2. Antonyms and Antonyms in context
3. One word substitution
4. Spelling pitfalls
5. Simple Idioms/phrases
6. Words often confused/Selecting the correct word fitting in a sentence

### V. Narration (Direct and Indirect)

1. Commands and requests
2. Statements (Various tenses)
3. Questions (Various forms of questions, tenses, etc.)

### VI. Voice (Active and Passive)

1. Changes required under each tense
2. Other conditions for transforming Active into Passive
  - (a) The Preposition
  - (b) Modal auxiliaries
  - (c) Infinitive
  - (d) Participles

### VII. Jumbled Sentences

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## GK & CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. General Science
2. Civics
3. Geography
4. Current Events
5. History
6. Basic Computer Operations

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## MATHEMATICS

1. Ratio and Proportion
2. Average
3. LCM & HCF

4. Profit and Loss
5. Time, Distance and Speed
6. Percentage
7. Simplifications of Numbers
8. Fractions
9. Area of Triangle, Square and Rectangle
10. Surface Area and Volume of Cuboids, Cylinder, Cone and Sphere
11. Probability
12. Simple Trigonometry

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## REASONING (Verbal and Non-Verbal)

1. Numerical Series
2. Distance and Direction Sense Test
3. Mathematical Operations
4. Number, Ranking & Time Sequence Test
5. Assign Artificial Values to Mathematical Digit
6. Inserting Correct Mathematical Sign
7. Human Relation
8. Coding & Decoding
9. Odd Man out
10. Mutual Relation Problems
11. Tallest, Youngest Relations
12. Dictionary Words
13. Analogy
14. Non- Verbal Reasoning
15. Number Coding
16. Number Puzzle



**INDIAN AIRFORCE**  
**GROUP Y**

# Model Solved Paper

(Official)

Time: 45 min

MM: 50

## DIRECTIONS

1. There are total 50 Multiple Choice Questions carry 1 Mark each for correct attempt.
2. All questions are compulsory and each question MCQs format.
3. There will be negative marking of 0.25 Mark for each incorrect attempt.

## Section I English Language

**Directions** (Q. Nos. 1-4) *Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.*

Personalty I dislike the praise of poverty and suffering. I do not think they are at all desirable and they ought to be abolished. Nor do I appreciate the ascetic life as a social ideal though it may suit individuals. I understand and appreciate simplicity, equality, self-control but not the torturing of the body, I believe that the mind and habits have also to be trained and brought under control. It would be absurd to expect that a person who is given too much self-love can endure much suffering or show unusual self-control or behave like a hero when crisis comes. To be in good moral condition requires as much training to be in physical health.

1. The writer does not like the praise of poverty. It is
  - (a) personal opinion
  - (b) opinion of the all people
  - (c) opinion of the ascetics
  - (d) opinion of the simple people

**Sol.** (a) It is a personal opinion that the writer does not like the praise of poverty.

2. To whom the ascetic life may be suitable?
  - (a) To the writer
  - (b) To the socially advanced
  - (c) To individuals
  - (d) To all the members of society

**Sol.** (c) The ascetic life may be suitable to individuals.

3. What does the author mean by 'ascetic life' in the passage?
  - (a) Equality
  - (b) Self-control
  - (c) Simplicity
  - (d) Mortification of the body

**Sol.** (d) 'Ascetic life' means 'monk or nun' etc. According to the passage, the author means by 'ascetic life' is the 'mortification of the body'.

4. Which of the following words could replace the word 'absurd' as used in the passage?
  - (a) Reasonable
  - (b) Congruous
  - (c) Simple
  - (d) Silly

**Sol.** (d) 'Absurd' means 'illogical or unreasonable'. The word 'Absurd' could be replaced by 'silly' as used in the passage.

**Direction** (Q.No. 5) *Identify the incorrectly spelt word.*

5.
  - (a) Seperate
  - (b) Occur
  - (c) Receive
  - (d) Accommodate

**Sol.** (a) The incorrectly spelt word is 'seperate'. It's correct spelling is 'separate' which means 'apart' or not connected.

**Direction** (Q. No. 6) *Choose the word almost nearest in meaning to the word given below.*

6. Zest
  - (a) passion
  - (b) apathy
  - (c) lazy
  - (d) boredom

**Sol.** (a) 'Zest' means 'a feeling of enjoyment or excitement' and 'Passion' also means the same.

**Direction (Q. No. 7)** Choose the word almost opposite in meaning to the word given below.

7. Embellish

- (a) sacrifice (b) disfigure  
(c) forfeit (d) indict

**Sol.** (b) 'Embellish' means 'to make something more beautiful'. So, 'Disfigure' is its correct antonym as it means 'to spoil the appearance of something'.

**Direction (Q. No. 8)** Choose the correct one word substitute for the following stem.

8. A well experienced person

- (a) Officer (b) Senior  
(c) Apprentice (d) Veteran

**Sol.** (d) A well experienced person is known as 'veteran'.

**Direction (Q. No. 9)** A sentence, split into four parts, has been given. Choose the best order which produces the original sentence.

9. For backward classes (A)/a vexed problem facing us (B) and to reserve more seats (C)/is the clamour to open more colleges. (D)  
(a) (B), (C), (D), (A)  
(b) (B), (D), (A), (C)  
(c) (B), (D), (C), (A)  
(d) (B), (A), (D), (C)

**Sol.** (c) "A vexed problem facing us is the clamour to open more colleges and to reserve more seats for backward classes" is the correct sentence. So, option (c) is correct.

**Direction (Q. Nos. 10-14)** Choose the most appropriate answer and fill in the blanks.

10. The authorities seem to be ..... concerning the condition of workers.  
(a) liberal (b) insensitive  
(c) ignorant (d) responsible

**Sol.** (b) 'Insensitive' means 'not able to feel or react'. So, it is the correct word to fill the blank as "The authorities seem to be insensitive concerning the condition of workers".

11. He ..... for a walk daily in the morning.

- (a) go (b) shall go  
(c) will go (d) goes

**Sol.** (d) 'Goes' is the correct verb to fill the given blank as the Present indefinite tense is used to express habits or repeated actions.

12. .... thing of beauty is a joy forever.

- (a) A (b) The  
(c) One (d) An

**Sol.** (a) Article 'a' is the correct option to fill the given blank as 'a' is an indefinite article, used before singular noun.

13. The thunder was accompanied ..... a heavy rain.

- (a) from (b) up  
(c) by (d) with

**Sol.** (c) 'By' is the correct preposition for the given blank as 'accompanied' is always followed by the preposition 'by'.

14. The noun form of 'detect' is .....

- (a) dictator  
(b) detention  
(c) detectable  
(d) detection

**Sol.** (d) The noun form of 'detect' is 'detection'.

**Direction (Q. No. 15)** Choose the sentence that conveys the same meaning as the given sentence.

15. He is greater than me  
(a) I am not so great as he  
(b) I am the greatest  
(c) I am as great as he  
(d) He is as great as I

**Sol.** (a) 'I am not so great as he' is the correct option that conveys the same meaning as the given sentence.

**Direction (Q. Nos. 16-18)** Spot the erroneous parts, if any, in the following sentences.

16. He met with an accident

- A B  
and admitted in the hospital.  
C  
No error  
D

**Sol.** (c) 'admitted in' should be replaced by 'admitted to' as 'admit' is usually followed by the preposition 'to'.

17. He stole a dog and sold the dog  
A B  
for ₹ 50. No error  
C D

**Sol.** (b) 'the dog' should be replaced by 'it' because a noun cannot be repeated in a sentence.

18. Both Mili as well as Meena are  
A B C  
beautiful. No error  
D

**Sol.** (b) 'as well as' should be replaced by 'and' because 'both' is always followed by 'and'. 'Both + And' is a conjunction pair.

**Direction (Q. No. 19)** Change the narration.

19. The teacher said to me, "Be regular and learn your lessons daily".  
(a) The teacher told me to be regular learn your lesson daily.  
(b) The teacher asked me to be regular and learn my lessons daily.  
(c) The teacher advised me be regular and learn my lessons daily.  
(d) The teacher advised me to be regular and learn my lessons daily.

**Sol.** (d) In imperative sentence, the conjunction word 'to' is used to connect the reporting verb with the reporting speech. So, "The teacher advised me to be regular and learn my lessons daily" is the correct narration of the given sentence.

**Direction (Q. No. 20)** Change the voice.

20. It is time to buy books.  
It is time .....  
(a) all the books to be bought  
(b) for the books are being bought  
(c) for the books to be bought  
(d) For the books have been bought.

**Sol.** (c) The correct passive voice of the given sentence will be 'It is time for the books to be bought'. So, option (c) is suitable for the given blank.

## Section II General Awareness, Maths and Reasoning

1. Which type of waves are used by a 'RADAR' for detecting the presence of an aircraft?  
 (a) Sound waves  
 (b) Radio waves  
 (c) Electric waves  
 (d) Ultrasonic waves

**Sol.** (b) Radio waves are used by a 'RADAR' for detecting the presence of an aircraft. Radio waves are electromagnetic waves which are mainly used for detecting purpose.

2. Who among the following Sikh Gurus, was executed by Aurangzeb?  
 (a) Guru Arjun Dev  
 (b) Guru Govind Singh  
 (c) Guru Tegh Bahadur  
 (d) Guru Nanak Dev

**Sol.** (c) Guru Tegh Bahadur was executed by Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in AD 1675 because he objected to the forced conversion of Aurangzeb.

