

Complete the Passage (with the help of given options):

This question is compulsory. It carries six marks. It is easy to score marks.

Steps to solve the passage by filling in the correct options:

1. Read and understand the passage.
2. Read the sentences one by one.
3. Read the four options given for each blank.
4. Identify which group of words are asked to fill in. Group of words taught are articles, prepositions, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, etc.
5. Choose the correct option and fill in the blanks.
6. Remember: 'a', 'an', 'the' are articles. Articles are used before 'nouns'.
If the sentence is focused on one object article 'a' is used.
'An' is used before the words that start with a vowel sound i.e. 'a, e, i, o, u'.
'The' article is used before a specific object which is pointed out in the given sentence.
7. While solving the blanks we have to understand the overall meaning of the sentence.
Only then we will be able to choose the correct option.
8. Most of the time, we are asked to fill in the correct article, prepositions and pronouns. Hence, scoring marks in this questions is easy.

9. Don't leave any blank unfilled. We have to underline the words chosen from the given options.

Some question samples are given below for practice:

Sample: 1

Read the following passage. There are some numbered blanks in it.

Four options have been provided for each blank. Choose the most appropriate ones to fill

in the blanks. The first sentence has been done for you as an example:

The earthquake is ___(B)___ act of nature. It strikes (i) _____ any notice. A severe earthquake struck (ii) _____ state of Gujarat on 26th January 2001. The city of Bhuj suffered the (iii) _____. People saw (iv) _____ houses falling (v) _____ like a pack of cards. (vi) _____ took several years to repair the damage.

E.g. (A) a (B) an (C) the (D) some

(i). (A) with (B) after (C) before (D) without

(ii). (A) a (B) the (C) some (D) all

(iii). (A) much (B) more (C) most (D) many

(iv). (A) his (B) her (C) your (D) their

(v). (A) away (B) off (C) down (D) Under

(vi). (A) it (B) he (C) she (D) you

Sample 2:

Swami Vivekanand was born on 12 January, 1863. He lived for only forty years. Within this short period, he lived the life of (i) _____ spiritual teacher of the West and East. His public teaching started with (ii) _____ speeches at the World's Parliament of Religious at Chicago in 1893; and he passed away on 4 July, 1902. He spent four years in the United States and England, and five years in India for (iii) _____ his teachings. Swami Vivekanand was part of a line of spiritual teachers (iv) _____ brightened the sky of India from the Vedic period to the modern age. We (v) _____ all respect him for the spiritual energy and direction he gave to India and try to follow the path (vi) _____ by him.

E.g. (A) on (B) in (C) to (D) with

(i). (A) the (B) an (C) a (D) some

(ii). (A) our (B) his (C) her (D) their

(iii). (A) spreading (B) spread (C) spreads (D) is spreads

(iv). (A) whose (B) which (C) who (D) whom

(v). (A) would (B) could (C) might (D) should

(vi). (A) shown (B) show (C) showed (D) showing

Sample 3:

For (i) many people leisure is a time to idle (ii) _____. But (iii) _____ people make good use of it. Those who are fond (iv) _____ reading utilize the time in reading books of (v) _____ choices. There are people (vi) _____ take up some creative activities or engage (vii) _____ in creative writing.

E.g. (A) many (B) few (C) all (D) a few

(i). (A) out (B) away (C) at (D) on

(ii). (A) many (B) few (C) all (D) some

(iii). (A) of (B) in (C) with (D) at

(iv). (A) his (B) their (C) theirs (D) our

(v). (A) who (B) which (C) that (D) whose

(vi). (A) him (B) himself (C) them (D) themselves

Sample 4:

All is not well with our planet, the earth. It (i) _____ ailing or sick. And all because (ii) _____ his own greed (iii) _____ misdeeds. The earth is facing (iv) _____ problems. Man (v) _____ taken all (vi) _____ gifts of Nature for granted.

E.g. (A) with (B) for (C) to (D) on

(i). (A) is (B) am (C) are (D) was

(ii). (A) on (B) in (C) for (D) of

(iii). (A) of (B) and (C) with (D) for

(iv). (A) many (B) more (C) most (D) any

(v). (A) had (B) has (C) have (D) having

(vi). (A) a (B) an (C) the (D) some

Sample 5:

E.g.: Drinking pure water at body temperature is (C) a great healing agent.

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Larger quantities of warm water (i) _____ digestion and stimulate bowel movement.

Drinking a glass of warm or hot water, (ii) _____ a little lemon juice if desired,

immediately on arising, is a very good remedy to flush out the system. No food (iii) _____

be taken for at least 20 minutes after this early morning drink as this drink helps (iv)

_____ stimulate circulation, calm the stomach and encourages bowel action. (v) _____

of the best ways of taking water is in the form of herbal teas, which are easy to make and

are quite pleasant to the taste. Peppermint tea, for example, (vi) _____ be used to fight

chills, dizziness, nausea, stomach related problems and influenza.

E.g. (A) the (B) an (C) a (D) must

(i) (A) helping (B) helped (C) are help (D) help

(ii) (A) with (B) to (C) add (D) in

(iii) (A) would (B) should (C) might (D) going to

(iv) (A) at (B) of (C) to (D) with

(v) (A) one (B) two (C) many (D) much

(vi) (A) might (B) will (C) may (D) would

Sample 6:

One day while I was walking in the park, I noticed a example little girl. She was barefoot.

There were (i) _____ people in the park but no one was looking at (ii) _____. The next

day, I decided to go back to the park and see of the girl was still (iii) _____. She was in

the park. I (iv) _____ walking towards her and noticed that her back was bent. Perhaps that was the reason why (v) _____ avoided her. I went closer to her and smiled (vi) _____ her. She too smiled at me.

E.g. (A) a (B) an (C) a (D) any

(i) (A) much (B) most (C) many (D) little

(ii) (A) she (B) him (C) them (D) her

(iii) (A) there (B) somewhere (C) here (D) anywhere

(iv) (A) began (B) begin (C) beginning (D) begins

(v) (A) anyone (B) someone (C) everyone (D) no one

(vi) (A) for (B) at (C) to (D) with