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**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION
TECHNOLOGY (NIFT) BACHELOR OF
DESIGN (GAT) – SA
PAST YEAR PAPER 01**

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BACHELOR OF DESIGN (GAT) – SA

PAST YEAR PAPER 01

- Find the value of $-[-\{-(a - \overline{b - c})\}]$
 (a) $a - b - c$ (b) $a + b + c$
 (c) $a - b + c$ (d) $-a + b - c$
- Simplify $-[-\{-(y + z - x)\}] + [-\{-(x + z - y)\}]$
 (a) $2x - 2y - 2z$ (b) $2x - 2z$
 (c) $2x - 2y$ (d) $2x + 2y$
- Find the value of $84 - 7[-11x - 4\{-17x + 3(8 - \overline{9 - 5x})\}]$.
 (a) $-12x$ (b) $21x$
 (c) x (d) $12x$
- Find the fourth proportional to 6, 9, 20.
 (a) 40 (b) 60
 (c) 25 (d) 30
- The sum of speed with which a motor ship goes with stream and against the stream of a river is equal to 30km/h. The speed of the motor ship in stagnant water is.
 (a) 12km/h (b) 18 km/h
 (c) 30km/h (d) 15 km/h
- Two numbers are in the ratio 5:6. If 20 is added to each of them, the ratio becomes 7:8. The numbers are.
 (a) 55, 66 (b) 40, 48
 (c) 50, 60 (d) 25, 30
- A person took a loan of Rs. 10,000 at $x\%$ simple interest and after 5 years he pays a total of Rs. 14,250. Then x is
 (a) 6.5 (b) 8
 (c) 7.5 (d) 8.5
- A rope 1.98 cm long was cut into parts so that one part turned out to be 20% longer than the other part. The lengths are
 (a) 101 cm, 97 cm (b) 120 cm, 78 cm
 (c) 100 cm, 98 cm (d) 110 cm, 88 cm
- If $x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{a+b}}$, then which one is true?
 (a) $b = \frac{ax^2}{1-x^2}$ (b) $a = \frac{bx^2}{1-x^2}$
 (c) $a = \frac{bx^2}{1-x}$ (d) $b = \frac{x^4}{a*(1-x)^2}$
- If $x : y = 3 : 2$, find the value of $(2x - y) : \frac{1}{2}(x + y)$.
 (a) 5:3 (b) 3:5
 (c) 8:5 (d) 5:8
- Find two numbers such that the mean proportional between them is 6 and the third proportional to them is 48.
 (a) (2, 18) (b) (3, 18)
 (c) (3, 12) (d) (4, 9)
- A seller offers a TV for Rs. 27,000 cash down or Rs. 3000 cash down and 18 equal monthly installment of Rs. 1500 each. Find the simple interest charged.
 (a) $14\frac{7}{9}\%$ (b) $17\frac{7}{9}\%$
 (c) $16\frac{2}{9}\%$ (d) $15\frac{1}{3}\%$
- Due to fall in rate of interest from 12% to 10.5% p.a. simple interest a money lender's income diminishes by Rs. 900. Find the capital.
 (a) Rs. 45,000 (b) Rs. 55,000
 (c) Rs. 60,000 (d) Rs. 40,000
- Salim saves 14% of his salary while Manjur saves 22%. If both get the same salary and Manjur saves Rs. 1540, then the savings and salary of Salim are
 (a) Rs. 980, Rs. 5000
 (b) Rs. 980, Rs. 6000
 (c) Rs. 980, Rs. 8000
 (d) Rs. 980, Rs. 7000
- It takes 3 days for Mr. X to go from place A to place B. On the first day he travelled 30% of the entire distance; on the second day 60% of the remaining distance. After the first two days it remains for Mr. X to travel by 5 km less than the distance he covered during the first day. What is the distance between A and B?
 (a) 200 km (b) 250 km
 (c) 150 km (d) 300 km
- What is the last digit of the product of 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19?
 (a) 0 (b) 9
 (c) 1 (d) 5
- 200 men are employed in a job to complete it by 35 days. After 15 days, it is seen that only $\frac{2}{7}$ th portion of the job has been finished. The number of men to be further employed to complete the job within the stipulated time is
 (a) 75 (b) 50
 (c) 375 (d) 175

