

Q151. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

- (a) Inoculate
- (b) Prejudice
- (c) Exaggerate
- (d) Disguise

Q152. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Bite the bullet

- (a) To endure a painful experience
- (b) To avoid a difficult situation
- (c) To act hastily
- (d) To complain about something trivial

Q153. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word from the highlighted words in the following sentence.

The **committee** decided to **accelarate** the process to meet the **deadline**, ensuring all members are in **agreement**.

- (a) committee
- (b) accelarate
- (c) deadline
- (d) agreement

Q154. Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.

He was driving very fastly to reach the office on time.

- (a) He was
- (b) driving very
- (c) fastly to
- (d) reach the office on time

Q155. Select the most appropriate one-word substitution of the given group of words.

A speech delivered without preparation

- (a) Manuscript
- (b) Impromptu
- (c) Monologue
- (d) Dialogue

Q156. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

- (a) Commence
- (b) Convenient
- (c) Commision
- (d) Conscience

Q157. Select the most appropriate idiomatic expression that can substitute the highlighted segment in the given sentence.

Her explanation was not clear; it was **going around in circles**.

- (a) missing the mark
- (b) straight to the point
- (c) cutting corners
- (d) running in the same circles

Q158. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word.

Salubrious

- (a) Healthy
- (b) Beneficial
- (c) Wholesome
- (d) Hazardous

Q159. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the highlighted segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.

The lecture was so boring **that** I almost fell asleep.

- (a) although
- (b) because
- (c) while
- (d) No substitution required

Q160. Select the most appropriate meaning of the highlighted idiom in the given sentence.

The new manager tried to **hit the ground running**.

- (a) To start something with great enthusiasm
- (b) To make a big mistake initially
- (c) To start with a steady pace
- (d) To leave a place quickly

Q161. Select the most appropriate phrasal verb to fill in the blank.

I had to _____ my new phone after dropping it in water.

- (a) take over
- (b) take in
- (c) take back
- (d) take apart

Q162. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

A blessing in disguise

- (a) A good thing that seemed bad at first
- (b) A clearly good thing
- (c) A hidden blessing
- (d) A disguise for a blessing

Q163. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the highlighted group of words.

His frequent changes in job were due to his **inability to make decisions quickly**.

- (a) Procrastination

- (b) Vacillation
- (c) Prevarication
- (d) Impetuosity

Q164. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Mundane

- (a) Humdrum
- (b) Exciting
- (c) Extraordinary
- (d) Ecstatic

Q165. Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.

Rohan quickly finished his homework so he could play outside, but he did not complete it neat enough.

- (a) Rohan quickly finished
- (b) his homework so he could
- (c) play outside, but he
- (d) did not complete it neat enough

Q166. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

She enjoys playing the piano and the guitar in her free time.

- (a) She enjoys playing
- (b) the piano and the guitar
- (c) in her free time.
- (d) No error

Q167. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

Affectedly grand, solemn, or self-important

- (a) Loquacious
- (b) Pompous
- (c) Meticulous
- (d) Transient

Q168. You are preparing a speech for the upcoming function. Select a synonym for the highlighted word to make it better.

The new policy will **benefit** a lot of employees.

- (a) Impede
- (b) Advantage
- (c) Assist
- (d) Improve

Q169. Select the most appropriate meaning of the highlighted idiom.

Commit a Himalayan blunder

- (a) Missed the point
- (b) Was exactly right
- (c) Hurt someone
- (d) Made a mistake

Q170. Select the most appropriate meaning of the idiom.

Skating on thin ice

- (a) Engaging in a fun activity
- (b) Taking a significant risk
- (c) Avoiding a difficult situation
- (d) Walking on a slippery surface

Q171. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Incredible

- (a) Ordinary
- (b) Realistic
- (c) Unbelievable
- (d) Commonplace

Q172. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

On the ball

- (a) To be alert and attentive
- (b) To be clumsy
- (c) To play sports
- (d) To make a mistake

Q173. Select the option that can be used as a group of words for the given highlighted word.

Euphoria

- (a) A feeling or state of intense excitement and happiness
- (b) A feeling or state of passionate grief
- (c) Great sorrow or distress
- (d) An unexpected or astonishing event, fact, etc.

Q174. Select the option that can substitute the highlighted words correctly and complete the following sentence meaningfully.

She wants to become **an** engineer and work for **a** reputed company.

- (a) a, an
- (b) an, the
- (c) the, a
- (d) No improvement

Q175. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Preposterous

- (a) Scintillating

- (b) Boring
- (c) Easy
- (d) Simple

Q176. Select the most appropriate meaning of the idiom.

