

English Language for Competitive Exams
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Week - 05
Lecture - 26
Text Completion Part 1

Good morning. We will continue with our exercises in Text Completion, which we have been doing. You may recall that recently we did three words, three blank completion which is quite a challenging task, but there are higher order exams that do question you do test you on exerciser like those. So, though there are items where you would be tested on, there are exams where you would you would be tested on items like that; where you have to filling three blanks with three words three set of words; however, today I am going to focus on double blanks.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:11)

The words heard by the party upon the staircase were the Frenchman's of horror and affright, with the fiendish jabberings of the brute.

- i) a) defamations
- b) hyperboles
- c) exclamations

- ii) a) hackneyed
- b) excoriated
- c) commingled

Most of these are double blank choices, and let us move on to the first exercise. Please look at the slide the words heard by the party upon the staircase were the Frenchman's dash of horror and affright, dash with the fiendish, jabberings of the brute.

Before I give you the choices let me explain fiendish is devilish, jabberings is meaningless noise, conversation is not a conversation that makes sense senseless noise, and brute uncivilized, uncouth, cruel brutish behavior. Brutish we often you know

newspapers all often use the word brutal murder, I mean murder is murder whether it is brutal or not, but in it is using the sense that extremely cruelty was inflicted on the victim here. So, brute is someone who is extremely violent and crude. So, choices are Frenchman's deformations, hyperboles, exclamations. See all these are speech related words, and then you have to connect them to horror and afraid with the dash fiendish jabberings of the brute. Hackneyed, excoriated, commingled difficult please take a movement look at the slide.

So, first choice is exclamation; remember a deformation and I am giving you explanation for all the choices, a deformation can be a false accusation of an offence an abusive attack on a person's character. Hyperbole is exaggeration you know; hyperbolic speech that is given to lot of exaggeration, hyperbole is very common among politicians they make exaggerated claims and promises. So, hyperbole; exclamation is the right answer is an abrupt excited so utterance. So, Frenchman's utterance exclamation, it could also mean a loud complaint or protest.

Remember the sound of horror and afraid and I am trying to give you the contextual meaning here, cannot be deformation. Deformation means to put someone down; gentleman here is genuinely upset, the French gentleman. Presence of the brute in the passage of also reduces the chances for hyperbole, excessive praise or excessive promises. So, exclamation is the best option the best fit.

Choice two is comingled as I already agreed it is a difficult choice, something is hackneyed if it is over familiar the hackneyed plot all these family dramas, TV soaps have hackneyed plots right hackneyed narrative. So, these are over use over familiar. Excoriate is to express strong disapproval of and comingled as the word indicates is to mix or blend, the brute sound could not have been hackneyed right it has to be mixed or blended; between excoriated and comingled, comingled is a better option for the people down stair and that is the sentence. The sound or sounds should have been comingled than anything else. So, it is not a disapproval, it is not an over familiar sound, it is a sound it was comingled with the jabbering's of the brute.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:04)

Either he dodged, however, or my aim was inaccurate; for all I accomplished was the of the crystal which protected the dial of the clock upon the mantelpiece.

- a) dissipation
- b) demolition
- c) demotion
- d) demonstration
- e) dilatation

Now, second exercise, exercise 2: either he dodged; however, or my aim was inaccurate for all I accomplished was the dash of the crystal, which protected the dial of the clock upon the mantelpiece. Dissipation, demolition, demotion, demonstration, dilatation; the best choice is demolition. Dissipation could either mean breaking up and scattering by dispersion, or mean the desolate intelligent and sensual pressure. Demolition is an even that completely destroys a something; demotion is the antonym of a promotion is the antonym of promotion.

Remember demolition is the antonym of construction the demolition man is the (Refer Time: 05:51) movie. Demotion is the antonym of promotion, you get promoted or demoted, it can also be defined as the act of lowering of rank or position; demonstration could mean a visual presentation showing how something works.

Dilatation means the state of being stressed beyond normal dimensions or we often say: doctors ophthalmologist the dilate your eyes before putting you through some eye sight checkup, you might have seen that those of you go for your regular eye sight checkup, and I do suggest as students all of us should do that. So, doctors put some drops in our eyes then which dilated are pupil; so that the idea, it means stretching beyond normal dimensions.