18. Two-fifth of X's money is equal to Y's, and seven-ninth of Y's money is equal to Z's; in all they have Rs. 770. How much X has?
(a) Rs. 320 (b) Rs. 180
(c) Rs. 450 (d) Rs. 140
19. Two bottles contain mixture of milk and water in the ratio of 5:1 and the other in the ratio 9:1. In what proportion the quantities from the two should be mixed together so that the mixture thus formed may contain milk and water in the ratio of 8:1?
(a) 1:8 (b) 1:5
(c) 5:1 (d) 2:5
20. At 12 noon X starts to walk at 6 km an hour and at 1:30 p.m. Y follows on horseback at 8 km an hour. When will Y overtake X?
(a) 4-30 p.m (b) 5 p.m.
(c) 6 p.m. (d) 5-30 p.m.
21. Find the missing term: KPA, LQB, MRC, NSD, ?
(a) OTE (b) PSE
(c) OSE (d) PTE
22. There are six persons A, B, C, D, E and F in a circle. C is facing to D. D is to the right of B and left of E. E is to the left of A. F is to the right of C. If A exchanges his position with F and B with D, then who is to the left of A?
(a) B (b) C
(c) F (d) A
23. R and K are good in football and cricket. S and R are good in football and golf. G and K are good in volleyball and cricket. S, G and M are good in tennis and golf. Who is good in football, volleyball and cricket?
(a) G (b) S
(c) K (d) R
24. At what angle the hands of a clock are inclined at 15 minutes past 6?
(a) 97° (b) 90°
(c) 95° (d) $97\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
25. What is the time of the mirror image of a clock when the original time is 8 minutes past 12?
(a) 10.54 (b) 6.52
(c) 11.25 (d) 11.52
26. Which two signs should be interchanged in the following equation to make it correct?
 $28 - 32 \div 2 + 286 \times 26 = -25$
(a) + and - (b) \div and \times
(c) + and \div (d) \times and +
27. Select the correct combination of mathematical signs to replace * signs and to balance the following equations.
 $16 * 6 * 25 * 36 * 2 = -116$
(a) $-, \div, +, \times$ (b) $+, -, \times, \div$
(c) $-, \times, +, \div$ (d) $+, \times, \div, -$
28. 'Pitch' is related to 'Cricket', in same way 'Court' is related to
(a) Football (b) Race
(c) Tennis (d) Boeing
29. Find the missing number: 4, 5, 8, 13, 20, ?
(a) 29 (b) 27
(c) 28 (d) 30
30. Find the missing term: PON, RQP, TSR, VUT, ?
(a) WXV (b) XWV
(c) XWZ (d) XWU
31. There are five persons A, B, C, D and E in a row. B is to the right of C and A is to the left of D and right of B, C is to the right of E. Who is in the middle?
(a) C (b) E
(c) B (d) D
32. How many times do the hands of a clock make a right angle with each other during 24 hours?
(a) 48 (b) 22
(c) 24 (d) 44
33. Find the odd one among the following:
(a) Win - Lose (b) Success - Failure
(c) Gain - Profit (d) Spend - Earn
34. Insert the missing number

18	25	4
16	20	3
6	15	?

(a) 3 (b) 20
(c) 16 (d) 4
35. Insert the missing letter
- 
- (a) O (b) M
(c) N (d) Q
36. Which country won the Cricket World Cup in 1983?
(a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) England (d) West Indies