3. Which Government controlled organisation has its motto 'Yogakshemam Vahamyahum'?  
 (a) Life Insurance Corporation of India  
 (b) Central Bureau of Investigation  
 (c) Central Board of Secondary Education  
 (d) State Bank of India Group

**Sol.** (a) Life Insurance Corporation of India has its motto 'Yogakshemam Vahamyahum' which means 'Your welfare is our responsibility'. It is derived from Bhagavadgita.

4. .... is called 'the land of thousands lakes'.  
 (a) Switzerland (b) Sweden  
 (c) Canada (d) Finland

**Sol.** (d) Finland is called 'the land of thousands lakes' because there are around 1,87,888 lakes. Finland is a country in Northern Europe, which capital is Helsinki.

5. Who among the following has been vested the exclusive power to grant pardon in case of death sentence.  
 (a) President of India  
 (b) Prime Minister of India  
 (c) Chief Justice of India  
 (d) Solicitor General of India

**Sol.** (a) According to Article 72, The President of India shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves or remissions of punishment in case of death sentence.

6. Which of the following states is famous for folk dance 'Garba'?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh  
 (b) Gujarat  
 (c) Bihar  
 (d) Punjab

**Sol.** (b) Garba is a famous folk dance of Gujarat. The name 'Garba' is derived from the sanskrit term 'Garba'. It is performed during Navratri.

7. By which of the following Special Task Forces of USA, was a terrorist Osama Bin Laden, searched and killed?

- (a) Marines (b) Hawks  
 (c) Navy Seals (d) Foxes

**Sol.** (c) Navy Seals (Special Task Forces of USA) was searched and killed the terrorist Osama Bin Laden on 11th September, 2011 in Pakistan.

Osama Bin Laden was the founder of militant Islamist Organisation Al-Qaida and the mastermind of many terrorist attacks against U.S.A.

8. Find the value of  $a$  and  $b$ , if

$$\frac{5 + 2\sqrt{3}}{7 + 4\sqrt{3}} = a + b\sqrt{3}.$$

- (a)  $a = -11, b = -6$   
 (b)  $a = -11, b = 6$   
 (c)  $a = 11, b = -6$   
 (d)  $a = 6, b = 11$

**Sol.** (c) Given,  $\frac{5 + 2\sqrt{3}}{7 + 4\sqrt{3}} = a + b\sqrt{3}$

$$\text{From left part, } \frac{5 + 2\sqrt{3}}{7 + 4\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{7 - 4\sqrt{3}}{7 - 4\sqrt{3}}$$

( $\therefore$  by rationalisation of denominator)

$$= \frac{35 - 20\sqrt{3} + 14\sqrt{3} - 24}{(7)^2 - (4\sqrt{3})^2}$$

$$[\therefore (a + b)(a - b) = (a^2 - b^2)]$$

$$= \frac{11 - 6\sqrt{3}}{49 - 48} = 11 - 6\sqrt{3}$$

Now, on comparing,

$$11 - 6\sqrt{3} = a + b\sqrt{3}$$

Hence,  $a = 11$  and  $b = -6$

9. Distance between two stations  $x$  and  $y$  is 778 km. A train covers the journey from  $x$  to  $y$  at a speed of 84 kmph and returns to  $x$  with a speed of 56 kmph. Find the average speed of the train (in kmph) for the whole journey.

- (a) 67.2 (b) 70  
 (c) 68 (d) 72

**Sol.** (a) Given, the train covers same distance.

$$\text{Then, average speed} = \frac{2 \times x \times y}{x + y}$$

[Here,  $x = 84$  km/h and  $y = 56$  km/h]

$$= \frac{2 \times 84 \times 56}{84 + 56}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 84 \times 56}{140} = 67.2 \text{ km/h}$$

10. The average of 50 observations is 36. It was found later that an observation 48 was wrongly taken as 23. Find the correct average of the observations.

- (a) 35.2 (b) 36.1  
 (c) 39.1 (d) 36.5

**Sol.** (d) Given, average of 50 observations = 36

Then, sum of 50 observations = average  $\times$  total observations

$$= 36 \times 50 = 1800$$

$\therefore$  Correct sum of 50 observation

$$= 1800 + 48 - 23 = 1825$$

Hence, correct mean of 50 observation

$$= \frac{\text{Total sum}}{\text{Total observations}} = \frac{1825}{50} = 36.5$$

11. The sum of three numbers is 136. If the ratio of between first and second is 2 : 3 and that between second and third is 5 : 3. Find the second number.

- (a) 40 (b) 48 (c) 60 (d) 72

**Sol.** (c) First number : second number = 2 : 3

and second number : third number = 5 : 3

Then, first number : second number : third number = 10 : 15 : 9

Hence, second number

$$= \text{Total sum} \times \frac{\text{second number's ratio}}{\text{sum of ratios}}$$

$$= 136 \times \frac{15}{10 + 15 + 9} = 136 \times \frac{15}{34} = 60$$

12. 45 men can finish a task in 16 days. After 6 days, 30 more men join them. How many days, will they all, now take to complete the remaining task?

- (a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 12

**Sol.** (a) According to the question,

$$45 \times (16 - 6) = (45 + 30) \times x$$

[ $\therefore x =$  time taken to complete remaining work]

$$\Rightarrow 45 \times 10 = 75 \times x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{45 \times 10}{75} = 6 \text{ days}$$

**13.** Find out the sum, for which the difference, between the compound and simple interest, for 3 yr at the rate of 10% per annum, would be ₹31?

- (a) ₹ 1500                      (b) ₹ 1200  
(c) ₹ 1600                      (d) ₹ 1000

**Sol.** (d) Let principal = ₹ $x$ , rate = 10%  
and time = 3 yr  
∴ Required difference  
= compound interest – simple interest  
⇒ 31 = compound amount  
– principal –  $\frac{\text{principal} \times \text{rate} \times \text{time}}{100}$   
⇒ 31 = Principal  
 $\left(1 + \frac{\text{rate}}{100}\right)^{\text{time}} - x - \frac{x \times 10 \times 3}{100}$   
⇒ 31 =  $x \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^3 - x - \frac{30x}{100}$   
⇒ 31 =  $x \left[\left(\frac{11}{10}\right)^3 - 1 - \frac{30}{100}\right]$   
⇒ 31 =  $x \left[\frac{1331 - 1000 - 300}{1000}\right]$   
⇒ 31 =  $x \times \frac{31}{1000}$   
∴  $x = ₹ 1000$

**Alternate Method**

∴ Required difference  
=  $\frac{\text{principal} \times (\text{rate})^2 \times (300 + \text{rate})}{(100)^3}$   
⇒ 31 =  $\frac{\text{principal} \times (10)^2 \times (300 + 10)}{(100)^3}$   
⇒  $\frac{31 \times 1000000}{100 \times 310} = \text{principal}$   
Hence, principal = ₹ 1000

**14.** Find the smallest number, which when divided by 8, 12, 20 or 25 leaves a remainder 5 in each case?  
(a) 595    (b) 605    (c) 1205    (d) 1195

**Sol.** (b) LCM of 8, 12, 20 and 25

2	8, 12, 20, 25
2	4, 6, 10, 25
2	2, 3, 5, 25
3	1, 3, 5, 25
5	1, 1, 5, 25
5	1, 1, 1, 5
	1, 1, 1, 1

=  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 = 600$   
∴ Required number = LCM of 8, 12, 20 and 25 + Remainder =  $600 + 5 = 605$

**15.** A man spends 75% of his income. If his income increases by 20% and his expenditure increases by 10% then find the % increase in his savings.

- (a) 40%                              (b) 30%  
(c) 50%                              (d) 60%

**Sol.** (c) Let the income of man = ₹ 100  
and the expenditure of man  
=  $\frac{100 \times 75}{100} = ₹ 75$   
Then, the savings of man  
=  $100 - 75 = ₹ 25$   
Now, new income of man  
=  $\frac{100 \times (100 + 20)}{100} = ₹ 120$   
and new expenditure of man  
=  $\frac{75 \times (100 + 10)}{100}$   
= ₹  $\frac{165}{2}$   
∴ New savings of man  
=  $120 - \frac{165}{2}$   
=  $\frac{240 - 165}{2}$   
= ₹  $\frac{75}{2}$

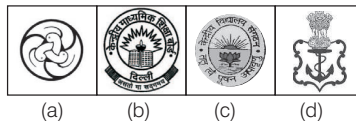
Hence, required increase percentage in his savings  
=  $\frac{\text{New savings} - \text{Original savings}}{\text{Original savings}} \times 100\%$   
=  $\frac{75 - 25}{25} \times 100$   
=  $\frac{75 - 50}{25} \times 100 = 25 \times 2 = 50\%$

**16.** Find the odd one out.

- (a) Mirage 2000  
(b) Sukhoi-30 MKI  
(c) MiG-29  
(d) MiG-27

**Sol.** (a) Mirage 2000 is a fighter aircraft manufactured in France while all other are the fighter aircrafts manufactured in Russia.

**17.** Find the odd one out.



**Sol.** (d) Except option (d), all are the symbols or logos of Educational Institutes while option (d) is the logo of Indian Navy.

**18.** If, in a code language '786' means 'study very hard', '958' means 'hard work pays' and '645' means 'study and work' then find the code for 'very'?

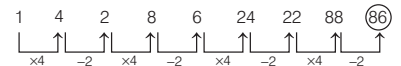
- (a) 8                                      (b) 7  
(c) 6                                      (d) 9

**Sol.** (b)  
7 8 6 → (study) very (hard)  
9 5 8 → (hard) work pays  
6 4 5 → (study) and work  
From above equations,  
∴ very = 7

**19.** Complete the following number series.  
1, 4, 2, 8, 6, 24, 22, 88, ..... .

- (a) 90                                      (b) 89  
(c) 160                                      (d) 86

**Sol.** (d) Correct arrangement of series as follows,



**20.** In an examination, a student scores 4 marks for every correct answer and loses 1 mark for every wrong answer. If he attempts all 75 questions and secures 125 marks, then find the number of questions, attempted correctly.

