

**English Language for Competitive Exams**  
**Prof. Aysha Iqbal**  
**Department of Humanities and Social Sciences**  
**Indian Institute of Technology, Madras**

**Week – 06**  
**Lecture – 27**  
**Text Completion (Part 2)**

Hello friends and welcome back. We are going to do text completion in continuation of what we did last time. I will be doing a couple of text completion exercises this week also because this is what, some of you have been asking me to do; that they want some more such exercises where, vocabulary can be tested in actual sentences. Following that I will give you a couple of sessions on individual words also, but I thought it is a good idea if we do text completion based exercises in continuation. I have also received a couple of request regarding some listening reading passages, I think we have done quite a bit of that in our earlier lectures, but if you insist on getting more exposure then perhaps I will rework my lectures and will give you some of those kinds of exercises very soon in the forth coming lectures. Now I also wanted to do some grammar with you because grammar is often tested in international and also in our national level entrance exams and competitive exam for English.

So, higher order grammar not just basic grammar, but that is something that we are going to do. So, those are some of the things. So, as we move towards the you know middle of this course we have already been doing quite a lot of work and we are almost halfway through now. So, this is what I am going to do text completion then, individual words which are of a great importance to some of you and also from the point of view of spoken written and even for your reading comprehension so, those kinds of vocabulary. I will be doing some antonyms also, some synonym based exercises also which is a must all of us have to do that. Then I will go because on popular demand I have to do some reading and listening passages also. We will be doing grammar soon. So, that is the plan for the next few weeks. Now let us look at the first exercise.

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This behavior is an example of tool-making documented by Jane Goodall, whose field observations ..... the notion that chimpanzees don't make or use tools in the wild.

- a) Embroiled
- b) Exculpated
- c) Upended
- d) Hackneyed
- e) Demonstrated

Please go through the slide, this behavior is an example of tool making documented by Jane Goodall, whose field observations embroiled, exculpated, upended, hackneyed, demonstrated, the notion that chimpanzees do not make or use tools in the wild. Best answer is upended; embroil means force into some kind of situation. Exculpated means freed from any question or guilt. To upend is to become turned or set or end something hackneyed is something repeated too often or something that is over familiar through overviews.

To demonstrate is to give an exhibition of to an interesting or interested audience. It is clear from the passage that the existing notion was implied rather implied by Goodalls documentation yeah. So, the best answer is to upend, which means to set on end. We are looking here remember for a word that would convey this exculpate that is guilty cannot bate. The notion was proved incorrect it cannot have been hackneyed or demonstrated or even embroiled that leaves us with upended, which actually does convey the implication that the existing notion was incorrect.

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The love between two psychopaths, encouraging each other to ..... crimes, might seem good to them but is an ..... perversion to others.

- i) a) Obstinate
- b) Nascent
- c) Horrendous

- ii) a) Morose
- b) Abhorrent
- c) Obsolete

Next set, the love between two psychopaths, encouraging each other to obstinate, nascent, horrendous, crimes, might seem good to them but is an morose, abhorrent, obsolete, perversion, to others. Love between, who are psychopaths? People, who are suffering from some psychological problems; so actually it has a much more sinister connotation. So, you will have to look up for the exact meaning of psychopaths. We also you know psychopath people who are abhorrent, psychologically abhorrent. So, encouraging each other to what kind of crimes now? So, the best option would be horrendous crimes and they may enjoy doing that. See there are several examples, real life examples of psychopaths like, I would suggest that you know you read a book called some of you keep asking me for what books to read? So, it is called in cold blood, it is written by the Pulitzer winning author Truman Capote; in cold blood. It is a partnership between two men who were almost like psychopaths. Well that is the best example I can give you, but is an dash we will go back to our exercise here is an dash perversion to others.

So, morose, abhorrent or obsolete, have we done obsolete? Please go back to your earlier exercises, earlier lectures and you will find what is obsolete. Morose there is a difference between morons and morose a morose and what is abhorrent? So, the best choice here is abhorrent. Morose is brooding morose temperament. Moron is a stupid person. Idea that she is quitting her job giving up on such a good scholarship is abhorrent; offensive to the mind of many and if something is obsolete it means it is no longer in use. So, we are

looking for a word for perversion. The perversion is not obsolete, if it is happening as we speak and perversion need not be qualified as morose, definitely offensive to others. So, a best choice is abhorrent. Let us go on to the next set.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:25)

What he said was unintelligible, but words were uttered; the ..... was distinct. This is unquestionably the most ....., the most interesting, and the most important undertaking, ever accomplished or even attempted by man.