37. The author of the book "Home in the World" is
 (a) Ruskin Bond (b) Kaushik Basu
 (c) Amartya Sen (d) Amitav Ghosh
38. Who was the captain of Indian Women's Hockey team for Tokyo Olympics 2020?
 (a) Rani Rampal (b) Deep Grace Ekka
 (c) Savita Punia (d) Lalremsiami
39. What is the rank of India in the Global Peace Index (GPI) 2021?
 (a) 130 (b) 134
 (c) 132 (d) 135
40. NASA refers to
 (a) North Atlantic Space Agency
 (b) National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 (c) National Airborne and Space Agency
 (d) Northern Airborne and Space Agency
41. Parakram Diwas is observed to celebrate the birth anniversary of
 (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 (b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 (c) Subhas Chandra Bose
 (d) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
42. In the study of pollution, SPM refers to
 (a) Sulphur Phosphorus Matter
 (b) Sulphur Particulate Matter
 (c) Solid Particulate Matter
 (d) Suspended Particulate Matter
43. Where is CSIR-Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute situated?
 (a) New Delhi (b) Nagpur
 (c) Lucknow (d) Kolkata
44. Hollywood is located in
 (a) London (b) Paris
 (c) Florida (d) California
45. The world's highest plateau is
 (a) Deccan (b) Tibetan
 (c) Bolivian (d) Canadian
46. Which of the following won "Oscar Award 2020" for best film?
 (a) Parasite (b) Avenger
 (c) Joker (d) Gully Boy
47. The capital of Somalia is
 (a) Ankara (b) Ulan Bator
 (c) Juba (d) Mogadishu
48. Finland is known as
 (a) Land of Midnight Sun
 (b) Land of Thousand Lakes
 (c) Land of Thunderbolt
 (d) Land of Golden Fleece
49. In banking system the abbreviation SWIFT stands for
 (a) Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Transformations
 (b) Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications
 (c) Society of World Interbank Financial Telecommunications
 (d) Society for World Interbank Financial Telecommunications
50. The abbreviation BRICS stands for
 (a) Bangladesh-Russia-India-China-South Africa
 (b) Britain-Russia-India-China-South Africa
 (c) Brazil-Russia-India-China-South Africa
 (d) Brazil-Russia-India-China-South Korea
51. Though he makes Biblical references throughout "The Raven," Poe does not allude to the Bible because he is religious. Rather, he does this because he wishes to invoke the Bible's dramatic and philosophical weight. For instance, in line 89 the narrator asks the raven, "Is there—is there balm in Gilead?" In ancient Arabia, the balm of Gilead was a salve produced from the tree *Commiphora gileadensis*. The balm was used to treat the dry, scratchy skin common in Arabia's desert climate. (The substance currently marketed as "balm of Gilead," a compound made from the gum of the North American balsam poplar tree, is unlikely to be the subject of Poe's reference.) The balm is more famous, however, because of its mention in the book of Jeremiah, a reference that readers during Poe's time would have easily recognized. As God punishes Jeremiah's people for their years of sin and disobedience, Jeremiah utters the phrase "is there no balm in Gilead?" The meaning of Jeremiah's question is not literally "is there an ointment that can heal our skin," but something more philosophical: "Is there anything we can do to relieve the suffering of God's punishment?" This philosophical question about the nature of relief from suffering is the one Poe invokes in "The Raven." The narrator is suffering greatly from the loss of his lover Lenore, and this suffering seems hopeless until the mysterious raven appears. The narrator interprets the raven as an omen of Lenore's future return, but Poe's reference to the balm of Gilead signals to the reader that the narrator's hope is futile. Just as Jeremiah's people had no hope of evading God's power or punishment, so does the narrator have no hope of reuniting with his lost

Lenore. Furthermore, by comparing the profound suffering depicted in the book of Jeremiah to the narrator's pining for Lenore, Poe emphasizes just how delusional the narrator really is.

The author most likely places the sentence "The substance currently marketed as 'balm of Gilead,' a compound made from the gum of the North American balsam poplar tree, is unlikely to be the subject of Poe's reference" in parentheses because it represents a

- (a) a direct quotation from another source
 (b) a departure from the main idea
 (c) the main idea of the passage
 (d) a controversial statement
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In the passage given the word "Salve" is a synonym of
 (a) salvation (b) solvent
 (c) none of these (d) ointment

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- As used near the end of the passage, which is the best synonym for futile?
 (a) pointless (b) reckless
 (c) immature (d) inaccessible
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Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that the author would most likely characterize Poe's attitude toward suffering in "The Raven" as

- (a) philosophical (b) religious
(c) disrespectful (d) delusional

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The author argues that Poe mentions the balm of Gilead in order to

- (a) describe how dry, itchy skin was treated in Arabia's desert climate
(b) argue that the narrator's suffering is universal
(c) emphasize the delusional nature of the narrator
(d) demonstrate his own religious convictions

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Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that

- (a) the narrator will eventually be reunited with his lost love, Lenore
- (b) readers during Poe's time were more likely to have read the Bible than today's readers
- (c) the book of Jeremiah contains the most profound depiction of suffering in the Bible
- (d) ravens are often interpreted as an omen foreshadowing a lover's return

57. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was "common sense," Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America's founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not Common Sense that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, *The Age of Reason*.