- (a) 35                                      (b) 40  
(c) 42                                      (d) 46

**20.** (b) Let the number of correct questions =  $x$   
The number of wrong questions =  $75 - x$   
According to the question,  
⇒  $x \times 4 - (75 - x) \times 1 = 125$   
⇒  $4x - 75 + x = 125$   
⇒  $5x = 125 + 75 = 200$   
 $x = 40$

**21.** Find the missing number in the given table.

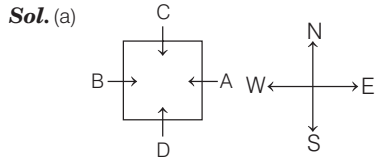
5	8	7
11	17	15
21	33	?

- (a) 29                                      (b) 31  
(c) 28                                      (d) 33

**Sol.** (a) As,  $5 \times 2 + 1 = 10 + 1 = 11$ ,  $11 \times 2 - 1 = 22 - 1 = 21$   
and  $8 \times 2 + 1 = 16 + 1 = 17$ ,  $17 \times 2 - 1 = 34 - 1 = 33$   
Similarly,  $7 \times 2 + 1 = 14 + 1 = 15$ ,  
 $15 \times 2 - 1 = 30 - 1 = 29$

**22.** Four persons A, B, C, and D are playing cards. A and B are partners. If D is facing North and A is facing West, then whose face is towards South?

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



Hence, C's face is towards south.

**23. Direction** Choose the best alternative as the answer. Danger always involves .....

- (a) enemy                (b) attack  
(c) fear                    (d) aid

**Sol.** (c) Danger always involves fear.

**24.** Evaluate  $8 + 2 \div 3 - 4 \times 6$ , if + means  $\div$ ,  $\div$  means  $-$ ,  $-$  means  $\times$  and  $\times$  means  $+$ .

- (a) 0                      (b) 1  
(c) -2                    (d) 3

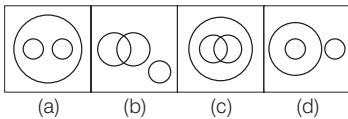
**Sol.** (c)  $? = 8 + 2 \div 3 - 4 \times 6$

On changing sign,  $? = 8 \div 2 - 3 \times 4 + 6$

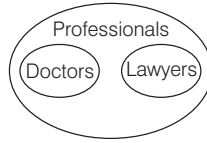
$$? = 4 - 12 + 6 = 10 - 12$$

$$? = -2$$

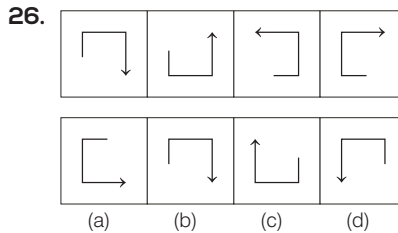
**25.** Which of the following Venn diagrams, depicts the correct relation among Doctors, Lawyers, Professionals?



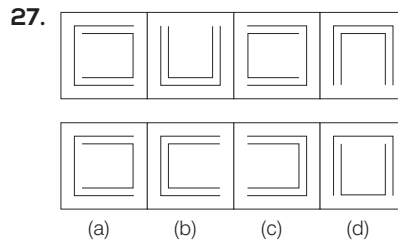
**Sol.** (a) According to the question,



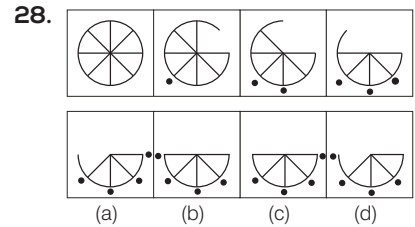
**Directions (Q. Nos. 26-30)** In each of the following question, find the figure from the answer figures a, b, c and d which would complete the series given on the left side.



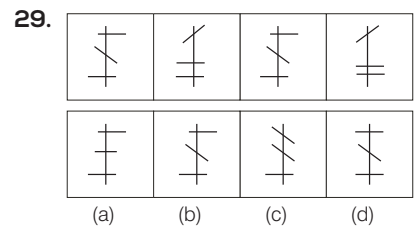
**Sol.** (c) In first step the figure is inverted vertically and in second step the figure is rotated  $90^\circ$  anti-clockwise. This process is repeated in alternate steps. Hence, answer figure (c) will complete the series.



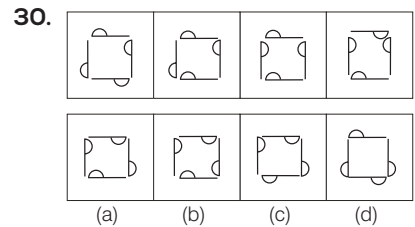
**Sol.** (a) In each successive figure the outer design is rotating  $90^\circ$  anti-clockwise and inner design is rotating  $90^\circ$  clockwise. Following this pattern answer figure (a) will complete the series.



**Sol.** (a) In each step one dot (.) is increasing in anti-clockwise direction and one arc and a slant line is removing. Following this pattern answer figure (a) will complete the series.



**Sol.** (b) In the given series each alternate figure is same. Hence, answer figure (b) will complete the series.



**Sol.** (a) In each step the design (□) starting from the bottom is rotating  $180^\circ$  and this process is continuing in anti-clockwise direction, i.e. from bottom to left, left to top and top to right design, following this pattern answer figure (a) will complete the series.





**CONQUER THE SKY**

**Indian Airforce (Group Y) Exam**

## **Section 1**

# **English Language**





# Chapter 01

# Comprehension

In Airforce Examination, one passage with 4 or 5 questions has been asked. So, it is clear that this chapter carries great importance as it covers 20% part of the section.

Comprehension exercise consists a passage, upon which questions are given in objective form and are asked to choose the correct answer. Among the questions, 2-3 questions are asked from the passage directly and 1-2 questions are based on vocabulary (Antonyms/Synonyms/Word meaning).

Sometimes a question based on title of the passage, has been also asked. Candidates are required to do regular practice to solve the comprehension correctly.

### Points to be Kept in Mind While Solving Comprehension

As we know, this is time bound exam, candidates are advised to follow the given steps instead of reading the passage again and again

1. Read the questions first, before reading the passage.
2. Then read the passage and mark the line wherever you find the words related to the question.
3. For vocab based questions, answers should be chosen in the context of the passage.
4. For title based questions, the title must be derived from the central idea of the passage.

### Solved Example

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows.

Jogging or running at an easy pace, is really popular now. It's fun, free and a quick way to get fit. It's very good for *suppleness* or upper body strength.

There's some risk of overuse injury to feet, knees, ankles and hips. But if you don't overdo it at first, and run on soft surface like grass when you can, you shouldn't have serious

problems. If you have arthritis in your legs, hips or back or if you are overweight, try cycling or swimming instead.

The only expense is a good pair of running shoes. Avoid busy roads and jogging at night if possible. Wear light-coloured clothes so as not to feel uneasy and a cyclist's reflective chest band.

### Word Meaning

**Suppleness** the quality of being able to bend easily or be bent easily; **Over do** to do too much or to excess; **Expense** the cost incurred in or required for something.

- 1 Jogging is popular exercise because it
- (a) makes the body strong
  - (b) is an easy way to keep oneself fit
  - (c) is eminently enjoyable
  - (d) makes the body supple

**Ans.** (b)

- 2 Everybody can afford to jog as it
- (a) does not require expensive outfit
  - (b) requires less effort
  - (c) requires less space
  - (d) does not need strength

**Ans.** (a)

- 3 While jogging, one should wear light coloured clothes
- (a) as a protection from the Sun
  - (b) to feel light
  - (c) to feel easy
  - (d) to feel comfortable

**Ans.** (c)

- 4 Which of the following words could replace the word 'Suppleness' as used in the passage?
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Flexibility | (b) Awkwardness |
| (c) Unfitness   | (d) Rigidness   |

**Ans.** (a)

## Practice Exercise

**Directions** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

### Passage 1

Once in the city of Ayodhya lived a man called Chudamani. He was a great follower of Lord Shiva. For years together, he did great penance as he wished to get a boon from the Lord. One day pleased by his devotion, Lord Shiva appeared before him

and asked him what he wanted. Chudamani prostrated in front of the Lord and asked him to make him very wealthy.

Lord Shiva said "This morning, shave your head and stand hidden behind a bush in your garden. When the beggar comes in front of you spring upon him with a stick and he will turn into a pot of gold immediately," saying disappeared.

Accordingly, Chudamani called his barber, shaved his head and hid near the gate. The barber's curiosity aroused, he too stood watching, when a beggar came to the house, Chudamani hit him with a stick and he at once turned into a pot of gold. Chudamani picked it up and went inside happily.

The barber who was watching this was amazed. "Aha, so this is how he makes his wealth", he thought.

Hurrying home, the barber too shaved his head and hid in his house hoping for a beggar to pass by. When a beggar came asking for alms, the foolish barber jumped on him and killed him by one mighty blow of his stick. The people around raised a commotion and the barber was led off by the King's soldiers and put into prison. Later on, he was hanged. He had paid for his stupidity and greed with his life.

### Word Meaning

**Penance** an act of punishment or devotion performed to show sorrow or repentance for sin; **Prostrated** lie down, bring someone to their knees; **Raised** lifted; **Commotion** a state of confused and noisy disturbance.