The ball is in your court

- (a) It's your turn to make a decision
- (b) You lost the game
- (c) You are in trouble
- (d) You have won

Q177. Select the word which means the same as the group of words highlighted in the given sentence.

She is known for her **ability to speak convincingly and fluently**.

- (a) Garrulous
- (b) Taciturn
- (c) Articulate
- (d) Reticent

Q178. Select the option that will improve the highlighted part of the given sentence.

He decided **leave early so that he could avoid the traffic**.

- (a) leave early to avoid the traffic
- (b) leaves early to avoid the traffic
- (c) leaving early to avoid the traffic
- (d) leave earlier so that he could avoid the traffic

Q179. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

Fortunate

- (a) Lucky
- (b) Prosperous
- (c) Unlucky
- (d) Wealthy

Q180. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

To kick the bucket

- (a) To start a journey
- (b) To end a project
- (c) To die
- (d) To celebrate

Q181. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error.

After completing a master's degree in environmental science, Ritu decided to travel to Himalayas to conduct research on the effects of climate change on the local flora and fauna.

- (a) After completing a

- (b) master's degree in environmental science
- (c) Ritu decided to travel to Himalayas
- (d) to conduct research on the effects of climate change on the local flora and fauna

Q182. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM for the highlighted word.

The project required **meticulous** planning to succeed.

- (a) careful
- (b) thorough
- (c) sloppy
- (d) diligent

Q183. Select the most appropriate one-word substitution of the given group of words.

One who is unable to pay his debts

- (a) Insolvent
- (b) Insolent
- (c) Indignant
- (d) Indigent

Q184. Select the most appropriate passive voice of the given sentence.

Ramesh cooks the dinner every night.

- (a) The dinner is cooked by Ramesh every night.
- (b) The dinner was cooked by Ramesh every night.
- (c) The dinner has been cooked by Ramesh every night.
- (d) The dinner will be cooked by Ramesh every night.

Q185. Select the most appropriate passive voice of the given sentence.

Priya will organize the event next month.

- (a) The event is organized by Priya next month.
- (b) The event was organized by Priya next month.
- (c) The event has been organized by Priya next month.
- (d) The event will be organized by Priya next month.

Q186. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

If I was you, I would take the job offer without hesitation.

- (a) If I was you
- (b) I would take
- (c) the job offer
- (d) without hesitation

Q187. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

A person who writes plays

- (a) Novelist
- (b) Playwright
- (c) Poet

(d) Essayist

Q188. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Hasten

- (a) Delay
- (b) Rush
- (c) Stop
- (d) Relax

Q189. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

Benevolent

- (a) Kind
- (b) Generous
- (c) Malevolent
- (d) Compassionate

Q190. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Bite off more than you can chew

- (a) To take on a task that is way too big
- (b) To eat too much
- (c) To be very careful
- (d) To be hungry

Directions (191-195): In the following passage some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option for each blank.

The Great Wall of China is one of the most _____ (1) landmarks in the world. It stretches over 13,000 miles and was built over several dynasties to _____ (2) invasions from nomadic tribes. The wall is a _____ (3) of ancient engineering and a symbol of Chinese strength and resilience. Today, it attracts millions of tourists each year, offering a glimpse into the country's rich history and _____ (4) beauty. However, parts of the wall have fallen into _____ (5) due to natural erosion and human activity, prompting restoration efforts.

Q191. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

- (a) modern
- (b) notable
- (c) prestigious
- (d) ancient

Q192. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

- (a) prevent
- (b) encourage
- (c) attract
- (d) accommodate

Q193. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

- (a) testament
- (b) illusion
- (c) fragment
- (d) specimen

Q194. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

- (a) urban
- (b) natural
- (c) artificial
- (d) industrial

Q195. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

- (a) repair
- (b) disgrace
- (c) decay
- (d) restoration

Directions (196-200): Read the given passage and answer the question that follows.

Plastic pollution has become one of the most pressing environmental issues, as rapidly increasing production of disposable plastic products overwhelms the world's ability to deal with them. Plastic pollution is most visible in developing Asian and African nations, where garbage collection systems are often inefficient or non-existent. But the developed world, especially in countries with low recycling rates, also has trouble properly collecting discarded plastics. Plastic trash has become so ubiquitous it has prompted efforts to write a global treaty negotiated by the United Nations.