To understand *The Age of Reason*, one needs to understand the context. After the Revolutionary War, Paine returned to his native England before his controversial, pro-French Revolution leanings made him increasingly unpopular. Paine immigrated to France, where he was so revered that he helped draft two separate French constitutions. However, the French Revolution was a far more violent and turbulent conflict than was the American Revolution, with dozens of leaders jockeying for power and killing

each other to get it. Paine ended up in prison during one fluctuation of power but turned this vicissitude into an opportunity. It was while he was in prison that Paine wrote *The Age of Reason*, his religious text.

The Age of Reason is not an inherently atheistic text, though that is how it was interpreted. Rather, the text espouses the same religious ideals that defined the Enlightenment, especially those ideals of the French Revolution, with its disestablishment of the Catholic Church as a national institution. Paine returned to America in 1802 and quickly fell out of favor in the new nation. Americans saw *The Age of Reason* as expressly anti-Christian, even though the actual philosophy of the text is closer to the deism practiced by Thomas Jefferson and other Founding Fathers. But America of 1802 was very different from the America of the Revolution, as the Second Great Awakening was just rising. In this new, devoutly Protestant nation, men like Paine were not welcome, nor would have men like Jefferson been, if Jefferson had not adapted to the times and modified his public statements on religion. Jefferson, unlike Paine, had the good sense—politically speaking—to not publish his religious beliefs. Thus, Jefferson, unlike Paine, was able to publicly, at least, keep up with the times. Paine, on the other hand, was ostracized and denied the corridors of political power he had once helped make possible.

Ultimately, Paine was punished for being an anachronism in a world that passed him by. In 1809, Paine died in New York, largely forgotten and certainly not celebrated. And today, while Americans commemorate Common Sense, most schoolchildren know nothing of the man who wrote it.

In paragraph 1 the author makes use of words most commonly associated with which of the following?

- (a) religion
- (b) history
- (c) politics
- (d) patriotism

58. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was "common sense," Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America's founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not Common Sense that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, *The Age of Reason*.

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Based on its use in paragraph 1, it can be inferred that which of the following would be an example of a pantheon?

- (a) a history of the most important era in American politics
- (b) a ranking of American presidents
- (c) a collection of the best baseball players of all time

(d) a canon of important works of literature

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This passage is best described as an

- (a) analysis of Thomas Paine's work in historical context
- (b) historic analysis of the end of the Enlightenment
- (c) celebration of American patriots
- (d) defense of Thomas Paine's lifework and time in France

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According to the passage, which of the following provides an accurate order of the places Paine lived during his lifetime?

- (a) America, England, France, America, England
- (b) England, America, France, America, England
- (c) England, America, England, France, America
- (d) America, England, France, America

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As used in paragraph 2, the word *vicissitude* most nearly means

- (a) philosophy (b) act of violence
(c) change (d) opportunity

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Based on the description given in paragraph 2, as compared to the French Revolution, the American Revolution was

- (a) inherently simple (b) relatively stable
(c) largely unimportant (d) completely peaceful

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Which of the following, if added to the passage, would be least likely to strengthen the author’s argument?

- (a) a history of the French Revolution
- (b) a description of Paine’s beliefs
- (c) excerpts from *The Age of Reason*
- (d) a brief explanation of the beliefs of the Second Great Awakening

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Which of the following best describes the function of paragraph 2?

- (a) It describes the content of The Age of Reason.
- (b) It explains Paine's unpopularity in America.
- (c) It introduces the author's main argument.
- (d) It provides the context for Paine's writings.

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Which of the following summarizes the author's principal explanation for Paine's unpopularity at the time of his death?

- (a) He was the relic of an earlier era of religious thought.
- (b) He had betrayed the ideals of his own and his adopted countries.
- (c) He was explicitly atheistic at a time of religious fervor.
- (d) He was associated with the equally unpopular Thomas Jefferson.

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As used in the final paragraph, the word anachronism most nearly means something

- (a) disdainful and deservedly criticized
- (b) that incites religious passion and zeal
- (c) vilified and demonized by the masses
- (d) belonging to a different time period

67. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.