- 1 What did Chudamani ask Lord Shiva?
  - (a) To grant him freedom from the cycle of life and death
  - (b) To solve his mental problem
  - (c) To make a big house for him
  - (d) To make him very wealthy
- 2 Why did Chudamani call his barber?
  - (a) To give him a pot of gold coins
  - (b) To get a shave
  - (c) To shave his head
  - (d) To beat him to death
- 3 Find a word from the passage which is the opposite of 'bane'.
 

(a) boon	(b) commotion
(c) penance	(d) curse
- 4 The people around raised a commotion as
  - (a) The barber was gifted a pot of gold by Chudamani
  - (b) The barber had killed a beggar
  - (c) The barber stole money from the king
  - (d) The barber had killed Chudamani

### Passage 2

Journalists argue over functions of a newspaper. I feel that a provincial paper's purpose is not only to present and project the news objectively and imaginatively, but to help its readers to express themselves more effectively, canalising their aspirations, making more articulate their demands. A newspaper should reflect the community it serves-warts and all. When the mirror is held to society it reveals neglect, injustice, ignorance or complacency. It should help to eradicate them. It would be pretentious to think that a newspaper can change the course of world affairs-but at the local limit it can exert influence, it can probe, it can help get things done. The

individual's voice must not be stifled. Instead, the readers should be encouraged to express their opinions, fears, hopes or their grievances on this platform.

### Word Meaning

**Articulate** having or showing the ability to speak fluently and coherently; **Warts and all** including features or qualities that are not appealing or attractive; **Reveals** make known to others; **Complacency** a feeling of uncritical satisfaction with oneself or one's achievements; **Eradicate** destroy completely; **Probe** investigation.

- 1 What is the main purpose of a newspaper?
  - (a) Project news objectively and imaginatively
  - (b) To present facts in a blunt way
  - (c) Encourage the readers to be pretentious
  - (d) Exert influences on the individuals
- 2 How can a newspaper influence local affairs?
  - (a) By influencing public opinion through half truths
  - (b) By focusing on world affairs
  - (c) By probing into the ills of society and rallying support for change
  - (d) By encouraging the readers to accept their grievances
- 3 How can the readers air their grievances?
  - (a) By writing to their local newspaper
  - (b) By writing to journalists
  - (c) By supporting the local newspaper
  - (d) By being complacent
- 4 The expression 'warts and all' in the passage means
  - (a) the reader's grievances
  - (b) the community's problem
  - (c) hopes and fears
  - (d) with no attempt to conceal blemishes or inadequacies

### Passage 3

The largest land mammal on Earth, the African elephant weighs up to eight tonnes. The elephant is distinguished by its massive body, large ears and a long trunk, which has many uses ranging from using it as a hand to pick up objects, as a horn to trumpet warnings, an arm raised in greeting to a hose for drinking water or bathing.

Asian elephants differ in several ways from their African relatives. They are much smaller in size and their ears are straight at the bottom, unlike the large fan-shaped ears of the African species. The Asian elephant has four toes on the hind foot and five on the forefoot, while the African elephant has three on the hind foot and five on the forefoot.

Led by a matriarch, elephants are organised into complex social structures of females and calves, while male elephants tend to live in isolation. A single calf is born to a female once every 4-5 years and after a gestation period of 22 months-the longest of any mammal.

### Word Meaning

**Distinguished** famous; **Massive** huge, very large.

- 1 Which species of elephants has fan-shaped ears?
 

(a) African elephant	(b) Asian elephant
(c) Both 'a' and 'b'	(d) Neither 'a' nor 'b'

- 2 In what all ways can an elephant use its trunk?  
 (a) as a hose for drinking water or bathing  
 (b) as a horn to trumpet warnings  
 (c) as a hand to pick up objects  
 (d) All of the above
- 3 Find a word from the passage which is the opposite of 'tiny'.  
 (a) smaller (b) large (c) massive (d) long
- 4 'Led by a matriarch' as per the passage means  
 (a) led by an old and powerful female in a family  
 (b) led by an old and powerful male in a family  
 (c) led by the youngest member in a family  
 (d) led by the bravest member in a family

### Passage 4

I was very fond of the old soldier in our little town. He had only one leg, having lost the other somewhere in Assam in 1942. He used to tell me about his adventures. He told me that he had run away from home to join the army. He had experienced his first battle in the Libyan Desert. Out of his dozens of war stories, the one I liked best was the one of his escape from a Japanese prison-of-war camp in Burma. He told me again and again how he walked two hundred miles in two weeks. On the way, he was bitten on the toe by a poisonous snake and he had to cut off part of the toe in order to survive. But by the time he got to an Indian camp the wound had turned septic and the leg had to be amputated. He is, however, quite contented with his lot.

#### Word Meaning

**Wound injury;** **Amputated** cut off by surgical operation;  
**Contented** feeling or expressing happiness or satisfaction.

- 1 The author was very fond of the old soldier because  
 (a) he had lost one of his legs in war  
 (b) he used to tell the author about his adventures  
 (c) he was contented with his lot  
 (d) he had been to many countries
- 2 Why did the old soldier repeatedly tell that he walked two hundred miles?  
 (a) He ran away from home to join the army  
 (b) He had to cross the Libyan Desert  
 (c) He had to escape from a prison-of-war camp  
 (d) He was a strong soldier
- 3 The story of the old soldier that the author liked most was that about  
 (a) his running away from home to join the army  
 (b) his first battle in the Libyan Desert  
 (c) the loss of his leg in Assam  
 (d) his escape from a Japanese prison-of-war camp
- 4 The old soldier, according to the author, was  
 (a) unhappy about his life  
 (b) satisfied with his lot  
 (c) angry about his fate  
 (d) disgusted with his misfortune

### Passage 5

Our voyage was very prosperous, but I shall not trouble the reader with a journal of it. The captain called in at one or two ports and sent in his long-boat for provisions and fresh water, but I never went out of the ship still we came into the Downs, which was on the 3rd day of June, 1706, about nine months after my escape. I offered to leave my goods in security for payment of my freight, but the captain protested he would not receive one farthing. We took kind leave of each other and I made him promise that he would come to see me at my house in Redriff. I hired a house and a guide for five shillings which I borrowed from the captain.

#### Word Meaning

**Voyage** a long journey involving travel by sea or in space;  
**Freight** goods transported in bulk by truck, train, ship or aircraft;  
**Protested** express an objection to what someone has said or done;  
**Farthing** a former monetary unit and coin of the UK, equal to a quarter of an old penny; **Shilling** a former British coin and monetary unit equal to one twentieth of a pound.

- 1 When the writer uses the word 'prosperous' to describe the voyage, he means that  
 (a) it made him rich  
 (b) it made him healthy  
 (c) it was very pleasant  
 (d) it was uneventful
- 2 On the voyage, the author  
 (a) left the ship at intervals  
 (b) was not able to leave the ship because it did not stop  
 (c) never left the ship at all  
 (d) never left the ship till they came into the Downs
- 3 In the context of the passage, the word 'provisions' means  
 (a) mainly food (b) mainly security  
 (c) money (d) mainly ammunition
- 4 From the passage, it is clear that the captain's attitude to the author was  
 (a) one of hostility  
 (b) one of indifference  
 (c) one of extreme friendliness and kindness  
 (d) one of disgust and irritation

### Passage 6

One day a wolf found a sheepskin. He covered himself with the sheepskin and got into a flock of sheep grazing in a field. He thought, "The shepherd will shut the sheep in the pen after sunset. At night I will run away with a fat sheep and eat it."

All went well till the shepherd shut the sheep in the pen and left. The wolf waited patiently for the night to advance and grow darker. But then an unexpected thing happened. One of the servants of the shepherd entered the pen. His master had sent him to bring a fat sheep for supper. As luck would have it, the servant picked up the wolf dressed in the sheepskin. That night the shepherd and his guests had wolf for supper.

### Word Meaning

**Sheepskin** a sheep's skin with the wool on; **Patiently** in a way that shows tolerance of delays or problems; **Supper** an evening meal, typically a light or informal one.

- Why did the wolf cover himself with the sheepskin and get into a flock of sheep?
  - He wanted to look like a beautiful sheep.
  - He wanted to eat a sheep.
  - He wanted to enter into the pen.
  - He wanted to make friends with the sheep.
- How did the wolf meet his end?
  - All the sheep attacked the wolf and killed him.
  - The shepherd recognised the wolf in sheep's clothing and killed him.
  - The shepherd's servant picked up the wolf dressed in the sheepskin for supper.
  - The wolf died of a serious disease.
- What is the moral of the passage?
  - An evil design has an evil end
  - Pen is mightier than the sword
  - Might is right
  - Die in harness
- What is the antonym of the word 'shut' as used in the passage?
 

(a) kill	(b) close
(c) imprison	(d) free

### Passage 7

There were four of us George and William Samuel Harris, and myself, and Montmorency. We were sitting in my room, smoking and talking about how bad we were—bad from a medical point of view I mean, of course.

We were all feeling seedy, and we were getting quite nervous about it. Harris said he felt such extraordinary fits of giddiness come over him at times, that he hardly knew what he was doing; and then George said that he had fits of giddiness too, and hardly knew what he was doing. With me, it was my liver that was out of order. I knew it was my liver that was out of order because I had just been reading a patent, liver-pill circular, in which were detailed the various symptoms by which a man could tell when his liver was out of order. I had them all.