Remember crystal is unlikely to be demoted or demonstrated or dilated. So, again we look at dissipation and demolition; the demolition mean was destruction, dissipation in

was dispersion. So, crystal it cannot be dispersed, it has to be demolished broken completely. So, demolition is the best choice.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:10)

The book also vividly captures a present-tense sense of the country's social anxiety as hype over the country's much economic opportunities has toppled over into a general desperation, a fear of missing out.

- a) Flouted
- b) Scouted
- c) Touted
- d) looted
- e) loured

Let us move on to the next exercise the book also vividly captures a present-tense sense of the country's social anxiety as hype over the country's much flouted, scouted, touted, looted and loured economic opportunities has toppled over into a general desperation a fear of missing out. The best choice is touted; to flout is to treat with contemptuous disregard, remember to scout is to explore, to tout is to advertising you know we often say you know touting the merits of the program to advertise in a strongly positive terms.

Loot is to steel good goods, most of us are familiar with this term; to lour is to set lower, something that toppled over to desperation must not have been in desperation before the set toppling over. So, the best answer is tout, we have to strike out flout, clout, loot and lour and the best option is to tout.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:28)

Responses to such thought experiments are meant to expose the to which we think moral judgements should be made on grounds of duty and principle, or on calculations about whether actions increase or decrease wellbeing.

i) a) extant
b) extend
c) extent

ii) a) utilitarian
b) authoritarian
c) inimitable

The next exercise are responses; to such thought experiments are meant to expose the dash to which we think moral judgments should be made on grounds of duty and principle, or on dash calculations about whether actions increase or decrease wellbeing. So, two set extant, extend, extent all similar sounding. And second utilitarian, authoritarian, inimitable. Extent is the best answer e x t e n t; remember we are looking for a noun here extant means easily still in existent.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:20)



I will give you the word here is a very good word extant. The course is extant is still in existent, antonym. Extend as we know means is stretch over time space or scope. So, you have extended over extended you are welcome, you have extended the dead line submission, deadline submission deadline has been extended. It could also mean provide an extend you know; extend means is provide like I extend extended a warm welcome to the guest, so to provide. Extent is the point or degree to which something extents. So, this is our answer extent is an adjective, so that option is out of the picture remember.

So, we are looking for a noun, not an adjective. Remember here that choosing between extend and extent might be difficult; unless we notice that extend is a verb and extent is a noun. So, therefore, I keep asking you to refer to your a dictionaries and keep looking at the word categories also. Unless and until you feel that you are extremely good in English, you do need to lookup dictionary now and then. I know that online dictionaries are very good, but sometime they fail to give you all the possible a classifications and categories of a word. Invest in a good dictionary or even too I would go that far I have so far as asking you to invest in two very good recent dictionaries, and see and if you are consistent and regular in looking them up, you will find a marked improvement in your own vocabulary.

I would again stress that this is an online course, we can only do this much; but much of the learning will happen if you are committed to doing a lot of self-learning. Self-learning is often the best form of learning, and it can also it should go with your classroom teaching with your online learning, but always be a self-learner; always teach learn to always aspire to learn something new every day, they all good things of life and aspire to learn something good every day.

And you learn a couple of words every day and it will take you a long way. So, moving on to the next choice is a the next blank is utilitarian; now something is utilitarian if it has a useful function, if someone is authoritarian it comes from the word authority. So, it means that the person expects unquestioning obedience, and if something is in imitable than it is matchless; in imitable many people would say that x y z is an in imitable music composer, in imitable dancer, matchless. So, good that cannot be matched.

Of course is again is an exaggeration, but this is the word that is very popular. Now the clue in a previous one is a in the last part of the passage whether or not it tells us that the

only use for the experiments are done for this specific purpose. The word that is closest to that context is utilitarian therefore, our best choice is utilitarian.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:25)

This is an attractive view, but it isonly if it allows for a clear overall limitation to either the input or the output.

- a) factious
- b) treble
- c) tenable
- d) rarefied
- e) transient

Next set please look at the next exercise; this is an attractive view, but it is factious, treble, tenable, rarefied transient only if it allows for a clear over all limitation to either the input or the output. The best option is answer c that is tenable; factious means dissenting faction, remember factions in the political party; so dissent. Treble means denoting a high range if something is tenable it is based on sound, reasoning or evidence and if something is of high moral or intellectual value we call it rarefied you know the booker prize winner or Pulitzer prize winner, authors they live in the rarefied zones. Transient lass are very short time, the passage is very simple; remember we are looking at what would be better than an attractive views so tenable.