So where do they come from? Well, in a literal sense, they come from people asking questions and seeking answers. But in a more figurative sense, they come from the experience of not knowing, the great void created by a dearth of certainty. There are several questions about the Kennedy assassination, enough so that several government panels (most notably the Warren Commission) have investigated it; there have been several thousands of reports of UFO encounters (not to mention an equally absurd number of television shows about aliens); and there are aspects of the moon landing that seem too good to be true. But none of these questions necessarily hint at something nefarious or sinister. Rather, they demonstrate that these events are all too real. Nothing in life is certain, and nothing completely adds up. Sure, we'd all prefer major historic events to have the certainty of a sunrise, but there's the rub: most of us do not really know why the sun rises or even, with certainty, that it will rise tomorrow. But a sane person does not question the sunrise, though that same person will wonder about the trajectory of a bullet in Dallas.

None of this is to say that one should not ask questions. Rather, one should ask questions of everything! We should know who shot JFK, whether there are aliens, and whether the Illuminati control everything. Yet, this is impossible. We can no more know these things than we can know who specifically invented the wheel. So, rather than making up theories to explain away the lacuna of facts, we should simply accept the fact that we will never know absolutely everything about anything. Continue asking questions, but don't make up ridiculous answers for them. Because the ultimate problem with conspiracy theories is that they don't answer any

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Put differently, no one is really sure why cats purr, but that doesn't mean that cats do not purr. There does not need to be a why for every what.

Based on its use in paragraph 1, it can be inferred that veracity belongs to which of the following word groups?

- (a) ridiculousness, preposterousness, absurdity
- (b) fallacy, misconception, delusion
- (c) authenticity, genuineness, truth
- (d) artifice, bias, prejudice

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As used in paragraph 2, the word nefarious most nearly means

- (a) indifferent
- (b) evil
- (c) secret
- (d) vague

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In this passage, the author makes use of which of the following literary devices?

- (a) Paradox, characterized by the use of contradictory concepts or ideas that, when placed together, bear a deep significance or possible truth
- (b) Rhetorical question, characterized by a question posed for effect rather than one that expects a reply
- (c) Satire, characterized by the use of ridicule to expose a vice, weakness, or flaw
- (d) Repetition, characterized by repeating the same phrase multiple times for emphasis in order to produce a grander effect

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The main purpose of this passage is to

- (a) argue that conspiracy theories arise from normal questions
- (b) provide information about the history of conspiracy theories in the twentieth century
- (c) refute the notion that conspiracy theories have no benefit in answering unknowable questions
- (d) argue that conspiracy theories are harmful to those who ask questions

71. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them

wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.

So where do they come from? Well, in a literal sense, they come from people asking questions and seeking answers. But in a more figurative sense, they come from the experience of not knowing, the great void created by a dearth of certainty. There are several questions about the Kennedy assassination, enough so that several government panels (most notably the Warren Commission) have investigated it; there have been several thousands of reports of UFO encounters (not to mention an equally absurd number of television shows about aliens); and there are aspects of the moon landing that seem too good to be true. But none of these questions necessarily hint at something nefarious or sinister. Rather, they demonstrate that these events are all too real. Nothing in life is certain, and nothing completely adds up. Sure, we'd all prefer major historic events to have the certainty of a sunrise, but there's the rub: most of us do not really know why the sun rises or even, with certainty, that it will rise tomorrow. But a sane person does not question the sunrise, though that same person will wonder about the trajectory of a bullet in Dallas.

None of this is to say that one should not ask questions. Rather, one should ask questions of everything! We should know who shot JFK, whether there are aliens, and whether the Illuminati control everything. Yet, this is impossible. We can no more know these things than we can know who specifically invented the wheel. So, rather than making up theories to explain away the lacuna of facts, we should simply accept the fact that we will never know absolutely everything about anything. Continue asking questions, but don't make up ridiculous answers for them. Because the ultimate problem with conspiracy theories is that they don't answer any questions; they merely explain away gaps of knowledge with pseudoscience.

Put differently, no one is really sure why cats purr, but that doesn't mean that cats do not purr. There does not need to be a why for every what.

Which of the following pieces of information, if added to the passage, would most strengthen the author's argument?

- (a) examples of ancient theories explaining the sunrise and interactions with aliens
- (b) examples of gaps in certainty about the Kennedy assassination, aliens, and the moon landing

- (c) a survey suggesting that very few Americans actually believe in conspiracy theories
- (d) proof that Lee Harvey Oswald did not assassinate John F. Kennedy

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As used in paragraph 3, lacuna most nearly means

- (a) a body of water (b) a gap
(c) a fallacy (d) an abundance

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Which of the following best describes the function of the third paragraph in the context of the rest of the passage?