It is a most extraordinary thing, but I never read a patent medicine advertisement without being impelled to the conclusion that I am suffering from the particular disease therein dealt with in its most virulent form. The diagnosis seems in every case to correspond exactly with all the sensations that I have ever felt.

### Word Meaning

**Seedy** unwell, sick; **Extraordinary** very unusual or remarkable; **Giddiness** dizziness, light headedness; **Conclusion** judgement or decision; **Diagnosis** recognition, identification; **Virulent** extremely severe or harmful in its effects.

- The four felt down and out because
  - the room was too smoky
  - they could never read a patent medicine advertisement
  - they thought they were ill
  - they had experienced a most extraordinary thing
- Whenever the speaker read a liver pill circular
  - he suffered from an extraordinary surge of giddiness
  - he felt sure that he had a liver disorder
  - he felt the urge to smoke
  - All of the above
- The author of the passage seems to be suffering from
  - fits of morbid depression without real cause
  - an abnormal anxiety about his health
  - melancholia
  - an unnecessarily dark, gloomy and pessimistic attitude to life
- Harris was troubled by
 

(a) a symptom of vertigo	(b) garrulity
(c) tribulation	(d) frailty

### Passage 8

The important thing in life is not what you have been but what you are reaching for and becoming. At my age, when I can see the end of the road more clearly than most, I can sit back and recollect in tranquility the varying vicissitudes of my life and what it has taught me.

When I look back, I find that the great and glorious hours of my life were those when I gave a helping hand to others without expecting anything in return and not when I struggled arid succeeded to gain my own ends and I can well imagine and appreciate that in this world those alone live who live for others.

I have no regrets for the past. Life has been kind to me. My only regret is that I received more from life than I gave.

### Word Meaning

**Tranquility** peacefulness, restfulness;

**Vicissitudes** changes that happen at different times during the life or development of someone or something;

**Glorious** excellent, great, outstanding;

**Arid** unproductive, unfruitful.

- What stage of life must the author be?
 

(a) Adolescence	(b) Youth
(c) Middle age	(d) Old age
- What feelings does the author harbour about life?
 

(a) Regret	(b) Gratitude	(c) Sadness	(d) Ecstasy
------------	---------------	-------------	-------------
- What, according to the author, is the most important thing in life?
  - The achievements of one's life
  - The struggles one has faced in life
  - The thing one is striving for
  - The memories one has in life
- What is the inference of the passage?
 

(a) Reflective	(b) Argumentative
(c) Opinionated	(d) Satirical

### Passage 9

An old man with steel-rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes sat by the side of the road. There was a pontoon bridge across the river and carts, trucks and men, women and children were crossing it.

The muledrawn carts staggered up the steep bank from the bridge with soldiers helping to push against the spokes of the wheels. The trucks ground up and away heading out of it all. The peasants plodded along in the ankledeep dust. But the old man sat there without moving. He was too tired to go any farther.

#### Word Meaning

**Muledrawn Carts** a heavy two wheeled vehicle drawn by mules, oxen for the conveyance of heavy goods; **Staggered** walk unsteadily, move clumsily; **Plodded** walk slowly with heavy steps or with some weight.

- 1 What was the old man wearing?
  - (a) Iron-rimmed spectacles
  - (b) An old shirt and pant
  - (c) White clothes
  - (d) Steel-rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes
- 2 Mention those which crossed the bridge besides human beings.
 

(a) Mules and horses	(b) Men, women and children
(c) Carts and trucks	(d) Soldiers and carts
- 3 Who were helping to push the muledrawn carts?
 

(a) Mules	(b) The villagers
(c) The horses	(d) Soldiers
- 4 Where was the old man sitting?
  - (a) In the cart
  - (b) Over the bridge
  - (c) By the side of the road
  - (d) On the banks of the river

### Passage 10

Last year I suffered a stroke I had to be hospitalised. I was put in a general ward for there was no room in the intensive coronary care unit.

Not far from my bed was a patient in obvious *indigent circumstances* and on hospital diet. For breakfast, he used to get two eggs, besides other things.

The man was regularly visited by a twelve year old boy, perhaps his son, dressed in worn-out clothes. The man always kept one egg for that boy when he arrived soon after the doctors had done their rounds.

One day was a shortfall in the supply of eggs to the hospital and the man got only one egg. He looked at it for a long time, turning it over in his hands and then put it away. He thought the boy's need was greater than his perhaps.

#### Word Meaning

**Stroke** a medical emergency that occurs when the blood supply to part of brain is interrupted; **Indigent** poor, needy.

- 1 Why was the author hospitalised?
  - (a) Because he wanted a routine check-up
  - (b) Because he suffered a stroke
  - (c) Because he wanted to encash his medical insurance
  - (d) Because he liked the hospital life so much
- 2 What does the given passage focus on?
  - (a) Paternal affection of the man
  - (b) Poverty of the man
  - (c) Poor condition of the hospital
  - (d) Poor condition of the boy
- 3 What does it mean by 'indigent circumstances' as used in the passage?
 

(a) Miserly personality	(b) Rich background
(c) Miserable condition	(d) Poor condition
- 4 From which disease, the author is suffering in last year?
 

(a) Fever	(b) Cough	(c) Stomach pain	(d) Stroke
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### Passage 11

Patriotism is a very complex feeling built up out of primitive instincts and highly *intellectual convictions*. There is love of home, family and friends, making us peculiarly anxious to preserve our own country from invasion. There is the mild instinctive liking for compatriots as against foreigners. There is pride, which is bound up with the success of the community to which we feel that we belong.

There is a belief, suggested by pride but reinforced by history that one's own nation represents a great tradition and stands for ideals that are important to the human race. But besides all these, there is another element, at once nobler and more *open to attack*, an element of worship, of willing sacrifice, of joyful merging of the individual life in the life of the nation.

This religious element in patriotism is essential to the strength of the State, since it enlists the best that is in most men on the side of national sacrifice.

#### Word Meaning

**Patriotism** the quality of being devotion for one's country; **Primitive** ancient, primary; **Instincts** a natural or intuitive way of acting or thinking; **Peculiarly** more than usually, especially; **Invasion** an instance of invading a country or region with an armed force; **Compatriots** a fellow citizen or national of a country; **Bound up** closely involved or associated; **Reinforced** to make something stronger; **Nobler** having or showing fine personal qualities or high moral principles.

- 1 A suitable title for the passage could be
  - (a) Elements of Patriotism
  - (b) Historical Development of a Nation
  - (c) The Role of Religion and History in Patriotism
  - (d) Religion and Patriotism
- 2 Describing the element of worship 'open to attack', the author implies that it
  - (a) is unnecessary
  - (b) leads to national sacrifice
  - (c) has no historical basis
  - (d) cannot be justified on rational grounds

- 3 The tone of the passage can be described best as
- (a) critical (b) descriptive  
(c) persuasive (d) analytical
- 4 Which of the following can clearly be grouped under 'intellectual convictions' the author mentions in the opening sentence?
- (a) Love of family (b) Love of compatriots  
(c) The element of worship (d) None of these

### Passage 12

Among the chief sources of education available to Tagore was a quiet garden adjoining his family house. Here, he used to spend much of his time, absorbing the peace and beauty of nature. It was through this early contact with nature that he acquired the serenity of mood that distinguished him all his life. It was in this garden that he came to understand the principle of harmony that was at work throughout the Universe. At the same time, he formed the habit of observing and reflecting on things.

#### Word Meaning

**Serenity** the state of being calm, peaceful and untroubled

- 1 How did Tagore spend much of his time in the garden adjoining his family house?
- (a) Reading literary books  
(b) Plucking flowers and enjoying their fragrance  
(c) Enjoying natural peace and beauty  
(d) Sleeping in natural air and thinking in poetry
- 2 How did the garden near Tagore's house serve him?
- (a) As a means of peace  
(b) As a means of education  
(c) As a source of entertainment  
(d) A good passing time to relax in natural beauty
- 3 By spending his time in the garden, Tagore developed the habit of
- (a) meditation  
(b) serving things carefully  
(c) taking life easy  
(d) writing and relaxing
- 4 Which of the following words could replace the word 'Adjoining' as used in the passage?
- (a) behind to (b) separate  
(c) away (d) be next to

### Passage 13

Through the break between the trees, she looked into one of the lighted windows above the shop. She could see the cartons of biscuits neatly piled near the far wall. Against her conscious wishes Cissy's salivary glands started pumping fluid into her mouth. She felt her heart beating strongly, from the top of her throat into the back of her mouth. "There is nobody", she thought. "I can dash in and take a box and dash out again. I know it is a sin but the Lord will not punish us if we are so hungry."

#### Word Meaning

**Cartons** a small, light box or container in which drinks or foodstuffs are packed; **Piled** place things on top of the other.

- 1 Cissy's reaction when she saw the biscuit cartons
- (a) she wanted to take all the cartons  
(b) her mouth started watering  
(c) she felt hungry  
(d) she was surprised to see the biscuits
- 2 The passage describes
- (a) Cissy's bad habit  
(b) Cissy's temptation before stealing  
(c) Cissy's courage to steal  
(d) the good quality of biscuits
- 3 How was Cissy able to see the cartons of biscuits?
- (a) From the flavour of biscuits in the room  
(b) She saw an opened carton  
(c) She was aided by a light in the room  
(d) Because some biscuit cartons were damaged
- 4 Why did her heart beat strongly?
- (a) She was thinking of stealing the biscuits  
(b) The flavour of biscuits was tempting  
(c) She thought nobody was watching her  
(d) She was eager to eat the biscuits

### Passage 14

Gandhiji recognised that, while all men should have equal opportunity, all did not have the same capacity. Some had the ability to earn more than others. But, he believed that those who had talent would be performing the work of society if they used their talent wisely and well. Gandhiji said that he would allow a man of intellect to earn more and not suppress his talent. But it was his view that the bulk of his larger earnings should go to the common fund. Those with talent and opportunity would find their fulfilment as trustees. Gandhiji extended this concept of trusteeship to cover all fields of life.