- i) a) Quantification
- b) Personification
- c) Syllabification
- ii) a) Stupendous
- b) Subterranean
- c) Superficial

What he said was unintelligible, but words were uttered the quantification, personification, syllabification, was distinct. This is unquestionably the most stupendous, subterranean, superficial, the most interesting, and the most important undertaking, ever accomplished or even attempted by man. Best answer in the first set choice c, syllabification; all of them do sound like, but let that fact not do not us. Quantification is the act of discovering or expressing the quantity of something. Personification is representing an abstract quality or idea as a person or a creature. Syllabification means forming or dividing words into syllables. The passage gives us the clues, unintelligible, words. So, therefore, we have to look at syllabification how will personification fit here. Syllabification is the only word that applies to both sets, is a better choice than quantification is not.

Coming to personification, you should know that it is the next word that comes after personification, here is unintelligible. Personification cannot be unintelligible, on a different note poets often use personification. Death do not be proud says a poet. What does it mean? Death is being personified as a proud person, arrogant person, but do not be proud that is what the poet says. So, best choice coming back to our exercise is

syllabification. In the second set the best choice is stupendous. Something is stupendous if its oh great in size as to elicit awa; a w a your over awed. Eiffel Tower can be stupendous and sub enterra subterranean means being or operating under the surface of the earth. We should also know that it could also mean lying beyond what is openly revealed or avowed and someone is said to be superficial if she is concerned with or comprehending only what is apparent or obvious or not deeper penetrating emotionally or intellectually.

The passage goes on about superlative things we should look for something that is superlative or close to it. So, stupendous is the only word that matches and then we have a the right choic. Let us move on to the next set.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:22)

People have fewer ..... about killing others remotely with drones than in shooting them while looking into their eyes.

- a) Cordons
- b) Dearth
- c) Scruples
- d) Fallacies
- e) Screeds

People have fewer cordons, dearth, scruples, fallacies, screeds, about killing others remotely with drones than in shooting them while looking into their eyes. The best choice is option c, scruples. Cordon is a cord or ribbon as a insignia of honor or rank. Dearth means a lack or insufficiency. Scruple is defined as motivation deriving logically from ethical or moral principles that govern a persons thought and actions. So, people have scruples yeah, when killing someone from a distance. Fallacy is a misconception resulting from incorrect reasoning; a false belief screed is a long monotonous herring. Fewer cordons or insufficiency or misconceptions for killing people using drones sounds very problematic. So, we shall look at this scruple or screed and fallacy and the best

choice is scruples. People have fewer scruples about killing others with drones pair attacks than in shooting them while looking into their eyes; that means, is easier to kill people from a distance rather than looking at them in the eyes.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:09)

The daughter lay ..... and motionless; she had swooned. The screams and struggles of the old lady had the effect of changing the probably ..... purposes of the Ourang-Outang into those of wrath.

- i) a) Protest
- b) Prosaic
- c) Prostrate
- ii) a) Plaintive
- b) Ponderous
- c) Pacific

Look at the next set. The daughter lay protest, prosaic, prostrate and motionless; she had swooned; swooned is passed away or almost like fainted. The screams and struggles of the old lady has the effect of changing the probably plaintive, ponderous, pacific purposes of the Ourang Outang into those of wrath. The daughter lay protest and motionless, prosaic and motionless, prostrate and motionless. So, best choice is prostrate here and had the effect of changing the probably plaintive, ponderous pacific. So, prostrate, is the best answer. Daughter cannot lay in any other way. So, prostrate protest means to express opposition right through words or action something that is prosac will be opposite of poetry, a poetic not fanciful imaginative. To prostrate is to lie face downward lying prostate and pacific, plaintive means expressing sorrow. Something is ponderous if it is slow and laborious because of weight and if its not related to the ocean pacific could mean disposed to peace. So, we are not talking about pacific ocean, but we are talking about pacific temperament. So, peaceful, peace loving nature.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:47)

Joe looked at his brother's new house that ..... a grand view of the ocean. His brother's wealth only made Joe hate him more, and his ..... spewed forth from a deep-seated jealousy that consumed his whole life

i) a) Absconded

b) Accorded

c) Afforded

ii) a) Hubris

b) Vitriol

c) Paeon

Let us move on to the next set, Joe looked at his brothers new house that absconded, accorded, afforded, a grand view of the ocean. His brothers wealth only made Joe hate him more, and his hubris, vitriol, paeon, spewed forth from a deep seated jealousy that consumed his whole life. The best answer is looked at the brothers new house, that not absconded not accorded, but afforded. Abscond is to run away. The house is affording a grand view. Accord means to grant or give which is due or earned. So, best choice is afford a view that causes or is a source of house is definitely the source of the view.