Remember dissenting and transient are not the choices here compare to treble, rarified and tenable sound better. Now between rarified and tenable the rest of the passage indicates evidence rather than abstract value, tenable is the best choice. Please go through the word meanings of every option that is given here and perhaps you will understand clear. As I have been telling you that is good that you are watching these videos you are; that means, you are motivated in a, but if you want more to gain from these lecture please keep your dictionaries open.

Kindly do not depend 200 percent on these lectures, you have to look up dictionaries and look at every possible where they only then you are going to gain or add to your existing resources.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:35)

These latter grew in pots which were carefully buried in the soil, so as to give the plants the appearance of being

- a) Indigent
- b) indigenous
- c) indignant
- d) intent
- e) indent

Let us look at the next exercise, these latter grew in pots which were carefully buried in the soil, so as to give the plants the appearance of being indigent; indigenous indignant, intent, indent. Look up the word meanings of each and every choice; take some moments, this all sounds so similar; look at the word categories, which one is a noun, which one is an adjective is there a verb here, and when you want to fill in the blank with the word, which is just preceded by being an auxiliary, what should it be? Best answer is indigenous.

When someone is indigent if she; this is poor enough to need help from others. Something is indigenous means if that it originates from where it is found you know we often say indigenous craft, routed in the area local area. Indignant means angered at something unjust or wrong, intent means marked by complete attention to something. I looked at him intently, I wanted to find the meaning of something an a looked intently for it. You know very sharply focused way with lot of attention, indent makes a dent, it makes a depression in to right like a dent.

So, the best answer is indigenous being indigenous. So, pots that are barred cannot be poor or angry or dented. So, they all sound similar, but the best answer is indigenous now let us look at the next set.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:46)

He soon, however, recovered his composure, and an expression of determined malignancy settled upon his, as he gave orders that a certain chamber should be immediately locked up, and the key placed in his own possession.

i) a) countenance

b) hubris

c) complaisance

ii) a) cursory

b) peremptory

c) minatory

He soon, however, recovered his composure, and an expression of determined malignancy settled upon his; countenance, hubris, complaisance, as he gave cursory, peremptory, minatory orders that a certain chamber should be immediately locked up, and the key placed in his own possession. So, I think we have earlier done what is complaisance; someone who complies easily, gives in easily right. Hubris is what is hubris? A sort of pride and countenance his face. So, the best answer for you is countenance, malignancy is set on his countenance. Remember countenance means the appearance conveyed by a person's face, hubris is pride over bearing pride or presumption and then you already know complaisance means the disposition or tendency to yield to the wheel of others.

The word we are looking for here is something that can betray composure, and exhibit expressions. And the second choice peremptory, cursory means not thorough; I gave a cursory glance to something, not intently just in the passing. Peremptory means offensively self-assured, or given to exercising usually unwarranted power. Ministry means tightening or fore shedding evil or tragic developments; orders can be cursory ministry or peremptory, but the way it is the sentence is constructed, we have to look for

clues the orders could be cursory, but the clue is malignancy and is own. So, both of these imply that peremptory is the best choice.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:57)

Distinctly in its design, the juvenile court aimed to nurture young offenders toward personal responsibility. In extending to adolescents the protections of childhood, the court supervised a wide variety of youthful misbehaviours, while the delayed maturity of adolescence into the social fabric.

- i) a) dogmatic
- b) paternalistic
- c) eclectic
- ii) a) edifying
- b) propitiating
- c) inscribing

Look at the next set; distinctly dash in its design, the juvenile court aimed to nurture young offenders towards personal responsibility. In extending to adolescents the protections of childhood, the court supervised the wide variety of youthful misbehaviors, while dash the delayed maturity of adolescence into the social fabric; dogmatic, paternalistic, eclectic, edifying, propitiating, inscribing.

I will go through the whole set again for you, distinctly dogmatic paternalistic or eclectic in it is design. The juvenile court aimed to nurture young offenders towards personal responsibility; look at the tone is it a negative or a positive sentence? In extending to adolescents the protections of childhood, the court supervised, the wide variety of youthful, misbehaviors while edifying, propitiating, inscribing the delayed maturity of adolescence into the social fabric. The best answer is paternalistic for the first choice, dogmatic means characterized by assertion of unproved or un-provable principles.