#### Word Meaning

**Suppress** Discontinue or forcibly put an end to

- 1 Gandhiji never believed in
- (a) social equality  
(b) equality of opportunities  
(c) political equality  
(d) complete equality in all respects
- 2 Gandhiji's trusteeship concept is
- (a) a philosophy  
(b) applicable to social life only  
(c) applicable to all fields of life  
(d) irrelevant today
- 3 According to Gandhiji, one can serve the society
- (a) if one is talented  
(b) if one used his talent wisely  
(c) if one earned well  
(d) if one worked honestly

- 4 The meaning of 'trustee' is a
- person who has to hold his property in trust
  - state official who executes wills and trusts
  - person having confidence
  - number of trusts

### Passage 15

Once, an ant who had come to drink at a stream fell into the water and was carried away by the swift current. He was in great danger of drowning. A dove, perched on a nearby tree, saw the ant's danger and dropped a leaf into the water. The ant climbed onto this, and was carried to safety. Sometime after this, a hunter, creeping through the bushes, saw the dove asleep, and took a careful aim with his gun. He was about to fire when the ant, who was nearby, crawled forward and bit him sharply on the ankle. The hunter missed his aim, and the loud noise of the gun awakened the dove from her sleep. She saw the danger and flew swiftly away to safety. Thus, the ant repaid the dove for having saved its life in the foaming current of the stream.

#### Word Meaning

**Perched** sit on something high; **Creeping** moving slowly or gradually; **Bushes** a low densely plant with many branches; **Crawled** to move on one's hand and knees.

- The ant came to the stream to
  - fall into it
  - to drink from it
  - look at the swift current
  - carry back some water
- The dove dropped a leaf into the water to
  - drown the ant
  - save the ant
  - help itself
  - perch on it
- The dove was in danger because
  - there was a bush nearby
  - a hunter was about to shoot it
  - it had fallen off the branch
  - a hunter wanted to care for it
- The word 'aim' in this passage means
  - to look at something
  - to have an ambition
  - to point a gun at something or someone
  - to try to reach somewhere

### Passage 16

Birbal was renowned for his intelligence in Akbar's court. Everybody in Akbar's court praised Birbal's intelligence. Even the emperor himself did so. But there were some courtiers also who were envious of Birbal. One such courtier came to Birbal and challenged him that if he could outwit him and made him obey his orders, he would be his slave forever. Birbal accepted the challenge and said, "Come and stand in front of me". The courtier did so. Then Birbal asked him to follow him while walking. The courtier followed him. Then Birbal said, "Not this way, my friend. Come to my left". The courtier came to his left. "That is all my Lord", said Birbal, "I made him obey my orders". The courtier at once realised his mistake and went out of the court.

#### Word Meaning

**Renowned** famous, eminent; **Outwit** to get an advantage over someone by acting more cleverly and often by using a trick.

- Everyone in the court praised Birbal because
  - Emperor liked Birbal
  - Birbal was intelligent
  - Birbal was a fool
  - Birbal was the tallest among the courtiers
- What does the phrase 'did so' stand for?
  - Emperor was also wise
  - Courtier was also wise
  - Courtier followed Birbal's order
  - Emperor punished the courtier
- How did Birbal react to the courtier's challenge?
  - He ran away
  - He started quarrelling
  - He started crying
  - He accepted the challenge
- Which of the following words could replace the word 'Envious' as used in the passage?
  - Thankful
  - Jealous
  - Grateful
  - Optimistic

### Passage 17

The Rajputs occupy an honoured place in the history of India. They were a war-like people, proud and patriotic. They were zealous of their honour, and would lay down their lives to uphold it. They loved their homes and fought bravely to defend the honour of their women-folk. Nothing would tame their spirits. Perils only called forth their courage and poverty only increased their power of resistance. None could fight like them. Their motto was 'Better death than dishonour'.

#### Word Meaning

**Patriotic** nationalist, loyal for one's country; **Resistance** the refusal to accept or comply with something; **Tame** reduced, break.

- Which of the following represents the central theme of the passage?
  - The pride of the Rajputs
  - Rajputs and their sacrifices
  - The rise and fall of the Rajputs
  - Rajputs-the spirited heroes of Indian history
- Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word 'proud'?
  - kind
  - humble
  - cowardly
  - courteous
- The expression 'tame their spirits' in the passage means
  - curb their enthusiasm
  - arouse their enthusiasm
  - suppress their ambitions
  - develop their courage
- According to the writer, the Rajputs occupy an honoured place in history because
  - they were fond of wars
  - they were proud of their war
  - they were jealous of people's honour
  - they lived and died upholding their self-respect



### Passage 18

At fifteen, he quit home and lived by his wits to support his passion for painting. The lad assembled and hawked radio from door to door to keep the wolf at bay. At 17, he launched his first venture on a 60-sq. ft plot across the Jamuna in Delhi, manufacturing small indicator lights for geyser and other electrical appliances. Three years later, after an art gallery sold a painting of his for ₹ 2,300, he took on partners and floated a small electrical components company. Quicko Electricals still flourishes, but Mukesh Sanyal has chucked up his artistic ambitions. Now 31, Sanyal presides over a clutch of firms that last year sold television sets and home appliances and switch gears worth ₹ 15 crore. Says Sanyal: "My aim was never just to make money. I wanted to set up a company and take it to the top." He recalls his rough years when he bought fans from the market on credit and sold them to raise cash for raw materials so that he could meet an order he had bagged, and concludes: "If you have determination, you can do everything."

#### Word Meaning

**Wits** intelligence, understanding; **Lad** a boy or young man;

**Hawked** the act of selling goods or things for a living;

**Venture** a new activity, usually in business;

**Chucked up** quit, to give up; **Bagged** to gain, acquire.

- 1 In his early days, Mr Sanyal lived
  - (a) by assembling and selling radios from door to door
  - (b) by looking young wolves
  - (c) for the sake of painting only
  - (d) by quitting home
- 2 The phrase 'quit home' in the passage means
  - (a) forgot home
  - (b) came home
  - (c) left home
  - (d) worked at home
- 3 Mr. Mukesh Sanyal sold his painting for ₹ 2300 at the age of
  - (a) seventeen
  - (b) fifteen
  - (c) twenty
  - (d) thirty one
- 4 Mukesh Sanyal floated a small company
  - (a) three years after leaving home
  - (b) at the age-of 17
  - (c) at the age of 15
  - (d) at the age of 20

### Passage 19

Andaman and Nicobar Islands consist of mainly two groups of islands, with distinctive features of the original residents —Negroid and Mongolese. It is strange to see how these two different groups migrated to these islands so far from the mainland—from India and Myanmar. The aboriginals found in these islands are the Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges, Shompenites, mainly found in Andaman and the Nicobarese in Nicobar. Of these the Nicobarese in general, and some of the Onges, have accepted the so-called modern

civilisation and learned the use of modern tools and facilities.

They can be seen frequently in the Port Blair market. The aboriginals are looked after by the Anthropological Department of the Government, who make regular visits to their islands and supply them with food-and other necessities.

These aboriginals still do not know how to use a matchbox and prepare fire by rubbing two pieces of wood; they also do not know the use of cloth. If the people from the Anthropological Department offer them clothes, they use them only as turbans and not to wrap their bodies.

#### Word Meaning

**Distinctive** distinguishing, particular; **Aboriginals** the natives, original inhabitant.

- 1 The original residents migrated to the islands from
  - (a) India
  - (b) Myanmar
  - (c) Sri Lanka
  - (d) India and Myanmar
- 2 The Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges and Shompenites are mainly found in
  - (a) Andaman
  - (b) Nicobar
  - (c) Andaman and Nicobar
  - (d) Port Blair
- 3 The aboriginals are looked after by
  - (a) the government of India
  - (b) the Anthropological Department of the Government
  - (c) the Tourism Department
  - (d) some NGOs
- 4 Find out a word which means 'to cover.'
  - (a) turbans
  - (b) cloth
  - (c) wrap
  - (d) prepare

### Passage 20

There is a need to preserve our natural resources. The growth of population leads to an increase in the demand for food which means more space is required for cultivation. Trees in the forests are cut down to make way for more land for farms and buildings. Animals are decreasing in number due to widespread poaching and the depletion of their natural habitat. Many species are getting extinct or are on the verge of extinction. There is a need to conserve forests and the wildlife within them. Trees are the lifeline of society. Excessive felling of trees can lead to various problems like floods, droughts, climate change and lack of resources, therefore, for sustainable development that is development that fulfils the need of future generations, it is important to save forest and wildlife.

#### Word Meaning

**Widespread** found or distributed over a large area or number of people; **Poaching** illegal hunting or capturing of wild animals; **Verge** be very close; **Extinction** it is termination of an organism, usually a species.