So, it seems that afford is the right answer and the next is vitriol, hubris is we have done a over bearing pride, presumption. Vitriol is corrosive acid, but it also means abusive or venomous language used to express blame or sensor or bitter deep seated ill will. Paeon is a formal expression of praise. The jealous man cannot express paeans or praises, hubris is pride no question of expressing pride. So, it has to be vitriol, spewing vitriol or acid. So, jealous that he wanted to say to attack to skewingly attack his brother out of jealousy. Jealous of his brothers wealth.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:51)

After some ....., quiet was at length fully restored, and, as very often happens in similar cases, a profound and remarkable silence .....

- i) a) Vociferation
- b) Abeyance
- c) Complaisance

- ii) a) Censured
- b) Ensued
- c) Burnished

Let us look at the next exercise. After some vociferation, abeyance, complaisance, quite was at length fully restored, and, as very often happens in similar cases, a profound and remarkable silence censured, ensued, burnished. Best choice is vociferation. Vociferation means a loud utterance often in protest or opposition. Abeyance is the temporary cessation or suspension and complaisance. It means a disposition or tendency to ill to the will of others. The word that we are looking for should not have a similar meaning to quite because the passage indicates that quite was restored after what happened and if the missing word was abeyance or complaisance, there would not have been any need to restore the quite. So, our best choice and probably the only choice is vociferation.

That is loud utterance and the second choice in the second set is ensued. To censor is to rebuke. No, we are not talking about your censorship now and we have done commonly confusable or confused words, sensual and censor. So, is to rebuke formally, ensue means result, to burnish is to polish. So, quite was already restored, there is no reason to censor one would think here and though silence could have been ensued or burnished. The affect, the adjective for silence and the use of the article indicates that the silence is new. So, the word we are looking for should be ensued. The silence can be burnished once it is ensued, but ensue definitely is to happen. So, that is the answer.



(Refer Slide Time: 17:46)

The French Emperor is ..... in a dangerous state. His Parisian popularity wanes, and his army are discontented with him.

- a) Indubitably
- b) Demonstratively
- c) Intrepidly
- d) Discordantly
- e) Dubiously

Next set, next exercise. Please look at the slide. The French Emperor is indubitably, demonstratively, intrepidly, discordantly, dubiously, in a dangerous state. His Parisian popularity wanes, and his army are discontented with him. The French Emperor is the best answer is option a, indubitably; it means to a degree that cannot be doubted. So, if someone is demonstrative, it means that she is given or marked by the open expression of emotion. If you are reading, if you are looking at interruptedly, it means that you are reading without fear.

If you are looking at all the answers here without fear then you are looking at it interruptedly. And discordant means in agreement, not in agreement. So, because of the prefix dis, you have to understand discordant means not in agreement or harmony. We have already seen discordant sound. So, the best option is the French state or the French Emperor is in doubt, undoubtedly, indubitably, in a state. What kind of state? So, passage already gives us a statement and then gives two evidences to support the said statement. It helps us to strike off or strike out discordant and dubious. Talk is about veining popularity, discontentment it cannot be viewed interpretably or demonstratively. So, we have to settle for indubitably, evidence is provided without any doubt.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:46)

If humans invent language, then words are just ..... signs that represent ideas.

- a) Adversary
- b) Chary
- c) Arbitrary
- d) Chicanery
- e) Cursory

So, let us move on to the next set. If humans invent language, then words are just adversary signs, chary, arbitrary, chicanery, cursory, signs that represent ideas. C, arbitrary is the best choice and adversary is someone who offers opposition, your enemy and act as chary, if it is characterized by great caution and variedness. Arbitrary is the word that we see used in various situations in such connections. So, arbitrary signs, basically it means based on some subject two individual discretion or preference or sometimes impulse or (Refer Time: 20:37), it could be arbitrary rule or arbitrary choice.