Paternalistic means benevolent, but sometimes intrusive you know interfering; eclectic means selecting word seems best of various tiles or ideas, there is no question of dogmatic or eclectic here. The clue here is nurturing, and nurture would not go with dogmatic or eclectic, it will go with paternalistic. So, paternalistic which can be benevolent, interfering intrusive, so that is the tone of the passage therefore, I asked you

to look at the tone, is not a negative word it is done in a positive codes behavior or act is supposedly positive here. And second choice is inscribing to edify means to make understand, add to something; to propitiate is to please peace make peace with something, and to inscribe means to write print or engrave as a lasting record.

So, into the social fabric is the clue here, rather than edifying in to the fabric or propitiating in to the fabric, you could print and grave into the fabric the best match is therefore, inscribing.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:50)

I was to leave the concert before my best friend finished her recital.

- a) loathe
- b) loath
- c) lot
- d) lout
- e) clod

Let us look at the next set or exercise; I was loathe, loath, lot, lout, clod to leave the concert before my best friend finished her recital. Now you might have guess that their words and these are words which are meant to confuse, even they you will definitely face such kinds of exercises there in your actual real exam. We are always talking about you know place yourself in the real time exam, even when you are watching these videos, listing to the your instructor always think what is what you are going to do in the real time exam, you have prepare yourself. Now loathe l o a t h e is the verb; that means, repugnant she loathes potatoes, she loathes soft drinks, but l o a t h and that is the option b loath that is a correct option, is an adjective; that means, reluctant.

So, l o a t h loath is the right answers here. Reluctant this is a verb to detect something loathe with an e. So, the answer here is l o a t h reluctant, she was loath to cultivate something in her guard, an reluctant to cultivate let us say lemons in her garden or

kitchen garden; and lot of lot of books I visited lots of places, so many multiple large amount and then you also have lot in the sense that parking lot car lot. So, be careful about all these certain distinctions. Lout on the other hand is the noun; that means, an awkward stupid person, well cloud is just another it is a synonym for loud. Keeping as I loathe and loth lout or clot would fit in, but the lack of article before the last word you know it eliminates the chances to be the best choice lack of article.

So, remember all these things; the difference between loathe and loath is other than pronunciation is very is cartel. So, loathe and loath as mentioned earlier one is a verb and another is adjective, our answer is the adjective loath.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:09)

The boy doesn't loiter at all – but he is a very long time in getting back from his - for no lady of the precise name of Mrs. Trotter is to be discovered. He consoles himself, however, that he has not been such a fool as to leave the goods without the money, and re-entering his shop with a self-satisfied air, feels sensibly hurt and when his master asks him what has become of the change.

- i) a) errand
- b) arrant
- c) errant
- ii) a) indignant
- b) indigent
- c) indulgent

Let us look at the next set two choices, I mean it is a double blank question. The boy does not loiter at all- but he is a very he is a very long time in getting back from his dash; errand, arrant, errant. For no lady of the precise name of missus trotter is to be discovered, he consoles himself however, that he has not been such a fool as to leave the goods without the money, and reentering his shop with a self-satisfied air feels sensibly hurt, and indignant indigent indulgent indignant, indigent indulgent when his master asks him what has become of the change.

The best answer is the boy was away on an errand; e double r a n d errand is a short tribe you know an errand boy, arrant a r r a n t means without coalification, but is used in a negative way an errant means to drift. From the passage it is clear that the boy was out

doing something, clues including not loiter reenter etcetera arrant matches perfectly therefore, we have arrant; errand as our answer and second choice is indignant, sensibly indignant; indignant means outrage, indigent means destitute we have seen it I think in one of our earlier exercises, indulgent means lenient you over indulge you are people you are a staff, it is an over indulgent group they are pampered.

The boy was hurt upon being question. So, indignant, that is what the passage means; he might not become poor or not linear, but the chances are that he is outrage, angry, offended indignant means severely offended.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:21)

My immediate purpose is to place before the world, plainly,, and without comment, a series of mere household events.

- a) Scantly
- b) Sufficiently
- c) Succinctly
- d) Caustically
- e) Cogently

Let us look at the next set; my immediate purpose is to place before the world plainly dash, and without comment a series of mere household's events. Scantly, sufficiently, succinctly, caustically, cogently; so plainly comma scantly, sufficiently, succinctly, caustically, cogently best answer is succinctly. So, plainly, clearly, succinctly in brief these options are familiar to us, right we have done some such words in our previous classes also.