Plastics made from fossil fuels are just over a century old. Production and development of thousands of new plastic products accelerated after World War II, so transforming the modern age that life without plastics would be unrecognizable today. Plastics revolutionized medicine with life-saving devices, made space travel possible, lightened cars and jets—saving fuel and pollution—and saved lives with helmets, incubators, and equipment for clean drinking water.

Yet the conveniences plastics offer led to a throw-away culture that reveals the material's dark side: today, single-use plastics account for 40 percent of the plastic produced every year. Many of these products, such as plastic bags and food wrappers, have a lifespan of mere minutes to hours, yet they may persist in the environment for hundreds of years.

Plastics often contain additives making them stronger, more flexible, and durable; some of these additives can extend the life of products if they become litter, with some estimates ranging to at least 400 years to break down. And many of the chemicals used in plastic production are known to be harmful to human health, with various studies indicating that exposure to these chemicals can lead to a range of health issues, from hormonal imbalances to cancers.

Q196. What is one of the main reasons plastic pollution has become a pressing environmental issue?

- (a) Increased production of reusable plastic products

- (b) Rapidly increasing production of disposable plastic products
- (c) Decrease in plastic production
- (d) Efficient global garbage collection systems

Q197. According to the passage, what percentage of plastic produced each year is accounted for by single-use plastics?

- (a) 20 percent
- (b) 30 percent
- (c) 40 percent
- (d) 50 percent

Q198. Why has plastic pollution become particularly visible in developing Asian and African nations?

- (a) They produce the most plastics in the world
- (b) They have efficient garbage collection systems
- (c) Garbage collection systems are often inefficient or non-existent
- (d) They have high recycling rates

Q199. What are some benefits of plastics mentioned in the passage?

- (a) They cause pollution and health issues
- (b) They revolutionized medicine, made space travel possible, and lightened vehicles
- (c) They are always reusable and biodegradable
- (d) They have a short lifespan and break down quickly

Q200. What is one of the health impacts of chemicals used in plastic production?

- (a) Improved immune function
- (b) Hormonal imbalances and cancers
- (c) Increased energy levels
- (d) Enhanced mental clarity

Solutions

S151. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct spelling is "**Exaggerate**," which means to represent something as being larger, greater, better, or worse than it really is.

Meanings of other options:

- **Inoculate**: To introduce a serum, vaccine, or antigenic substance into (the body of a person or animal), especially to produce or boost immunity to a specific disease.
- **Prejudice**: Preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience; bias.
- **Disguise**: To give a different appearance to conceal the identity of something or someone.

S152. Ans.(a)

Sol. **Bite the bullet:** to face or endure something difficult or unpleasant bravely without complaining.

Example: After the accident, John had to bite the bullet and undergo surgery.

S153. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct spelling is "**accelerate**," which means to increase in speed, become faster, or happen sooner.

Meanings of other options:

- **Committee:** A group of people appointed for a specific function, typically consisting of members of a larger group.
- **Deadline:** The latest time or date by which something should be completed.
- **Agreement:** Harmony or accordance in opinion or feeling; a negotiated arrangement between parties.

S154. Ans. (c)

Sol. The error is in the segment "fastly to." The adverb "fastly" is incorrect; the correct form should be "fast" or "quickly." "Fastly" is not a standard adverb in English; "fast" serves as both an adjective and an adverb.

The adverb "fast" is used to modify verbs indicating speed, such as "drive" in this sentence. Therefore, the correct phrase should be "driving very fast to reach the office on time."

S155. Ans. (b)

Sol. "**Impromptu**" means done without being planned or rehearsed.

Meanings of other options:

Manuscript: A handwritten or typed document, especially a writer's draft of a book or article.

Monologue: A long speech by one actor in a play or film, or as part of a theatrical or broadcast program.

Dialogue: A conversation between two or more people as a feature of a book, play, or film.

S156. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct spelling is "**Commission**," which refers to a formal written warrant granting the power to perform various acts or duties.

Meanings of other options:

- **Commence:** To begin; start.
- **Convenient:** Fitting in well with a person's needs, activities, and plans.
- **Conscience:** An inner feeling or voice viewed as acting as a guide to the rightness or wrongness of one's behavior.

S157. Ans. (a)

Sol. In the sentence provided, "going around in circles" metaphorically describes an explanation that is repetitive or not making progress, similar to how someone might

circle back to the same points without clarity. The expression "missing the mark" is used to indicate that something (in this case, the explanation) is not hitting the target or achieving its purpose effectively.

S158. Ans.(d)

Sol. **Salubrious**: Meaning: Health-giving; healthy.