- (a) It redirects the passage and furthers the author's main argument.
(b) It refutes the argument made earlier in the passage and provides a new one.
(c) It states the author's main thesis and restates the evidence the author uses to make his or her argument.
(d) It introduces several hypothetical conspiracies for the purpose of providing evidence for an earlier point.

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In the final paragraph, the author most likely uses the example of why cats purr to suggest that some things

- are better left to conspiracy theorists
- are unknowable
- should simply be accepted as fact
- are scientific truths

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Put differently, no one is really sure why cats purr, but that doesn't mean that cats do not purr. There does not need to be a why for every what.

Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a possible conspiracy theory?

- The moon landing was staged.
 - Kennedy was not assassinated by a lone gunman.
 - The wheel was not invented by one person.
 - The government has hidden aliens for years.
76. Choose the right word to complete the sentence:
Thirty kilometres ... a big distance.
- Were
 - Are
 - Is
 - Was
77. Choose the correct word opposite in meaning:
Hesitancy:
- Certainty
 - Band
 - Stout
 - Gird
78. Give the antonym of **Innocuous**.
- Marred
 - Immortal
 - Pious
 - Harmful

79. Antonym of **Fragility** is
 (a) Robustness (b) Raise
 (c) Relax (d) Peace
80. Antonym of **Reluctance** is
 (a) Rapid (b) Remove
 (c) Polite (d) Willingness
81. Antonym of **Pandemonium** is
 (a) Nuisance (b) Silence
 (c) Emerge (d) Educate
82. Antonym of **Abrasive** is
 (a) Care (b) Begin
 (c) Bear (d) Kind
83. Give the synonym of **Retrogade**
 (a) Downhill (b) Seemly
 (c) Disreputable (d) Positive
84. Give the synonym of **Perseverance**
 (a) Determination (b) Clear
 (c) Regressive (d) Negative
85. Give the synonym of **Angst**
 (a) Authorize (b) Ban
 (c) Calm (d) Dread
86. Give the synonym of **Intransigent**
 (a) Anxiety (b) Unbending
 (c) Outdated (d) Compliant
87. Give the synonym of **Rebut**
 (a) Conscious (b) Confirm
 (c) Intentional (d) Disprove
88. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
 Sachin has had a **good innings** in cricket.
 (a) Long and successful spell
 (b) Victorious win
 (c) Fine experience
 (d) Ultimate success
89. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
 He left the town **under a cloud**.
 (a) With a heavy heart
 (b) In disgrace
 (c) When it was raining
 (d) Of his one accord
90. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
 They **got on well** with each other the moment they met.
 (a) Had a misunderstanding
 (b) Had a friendly relationship
 (c) Fell in love
 (d) Held an agreement
91. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
 She tried to **slip out** but was caught immediately.
 (a) Slight quickly
 (b) Steal
 (c) Go quickly
 (d) Leave quietly
92. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
Fall flat
 (a) To fail to maintain
 (b) To fail to produce intended effect
 (c) To fail to realize
 (d) To fail to stand
93. Below each of the following words (in capital letters) four words are given. Pick out the word that is nearest in meaning to the words given in the capital letters.
PUSILLANIMOUS
 (a) Tremulous (b) Plucky
 (c) Gallant (d) Spunky
94. Below each of the following words (in capital letters) four words are given. Pick out the word that is nearest in meaning to the words given in the capital letters.
BROBDINGNAGIAN
 (a) Colossal (b) Laconic
 (c) Succinct (d) None of these
95. Below each of the following words (in capital letters) four words are given. Pick out the word that is nearest in meaning to the words given in the capital letters.
MENDACIOUS
 (a) Perfidious (b) Bounteous
 (c) Preemptive (d) Albion
96. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option
 It started to rain while we _____ tennis.
 (a) are playing
 (b) have been playing
 (c) had played
 (d) were playing
97. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option
 I know all about that film because I _____ it twice.
 (a) saw
 (b) seen
 (c) had seen
 (d) have seen

98. Out of the options given, find out the most similar in meaning to the given word.

Fester

- (a) Jollity (b) Carnival
(c) Feast (d) Decay

99. Out of the options given, find out the one which is most similar in meaning to the given word.

Homespun

- (a) unrefined (b) Nominal
(c) Titular (d) uniform

100. Out of the options given, find out the most similar in meaning for the given word.


Rostrum

- (a) dais (b) revolve
(c) decompose (d) mould

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& Many More

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