Scantly means sparsely; sufficient is the quantity that can fulfill our need or requirement, but without being abundant. Succinctly means to the point caustic means harsh or corrosive in tone, cogent means powerfully persuasive. Plainly and without comment is a clue here, the word we are looking is an adjective, and it should complement this particular phrase. Cogently scantly caustically cannot be those words, before sufficiently

and succinctly the letter is the better option, as it sounds more similar to plainly than sufficiently does.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:48)

Indeed, his competition, his resistance, and especially his impertinent and interference with my purposes, where not more pointed than private. He appeared to be destitute alike of the ambition which urged, and of the passionate energy of mind which enabled me to excel. In his rivalry he might have been supposed.....solely by a whimsical desire to thwart, astonish, or mortify myself.

i) a) badgered

b) dogged

c) ferreted

ii) a) relegated

b) actuated

c) obviated

Just look at the next set; indeed, his competition, his resistance, and especially his impertinent and badgered dogged ferreted; interference with my purposes where not more pointed than private; he appeared to be destitute alike of the ambition which urged, and of the passionate energy of mind which enabled me to excel. In his rivalry he might have been suppose relegated, actuated obviated solely by a whimsical desire to thwart astonish or mortify myself.

Answer one is dogged; to badged is to pastor repeatedly to dog is to pursuerlentionly to ferret is to search through persistent investigation. Remember for interference a passage has already provided us with an adjective, we are looking for the second adjective. It should not contradict the first adjective, it is better interfere doggedly than to badged or to ferret while creating the correct or most appropriate sentence and the second choice is actuated. Relegate means to refer to another person for decision or judgment to relegate; actuate means put in motion or move to act obviate is to get rid of.

So, actuate is the right answer you should understand that the passage talks about a rivalry, which had already cause dogged interference. So, it cannot be obviated it cannot be relegate, it has to be actuated.

(Refer Slide Time: 31:34)

I cannot pretend to recount all that he told me, but I gleaned from what he said that he was the genius who presided over the of mankind, and whose business it was to bring about the odd accidents which are continually astonishing the skeptic. Once or twice, upon my venturing to express my total in respect to his pretensions, he grew very angry indeed, so that at length I considered it the wiser policy to say nothing at all, and let him have his own way.

i) a) peccadilloes

b) turpitudes

c) contretemps

ii) a) incredulity

b) conviviality

c) prodigality

Let us look at the next set of exercise, I cannot pretend to recount all that he told me, but I gleaned from what is gleaned? Gathered from what he said that he was the genius who presided over the dash of mankind, and whose business it was to bring about the odd accidents, which are continually astonishing the skeptic. Once or twice upon my venturing to express my total incredulity, conviviality, prodigality, in respect to his pretensions he grew very angry indeed. So, that at length I considered it the wiser policy to say nothing at all, and let him have his own way.

Look at the first choices to who presided over the peccadilloes, turpitudes contretemps of mankind. The best choice here in first section contretemps; peccadillo is the petty misdeed, you know an urchin and throwing a stones or pebbles or a stealing something very small object, they are peccadilloes. Turpitude is the corrupt or depraved or degenerated act. Moral turpitude is something that is very commonly used, contretemps means an awkward clash. Odd accident is what gives away the answer for this particular blank at contretemps is the thing that would be easily counted as an odd accident, much easier than a peccadillo. A turpitude has much less chances of being an odd accident compare to the other to, and with most chances of being an odd accident, contretemps becomes the best choice.

First set two incredulity means doubt about the truth of something. Conviviality means a jovial nature or a merry festivity or in a very convivial mood today right. I will approach

you when circumstances are more convivial; prodigality means excessive spending or given to mores, you remember we did mores.

So, prodigal we are told something is a prodigal son, a story bible tells you the story of the prodigal son. Son who was the boy who was very fond of wasting, so prodigal son prodigality is excessive spending. Pretensions require a logical response, which causes the pretender to get angry in the passage remember. So, prodigality does not come in the picture as nothing related to spending was mentioned in the whole passage; more logical response to pretension is skepticism rather than festivity therefore, we choose incredulity. Please go through all the exercises and all the words carefully; try to make words or sentences of your own using these words, and learn or derive more from these lectures.

Thank you very much we will meet soon.