Synonyms: Healthy, Beneficial, Wholesome.

Antonyms: Hazardous, Harmful, Dangerous.

Meanings of all four options:

Healthy: In good health.

Beneficial: Resulting in good; favorable or advantageous.

Wholesome: Conducive to or suggestive of good health and physical well-being.

Hazardous: Risky; dangerous.

S159. Ans.(d)

Sol. "No substitution required" is the correct choice here. The sentence structure and meaning are clear and correct as it stands.

S160. Ans.(a)

Sol. **Hit the ground running** means to start something immediately and with full effort and energy.

Example: The new employee hit the ground running and quickly learned all the procedures of the job.

S161. Ans.(d)

Sol. The phrasal verb "take apart" means to disassemble something into its component parts. In the context of the sentence, it fits correctly to convey the action of disassembling the phone after dropping it in water.

"To take apart" is the appropriate phrasal verb because it describes the action of disassembling the phone, which is necessary after it has been damaged by water.

S162. Ans.(a)

Sol. **A blessing in disguise** refers to something that initially appears to be a problem but turns out to be beneficial.

Example: Losing my job was a blessing in disguise because it pushed me to start my own business.

S163. Ans. (b)

Sol. "**Vacillation**" means the inability to decide between different opinions or actions; indecision.

Meanings of other options:

Procrastination: The action of delaying or postponing something.

Prevarication: The act of lying or deviating from the truth.

Impetuosity: The quality of acting or done quickly and without thought or care.

S164. Ans.(a)

Sol. **Mundane**: Lacking interest or excitement; dull.

Synonyms: Humdrum, Jeune, Dreary.

Antonyms: Exciting, Extraordinary.

Meanings of all four options:

Humdrum: Lacking excitement or variety; dull; monotonous.

Exciting: Thrilling, causing enthusiasm and eagerness.

Extraordinary: Remarkable, very unusual or exceptional.

Ecstatic: Overwhelmingly happy or joyful.

S165. Ans. (d)

Sol. The error is in the segment "neat enough." The correct expression should be "neatly enough," where "neatly" is the adverb describing how Rohan did not complete his homework to a satisfactory degree of neatness.

"Neatly enough" is the correct form because it indicates the manner in which Rohan completed his homework, emphasizing the degree of neatness.

S166. Ans. (d)

Sol. There is no grammatical error in the sentence; all segments are correct and coherent.

S167. Ans. (b)

Sol. **Pompous**: Affectedly grand, solemn, or self-important.

Meanings of other options:

Loquacious: Tending to talk a great deal; talkative.

Meticulous: Showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise.

Transient: Lasting only for a short time; impermanent.

S168. Ans.(c)

Sol. **Benefit**: Meaning: An advantage or profit gained from something.

Synonyms: Advantage, Assist, Improve.

Antonyms: Impede, Hinder.

Meanings of all four options:

Impede: Delay or prevent (someone or something) by obstructing them; hinder.

Advantage: A condition or circumstance that puts one in a favorable or superior position.

Assist: Help (someone), typically by doing a share of the work.

Improve: Make or become better.

S169. Ans.(d)

Sol. **Commit a Himalayan blunder** implies making a very serious and obvious mistake, often with significant consequences.

Example: The CEO committed a Himalayan blunder by leaking confidential company information to the press.

S170. Ans.(b)

Sol. **Skating on thin ice** means to be in a risky or precarious situation where any wrong move could have serious consequences.

Example: Sarah knew criticizing her boss's decision was like skating on thin ice, but she felt it needed to be addressed.

S171. Ans.(c)

Sol. **Incredible**: Meaning: Difficult to believe; extraordinary.

Synonyms: Unbelievable, Astonishing, Remarkable.

Antonyms: Ordinary, Commonplace.

Meanings of all four options:

Ordinary: With no special or distinctive features; normal.

Realistic: Having or showing a sensible and practical idea of what can be achieved or expected.

Unbelievable: Not able to be believed; unlikely to be true.

Commonplace: Not unusual; ordinary.

S172. Ans.(a)

Sol. **On the ball** means to be quick to understand and react to things, especially in a competent and effective way.

Example: The project manager is always on the ball and never misses a deadline.

S173. Ans. (a)

Sol. "**Euphoria**" means a feeling or state of intense excitement and happiness.

Meanings of other options:

A feeling or state of passionate grief: This could describe "**lamentation**" or "**mourning**," but is not directly related to euphoria.

Great sorrow or distress: This describes "**misery**" or "**despair**."