She can remise the use of tricks to deceive somebody, usually to extract money from them. Cursory has got nothing to do with cursing. Cursory means not thorough. Since, humans invented language or since humans invented language cannot be cursory as it is something they use. Language cannot be adversary, language could be arbitrary. We often use the word the arbitrary nature of language and chary cannot be the option. It is not being over cautious. Arbitrary also matches the adverb just which is there in the sentence. Arbitrary is the best match here. So, therefore, that is the choice, that is the answer.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:43)

In his latest collection , he once again reminds us of the ..... reporting skills and ..... use of language that made him a paragon of the New Journalism.

- i) a) Indefatigable
- b) Desiccated
- c) Ignoble

- ii) a) Inventive
- b) Improvident
- c) Creditable

Let us look at the next set of exercises. In his latest collection, he once again reminds us of the indefatigable, desiccated, ignoble, reporting skills and inventive, improvident, creditable, use of language that made him a paragon of the New Journalism. New Journalism, remember was, is a kind of a movement. Truman Capote is an example of New Journalism. Actually living the life of, what is being reported, they are on the field kind of report. It is not just investigative journalism therefore, the coinage the word that was coin was new journalism, the reporters actually leading the lives of the what they were trying to report. So, reminds us of the indefatigable, desiccated, ignoble; the best answer is or choice is first, indefatigable. It can be defined as showing sustained and unenthusiastic or that cannot be defeated with unflagging vitality. Somebody is desiccated if the person is lacking vitality or a spirit. Ignoble means dishonorable and we are looking for adjectives for both first and second blank. We have to start with the first blank.

So, the best choice is indefatigable. Remember he something that made him a paragon and paragon is an exemplary a model kind of a person. So, paragon of virtue, he is a paragon. So, therefore, it has to be a positive word that is, indefatigable and not anything else, not ignoble. It also cannot be something desiccated because he is not lacking in vitality and next is use of words New Journalism. So, inventive marked by independence something new, creative in thought and action. It is not an improvident action which is not given careful consideration and creditable means worthy or often limited

commendation. We often say something is creditable if we feel some if it is good, but not great. Remember we are looking for an adjective that makes you paragon. The writing you know is not careless. So, it has to be between inventive and creditable. The best answer is inventive.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:34)

Vidocq, for example, was a good guesser and a persevering man. But, without educated thought, he ..... continually by the very intensity of his investigations.

- a) Errant
- b) Arrant
- c) Errand
- d) Err
- e) Erred

Let us look at the next set. Vidocq, for example, was a good guesser and a persevering man. But, without educated thought he, errant, arrant, errand, err, and erred, continually by the very intensity of his investigations. The best choice is erred, to err is human to forgive divine. This is your best answer. We have already seen errant is an adjective; that means, straying from the right course or from expected standards, errant behavior. It could also mean irregular or unpredictable motion. Arrant a double r a n t, it means without qualification and is an adjective.

So, that is not what we want here; an arrant fool. Errands are something that people do a small kind of a job; an errand boy someone who takes a short trip to do something. So, this is not what we want. To err, to e double r is to make a mistake. Erred of course, means to make to fold, you know dog erred sometimes you read and you want to you do not have a page marker. So, you turn the leaf or fold the leaf and dog erred books. People who read a lot you will find their books dog erred not a good practice, but common practice.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:22)

The great error lies in supposing that even the truths of what is called pure algebra, are abstract or general truths. And this error is so..... that I am confounded at the universality with which it has been received.

- a) Capricious
- b) Contentious
- c) Unforgivable
- d) Egregious
- e) Debilitating

Next slide, the great error lies in supposing that even the truths of what is called pure algebra, are abstract or general truths. And this error is so capricious, contentious, unforgivable, egregious, debilitating, that I am confounded at the universality with which it has been received. Best answer is option d, egregious. Capricious means changeable; capricious mood. So, therefore, we have the word Capricorn right, zodiac sign. Moody changeable, contentious confrontational yeah to cause controversy; unforgivable is what it is not excusable.

Egregious means conspicuously and outrageously bad or reprehensible. To debilitate is to make something weak. So, how to derive at the correct answer? It has been universally accepted. It could not have been capricious or contentious or debilitated, but it is a great error, we have to choose between unforgivable and egregious. Both words indicate the magnitude of the error. So, the passage does not indicate that it could be forgiven or not be forgiven; egregious. Therefore, rightly convey the size of the error without making any implications unforgivable is unforgivably clear here. So, thank you very much and we will meet soon for our next session.