1 What is the lifeline of society?

- (a) Mountains (b) Rivers  
(c) Trees (d) Humans

2 Why is it important to save forests and wildlife?

- (a) To improve tourism  
(b) To save the animals  
(c) For maintaining nature's beauty  
(d) For sustainable development

3 Why is more space needed for cultivation?

- (a) Decrease in population  
(b) Development  
(c) Decrease in food supply  
(d) Growth of population

4 What has led to animal extinction?

- (a) Trade and commerce (b) Poaching  
(c) Lack of awareness (d) Industrial development

## Answers

Passage 1	1 (d)	2 (c)	3 (a)	4 (b)	Passage 11	1 (a)	2 (d)	3 (d)	4 (b)
Passage 2	1 (a)	2 (c)	3 (a)	4 (d)	Passage 12	1 (c)	2 (b)	3 (b)	4 (d)
Passage 3	1 (a)	2 (d)	3 (c)	4 (a)	Passage 13	1 (b)	2 (b)	3 (c)	4 (a)
Passage 4	1 (b)	2 (c)	3 (d)	4 (b)	Passage 14	1 (d)	2 (c)	3 (b)	4 (a)
Passage 5	1 (c)	2 (d)	3 (a)	4 (c)	Passage 15	1 (b)	2 (b)	3 (b)	4 (c)
Passage 6	1 (b)	2 (c)	3 (a)	4 (d)	Passage 16	1 (b)	2 (c)	3 (d)	4 (b)
Passage 7	1 (c)	2 (b)	3 (c)	4 (a)	Passage 17	1 (d)	2 (b)	3 (a)	4 (d)
Passage 8	1 (d)	2 (b)	3 (d)	4 (b)	Passage 18	1 (a)	2 (c)	3 (c)	4 (d)
Passage 9	1 (d)	2 (c)	3 (d)	4 (c)	Passage 19	1 (d)	2 (a)	3 (b)	4 (c)
Passage 10	1 (b)	2 (a)	3 (c)	4 (d)	Passage 20	1 (c)	2 (d)	3 (d)	4 (b)

## Chapter 02 Noun

*In the examination, sometimes one question of fill up or spotting error type has been asked from this chapter. This chapter deals with brief description of noun, its kind and important rules of noun that are helpful for spotting error type questions.*

Noun is a word that is used as the name of a person, thing, place, idea and quality of a person.  
e.g. Akshay, Delhi, Chair, Truth, Love, etc.

### Kinds of Noun

1. **Proper Noun** It is the name of some particular person, thing or place.  
e.g. India, Taj Mahal, Shiva, Yamuna, etc.

2. **Common Noun** It is a name given to every person or thing of the same class or kind.  
e.g. Boy, girl, teacher, doctor, tree, books, etc.
3. **Collective Noun** It is the name of a collection or a group of persons or things treated as a whole.  
e.g. Class, pack, crowd, army, team, etc.
4. **Material Noun** It is the name of a material or substance out of which things are made.  
e.g. Iron, gold, copper, wheat, milk, water, etc.
5. **Abstract Noun** It is the name of a quality, idea, concept or a state. e.g.
  - (i) **Feeling** Love, fear, anger, respect, pleasure, etc.
  - (ii) **Quality** Strength, innocence, obedience, beauty, etc.
  - (iii) **State** Weariness, tiredness, mercy, birth, death, etc.

## Classification of Nouns

- Nouns can be classified into singular and plural.  
e.g.  
Bus, Ox, Country, Leaf, etc. (Singular)  
Buses, Oxen, Countries, Leaves, etc. (Plural)
- Nouns can be classified into masculine, feminine, common and neuter gender. e.g.  
Tiger, Man, King, Lion, etc. (Masculine)  
Tigress, Woman, Queen, Lioness, etc. (Feminine)  
Child, Baby, Teacher, Servant, etc. (Common)  
Copy, Book, Room, Paper etc. (Neuter)
- Nouns can be classified into countable and uncountable nouns. e.g.  
Tables, Chairs, Branches, Socks, etc. (Countables)  
Oxygen, Happiness, Honesty, Bravery, etc. (Uncountables)

## Some Important Rules of Noun

### Rule 1

Some uncountable nouns are used in the singular forms only. We should not use article *a/an* with such nouns. These nouns are-Scenery, poetry, furniture, advice, jewellery, information, language, knowledge, bread, stationary, employment, food, mischief, fuel, work, etc.

- e.g. (i) He has no *knowledge* of grammar.  
(ii) This *luggage* is very *heavy*.  
*Here, uncountable nouns (knowledge and luggage) are used in singular forms.*

### Rule 2

Some countable nouns are generally used in the plural forms only, with plural verb. These nouns are - Assets, scissors, spectacles, tongs, trousers, breeches, odds, credentials, pants, clippers, belongings, earnings, riches, remains, spectacles, vegetables, wages, etc.

- e.g. (i) My *scissors* are not sharp.  
(ii) His *credentials* are not trustworthy.  
*In the above examples, Plural verb 'are' is used with words 'Scissors' and 'Credentials'.*

### Rule 3

Some nouns that have the singular and plural forms alike, are expressed singular or plural only by the use of verb. Such nouns are : Deer, fish, crew, jury, counsel, aircraft, sheep, family, team, etc.

- e.g. (i) Our *team* is the best.  
Our *team* are wearing their new uniform.  
(ii) *Sheep* are economically useful.  
A *sheep* is grazing in the field.  
*Here, 'team' and 'sheep' are used in both singular and plural forms.*

### Rule 4

Following nouns look like plural but have singular meaning and takes singular verb. Such nouns are – News, innings, politics, physics, mathematics, gymnastics, rickets, measles, etc.

- e.g. (i) The *measles* has broken out in the town.  
(ii) This *news* is disappointing.  
*Here, singular verbs (has, is) are used in both the examples.*

But some of the nouns look singular but always used in plural form with plural verb. Such nouns are :

- Cattle, poultry, people, majority, gentry, peasantry, artillery, infantry, clergy, police, children, etc.  
e.g. (i) There *are* no *gentry* in the colony.  
(ii) *Majority* *are* in favour of this proposal.  
*Here, plural verb (are) is used in both the examples.*

### Rule 5

Some nouns (pair, score, gross, hundred, dozen, thousand, million, pounds, etc.) have plural meaning but if a definite numeral adjective is used before them, they are not pluralised and retain in their singular form.

- e.g. (i) A *hundred mile* distance is not much for an aeroplane. (Not miles)  
(ii) I gave him *two hundred* rupees. (Not hundreds)  
*Here, definite numeral adjective (hundred, two) are used.*

### Rules 6

We should use Apostrophe in following situations only.

- (i) **Living Things** e.g. Mohan's book, A cow's horn  
(ii) **Thing Personified** e.g. Week's holiday, Earth's surface  
(iii) **Space Time or Weight** e.g. A day's leave, A pound's weight  
(iv) **Certain Dignified Objects** e.g. The court's orders, At duty's call, etc.

### Rule 7

When two nouns depict a common possession, apostrophe is used after the second noun functioning as one unit, and expresses in singular form.

- e.g. (i) Sheela and Rohit's father *has* died. (Father of both)  
*Here, singular verb 'has' is used*

But apostrophe is used after each noun functioning separately and expresses in plural form.

- e.g. (ii) Sheela's and Rohit's father *are* meeting today.  
*Here, plural verb 'are' is used.*

### Rule 8

Material nouns (silver, gold, iron, wood, etc.) and Abstract nouns (honesty, care, bravery, beauty, etc.) are not used in plural form.

- e.g. (i) *Care* of old *is* necessary.  
(ii) Jewellery of *gold* *is* very costly.  
*Here, singular verb (is) is used in both the cases.*

# Exam Pattern Questions

**Directions** (Q. Nos. 1-15) *Choose the correct alternative for the following questions.*

- 1 We met at McDonalds at noon. The word 'McDonalds' is a ..... noun.  
(a) Common (b) Collective  
(c) Abstract (d) Proper
  - 2 Select the proper noun in the given sentence.  
He could not remember who signed the Declaration of Independence.  
(a) Remember (b) Signed  
(c) Declaration of Independence (d) He
  - 3 I study in Springdales School. Here, 'Springdales School' is a .....  
(a) Proper noun (b) Material noun  
(c) Common noun (d) Collective noun
  - 4 Fill in the blank with the correct collective noun.  
The ..... were on the march for several days.  
(a) officers (b) armies  
(c) soldiers (d) cadets
  - 5 The singular of 'Agenda' is....  
(a) agenda (b) agend  
(c) agendum (d) agendas
  - 6 My family lives in different parts of India. Here, 'family' is .....  
(a) Collective noun (b) Abstract noun  
(c) Common noun (d) Proper noun
  - 7 Select all the common nouns in the given sentence.  
Rohan took his bike to the hills for a ride.  
(a) Rohan, bike, his  
(b) His, bike, hills  
(c) Bike, hills, ride  
(d) Rohan, hills, ride
  - 8 Masons build houses. Here, 'masons' is a .....  
(a) Collective noun (b) Abstract noun  
(c) Common noun (d) Proper noun
  - 9 Find the material noun in the given sentence.  
Lomani Paris is my favourite perfume.  
(a) Lomani Paris (b) favourite  
(c) my (d) perfume
  - 10 Fill in the blank with correct noun.  
..... dresses are very cheap and comfortable.  
(a) Cotton (b) Silk  
(c) Jute (d) Nylon
  - 11 What is the plural of 'Father-in-law'?  
(a) Father-in-laws  
(b) Fathers-in-law  
(c) Fathers-ins-laws  
(d) Father-ins-law
  - 12 Select the noun which is used as it is in its plural form.  
(a) Bottle (b) Deer  
(c) Tiger (d) Shirt
  - 13 Select the abstract noun in the given sentence.  
It's a pleasure to meet you after five years.  
(a) you (b) meet  
(c) five years (d) pleasure
  - 14 What is the feminine gender of 'gander'?  
(a) goose (b) horse  
(c) bull (d) sheep
  - 15 Childhood is the best part of life. Here, 'childhood' is .....  
(a) Collective noun (b) Common noun  
(c) Proper noun (d) Abstract noun
- Directions** (Q. Nos. 16-30) *Find out which part of the sentence has an error.*
- 16 There was (a)/a bunch of parrots (b)/ roosting on the Mango tree. (c)/ No error (d)
  - 17 The jewelleryes (a)/ displayed in the showroom (b)/ was stunning. (c)/ No error (d)
  - 18 No news (a)/ is (b)/ good news. (c)/ No error (d)
  - 19 My spectacle (a)/ are lying (b)/on the table. (c)/ No error (d)
  - 20 In spite of the doctor's stern warning (a)/Latika continued taking (b)/sugars in her milk (c)/No error (d)
  - 21 Professor Amartya Sen (a)/ is an alumunus of (b)/ Presidency College, Kolkata. (c)/ No error (d)
  - 22 My two daughter-in-laws (a)/ work at (b)/ the government hospital in the city. (c)/ No error (d)
  - 23 It is very difficult (a)/to chase a huge (b)/score in the second inning. (c)/No error (d)
  - 24 Wordsworth wrote (a)/ poetries on(b)/ romantic themes. (c)/ No error (d)
  - 25 Israel has made (a)/ a large investment in research (b)/ which has resulted in much progresses on the technical front. (c)/ No error (d)
  - 26 They bought (a)/ a pen, an inkpot, a pencil (b)/and a soap from a store. (c)/ No error (d)
  - 27 Rahul regards negotiating (a)/prices with customers as (b)/his special expertise. (c)/ No error (d)
  - 28 He says that he (a)/has given you (b)/twenty-rupees note. (c)/ No error (d)
  - 29 All the boys students are (a)/advised to attend (b)/the meeting positively. (c)/ No error (d)
  - 30 You shall get (a)/all the informations (b)/if you read this book carefully. (c)/ No error (d)