An unexpected or astonishing event, fact, etc.: This describes a "**phenomenon**" or "**surprise**."

S174. Ans. (d)

Sol. "No improvement" is the correct choice here. The sentence structure is already correct and meaningful.

S175. Ans.(b)

Sol. **Preposterous**: contrary to reason or common sense; utterly absurd or ridiculous.

Synonyms: Absurd, ridiculous, ludicrous, nonsensical, outrageous.

Antonyms: Sensible, reasonable, logical, rational, plausible.

Meanings of all four options:

Exciting: Causing great enthusiasm and eagerness.

Boring: Not interesting; tedious.

Easy: Achieved without great effort; presenting few difficulties.

Simple: Easily understood or done; presenting no difficulty.

S176. Ans.(a)

Sol. **The ball is in your court** means that someone needs to make the next move or decision in a situation.

Example: We've made our offer; now the ball is in their court to accept or negotiate.

S177. Ans. (c)

Sol. "**Articulate**" means having or showing the ability to speak fluently and coherently.

Meanings of other options:

Garrulous: Excessively talkative, especially on trivial matters.

Taciturn: Reserved or uncommunicative in speech; saying little.

Reticent: Not revealing one's thoughts or feelings readily; reserved.

S178. Ans. (c)

Sol. The option "leaving early to avoid the traffic" improves the sentence by using the gerund form ("leaving") to maintain parallelism with "decided to leave early."

Using "leaving early" makes the sentence grammatically correct and stylistically clearer by maintaining consistency in verb form.

S179. Ans.(c)

Sol. **Fortunate**: Favoured by or involving good luck or fortune; lucky.

Synonyms: Lucky, Prosperous, Wealthy.

Antonyms: Unlucky.

Meanings of all four options:

Lucky: Having, bringing, or resulting from good luck.

Prosperous: Successful in material terms; flourishing financially.

Unlucky: Having, bringing, or resulting from bad luck.

Wealthy: Having a great deal of money, resources, or assets; rich.

S180. Ans.(c)

Sol. **To kick the bucket** is a humorous or informal way to say someone has died.

Example: Sadly, Uncle Bob kicked the bucket last night after a long illness.

S181. Ans. (c)

Sol. The part "Ritu decided to travel to Himalayas" contains a grammatical error.

Analysis:

(a) "After completing a": This segment is grammatically correct.

(b) "master's degree in environmental science": This segment is also correct.

(c) "Ritu decided to travel to Himalayas": This segment contains an error. In English, when referring to mountain ranges, we typically use the definite article "the" before the name. Therefore, it should be "Ritu decided to travel to the Himalayas."

(d) "to conduct research on the effects of climate change on local flora and fauna": This segment is correct as it stands.

The error in segment (c) is the omission of the definite article "the" before "Himalayas."

S182. Ans.(c)

Sol. **Meticulous**: Showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise.

Synonyms: Careful, Thorough, Diligent.

Antonyms: Sloppy.

Meanings of all four options:

Careful: Making sure of avoiding potential danger, mishap, or harm; cautious.

Thorough: Complete with regard to every detail; not superficial or partial.

Sloppy: Careless and unsystematic; excessively casual.

Diligent: Having or showing care and conscientiousness in one's work or duties.

S183. Ans. (a)

Sol. "**Insolvent**" means unable to pay debts owed.

Meanings of other options:

Insolent: Showing a rude and arrogant lack of respect.

Indignant: Feeling or showing anger or annoyance at what is perceived as unfair treatment.

Indigent: Poor; needy.

S184. Ans.(a)

Sol. **Active Voice:** In Active voice the subject is the one doing the action.

Passive Voice: In Passive voice the subject is the recipient of the action.

To convert active voice into passive voice the object becomes the subject and the subject becomes the object.

In Simple Present Tense as given in the question the structure for changing a sentence into active/passive is:

Subject + is/am/are + V1 + Object.

Object + is/am/are+ V3+ by Subject.

S185. Ans.(d)

Sol. **Active Voice:** In Active voice the subject is the one doing the action.

Passive Voice: In Passive voice the subject is the recipient of the action.

To convert active voice into passive voice the object becomes the subject and the subject becomes the object.

For Simple Future Tense as given in the question the structure for changing tense into active to passive and vice versa is

Subject + will+ v1+ object. (Active voice)

Object+ will+ be +V3+ by + subject. (Passive voice)

S186. Ans. (a)

Sol. The error is in the segment "If I was you." It should be corrected to "If I were you," using the subjunctive mood because it refers to a hypothetical situation.