## Answers

1 (d)	2 (c)	3 (a)	4 (b)	5 (c)	6 (a)	7 (c)	8 (c)
9 (d)	10 (a)	11 (b)	12 (b)	13 (d)	14 (a)	15 (d)	16 (b)
17 (a)	18 (d)	19 (a)	20 (c)	21 (d)	22 (a)	23 (c)	24 (b)
25 (c)	26 (c)	27 (c)	28 (c)	29 (a)	30 (b)		

## Explanations

16. (b) 'bunch' is not used for a group of parrots. It should be changed to 'pandemonium'. (As per text)
17. (a) There is no plural form of 'jewellery'. Hence, 'jewellery' should be used. (As per Rule 1)
18. (d) The given sentence is correct.
19. (a) 'Spectacle' should be replaced by 'spectacles' as 'spectacles' is used in its plural form only. (As per Rule 2)
20. (c) Use 'sugar' in place of 'sugars' as 'sugar' is uncountable noun and we cannot add 's' or 'es' to make it plural.
21. (d) The given sentence has no error.
22. (a) 'daughters-in-law' should be used as it is the correct plural form.
23. (c) Use 'innings' in place of 'inning' because this type of noun looks plural but used as singularly and takes singular verb. (As per Rule 4)
24. (b) 'poetry' should be used in place of 'poetries' as the plural of word 'poetry' is also 'poetry'.
25. (c) 'Progress' does not have a plural form, it is used as 'progress'.
26. (c) Remove 'a' before soap because 'soap' is used as uncountable noun in the sentence.
27. (c) Use of 'special' with 'expertise' is superfluous in the sentence.
28. (c) Use 'twenty rupee note' in place of 'twenty rupees note' because 'note' indicates the singular unit. (As per Rule 5)
29. (a) Replace 'boys' to 'boy' because in the sentence 'boy' is used as an adjective and we cannot make the plural of adjective.
30. (b) Use 'information' in place of 'informations' as information is an uncountable noun and we cannot make it plural by adding 's' or 'es'. (As per Rule 1)

### Chapter

# 03

## Pronoun

From this chapter, sometimes a fill up or spotting error type question, based on correct use of pronouns has been asked.

A pronoun is a word which is used instead of a noun to avoid repetition. He, she, you, they, herself, this, that, etc. are called pronouns.

e.g. My friend and her brother like to play chess. *They* play whenever *they* can.

In the above example, pronoun, 'they' is used instead of repeating the nouns 'friend' and 'brother'.

### Kinds of Pronoun

#### 1. Personal Pronoun

It refers to a specific person or object or group of things used in place of noun. e.g. He, I, she, you, it, they, me, who, him, whom, her, them, etc.

A personal pronoun describes a person or a thing in following ways

**1st Person** (the person who speaks) e.g. I, we.

**2nd Person** (the person who is spoken to) e.g. You.

**3rd Person** (a person or a thing which is spoken about).

e.g. She, he, they, it.

(i) This is *your* pen.

(ii) Everyman must love *his* country.

#### 2. Reflexive Pronoun

These are the pronouns ending in '-self or-selves' and are used when subject and object of a sentence are the same.

Herself, yourself, himself, ourselves, itself, themselves are few reflexive pronouns.

e.g. (i) She was looking *herself* in the picture.

(ii) They considered *themselves* the happiest people of the world.

#### 3. Reciprocal Pronoun

It is used when two or more nouns (subjects) are acting to each other or one another in some action.

*Each other* and *One another* are two reciprocal pronouns.

e.g. (i) Two girls pushed *each other*.

(ii) The people in the party greeted *one another*.

#### 4. Relative Pronoun

These are those pronouns that join clauses or phrase to noun or pronoun e.g. *which, who, that, whom, whose, etc.*

(i) She is the girl, *who* sings songs.

(ii) It is the dog *which* barks at strangers.

## 5. Demonstrative Pronoun

It is the pronoun which points to a noun (a thing or things). e.g. that, this, those, these, such, etc.

In a short distance : This, these are used.

In a long distance : That, those are used.

- (i) *This* is a book. (ii) *That* is a car.

## 6. Indefinite Pronoun

A pronoun that refers to person or thing in a general way (not in a definite number) is called indefinite pronoun.

e.g. anybody, anyone, either, neither, nobody, someone, everyone, many, etc.

- (i) *Many* are called, but *few* are chosen.

- (ii) *Everyone* says she is beautiful inside and out.

## 7. Interrogative Pronoun

It is a pronoun that are used for asking questions or making queries.

e.g. Who, What, Whose, Whom, etc.

- (i) *Who* wrote the Ramayana?

- (ii) *What* did you say?

## Importance Uses/Rules of Pronoun

### Rule 1

Possessive pronoun (mine, yours, ours, theirs, hers) are not followed by noun as they already possess the noun used before it.

e.g. (i) This is my *pen* and that is *yours*.

- (ii) Their *teacher* is stricter than *ours*.

Here, '*pen*' and '*teacher*' are nouns.

### Rule 2

If all the pronouns are in singular form then the second person pronoun should come before the third and the third person pronoun comes before the first,

i.e. 2nd person → 3rd person → 1st person

e.g. (i) *You, he* and *I* are the partners. (Not *I, he* and *you*)

- (ii) *You* and *I* can do this work.

### Rule 3

If all the pronouns are in plural form and the sentence has some confessing sense, negative sense or committing a crime then 2, 3, 1 rule gets changed to 1, 2, 3 i.e.,

1st Person → 2nd Person → 3rd Person

e.g. (i) *We* and *you* cannot live together.

- (ii) *I, you* and *he* will be punished for the crime.

### Rule 4

When two singular nouns are joined by 'and' and preceded by 'each or every', the pronoun used would be singular.

e.g. (i) Every *teacher* and every *boy* was in *his* room.

- (ii) Each *officer* and each *clerk* has joined *his* duty.

In the given examples, *teacher* and *boy*, '*officer* and *clerk*' are singular nouns.

### Rule 5

A reflexive pronoun is used with the following verbs : absent, avail, apply, enjoy, pride, resign, acquit, revenge, exert, adopt, adjust, etc.

e.g. (i) I *revenged* myself upon her.

- (ii) He *availed* himself the opportunity.

But, with the verbs-keep, break, set, bath, make, stop, steal, keep, rest, qualify, hide, etc., reflexive pronoun is not used.

e.g. (i) He *kept* away from the function.

- (ii) Let us *rest* at the bed.

### Rule 6

The component of the verb to be (is, am, are, was, were, will, shall), when it is expressed by a pronoun, should be in the nominative case.

e.g. (i) It will be *he* who is going to win.

- (ii) Was it *she* who did it for you?

### Rule 7

'Either' is replaced by 'anyone' when we are talking about more than two persons or things. In same way 'neither' is also replaced by 'none'.

e.g. (i) I couldn't contact *anyone* of the three.

(Not 'either' of the three)

- (ii) *None* of his body parts is defective.

(Not 'neither' of his body)

### Rule 8

In relative pronoun, 'whom' and 'who' are used only for persons and 'which' is used for animals and non-living things.

e.g. (i) The woman *who* is wearing saree is a doctor.

- (ii) The door, *which* is dark blue is very tight.

### Rule 9

In relative pronoun, 'whose' is used to refer to persons only; 'of which' is used while referring to lifeless objects.

e.g. (i) I have a friend *whose* father is a doctor.

- (ii) I saw a watch, the dial *of which* was made of gold.

### Rule 10

In interrogative pronouns, 'which' is used in place of 'who' and 'what', when we are referring to a choice between two or more than two things or persons.

e.g. (i) Of the two brothers, *which* is more intelligent?

- (ii) *Which* is your mother in the crowd?