In English grammar, the subjunctive mood is used to express hypothetical situations, wishes, or suggestions. Therefore, the correct form is "If I were you," not "If I was you."

S187. Ans. (b)

Sol. "**Playwright**" is a person who writes plays.

Meanings of other options:

Novelist: A person who writes novels.

Poet: A person who writes poems.

Essayist: A person who writes essays.

S188. Ans.(b)

Sol. **Hasten**: Be quick to do something.

Synonyms: Rush, Speed up, Accelerate.

Antonyms: Delay, Slow down.

Meanings of all four options:

Delay: Make (someone or something) late or slow.

Rush: Move with urgent haste.

Stop: Come to an end; cease to happen.

Relax: Make or become less tense or anxious.

S189. Ans.(c)

Sol. **Benevolent**: Well-meaning and kindly.

Synonyms: Kind, Generous, Compassionate.

Antonyms: Malevolent.

Meanings of all four options:

Kind: Having or showing a friendly, generous, and considerate nature.

Generous: Showing a readiness to give more of something than is strictly necessary or expected.

Malevolent: Having or showing a wish to do evil to others.

Compassionate: Feeling or showing sympathy and concern for others.

S190. Ans.(a)

Sol. **Bite off more than you can chew** means to attempt to do something that is too difficult for you to manage.

Example: I think I bit off more than I can chew by agreeing to organize the entire event by myself.

S191. Ans.(d)

Sol. The passage describes the Great Wall of China as a historic landmark built over several dynasties, indicating its ancient origins and historical significance. Therefore, the most appropriate word to describe it is "**ancient**."

Meanings:

- **Modern**: relating to recent times or the present.
- **Notable**: worthy of attention or remarkable.
- **Prestigious**: having high status or honor.
- **Ancient**: very old; of a long past time.

S192. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Great Wall of China was built as a defensive structure to hinder invasions, making "**prevent**" the most suitable word in this context.

Meanings:

- **Prevent**: to stop something from happening.
- **Encourage**: to support or promote.
- **Attract**: to draw towards itself.

- **Accommodate:** to fit in with or make room for.

S193. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Great Wall of China serves as a testament to ancient engineering prowess and as a symbol of Chinese strength, highlighting its role as evidence or proof of these qualities. Making "**Testament**" the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

Meanings:

- **Testament:** a sign or evidence of something.
- **Illusion:** something that deceives by producing a false impression.
- **Fragment:** a small part broken off or detached.
- **Specimen:** an individual animal, plant, or piece of a mineral used as an example.

S194. Ans.(b)

Sol. The passage suggests that the Great Wall of China offers tourists a view of both historical aspects and the natural beauty of the landscape, making "**natural**" the appropriate choice.

Meanings:

- **Urban:** relating to a city or town.
- **Natural:** existing in or caused by nature; not made or caused by humankind.
- **Artificial:** made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally.
- **Industrial:** relating to industries or manufacturing.

S195. Ans.(c)

Sol. The sentence talks about parts of the Great Wall suffering from deterioration due to natural erosion and human activity, which aligns with the meaning of "**decay**."

Meanings:

- **Repair:** to fix or mend something.
- **Disgrace:** loss of reputation or respect.
- **Decay:** the gradual decline or deterioration of something, especially due to natural processes.
- **Restoration:** the action of returning something to a former condition, often through repair or renovation.

S196. Ans.(b)

Sol. The answer is found in the first sentence: "Plastic pollution has become one of the most pressing environmental issues, as rapidly increasing production of disposable plastic products overwhelms the world's ability to deal with them."

S197. Ans.(c)

Sol. The answer is found in the third paragraph: "Yet the conveniences plastics offer led to a throw-away culture that reveals the material's dark side: today, single-use plastics account for 40 percent of the plastic produced every year."

S198. Ans.(c)

Sol. The answer is found in the second sentence: "Plastic pollution is most visible in developing Asian and African nations, where garbage collection systems are often inefficient or non-existent."

S199. Ans.(b)

Sol. The answer is found in the second paragraph: "Plastics revolutionized medicine with life-saving devices, made space travel possible, lightened cars and jets—saving fuel and pollution—and saved lives with helmets, incubators, and equipment for clean drinking water."

S200. Ans.(b)

Sol. The answer is found in the last sentence of the passage: "And many of the chemicals used in plastic production are known to be harmful to human health, with various studies indicating that exposure to these chemicals can lead to a range of health issues, from hormonal imbalances to cancers."