

WB PANCHAYAT EXAM

ENGLISH SECTION

PART — 3

New 80+ Important Q&A | All Topics Covered

Topics Covered in This Part:

- ◆ Vocabulary (Advanced Word List)
- ◆ Grammar — Tenses, Articles, Prepositions (New Questions)
- ◆ Reading Comprehension (New Strategies & Q&A)
- ◆ Synonyms & Antonyms (Fresh Word List)
- ◆ Sentence Correction (Tricky Errors)
 - ◆ Idioms & Phrases (New Set)
 - ◆ One-word Substitution (New Set)

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CHAPTER 1: VOCABULARY — PART 3

□ This chapter introduces more high-frequency words tested in WB Panchayat and similar state-level exams.

□ TIP: Read a word, its meaning, synonym, antonym — then make your own sentence. This 4-step method helps retain words permanently.

Important Vocabulary Q&A

Q1. What is the meaning of 'Indifferent'?

Ans: Having no interest or concern; uncaring. E.g., 'He was indifferent to the criticism.'
Synonym: Unconcerned, Apathetic. Antonym: Concerned, Interested.

Q2. What does 'Exacerbate' mean?

Ans: To make a problem worse. E.g., 'The heavy rain exacerbated the flood situation.'
Synonym: Worsen, Aggravate. Antonym: Improve, Alleviate.

Q3. What is the meaning of 'Insolent'?

Ans: Rude and disrespectful. E.g., 'The insolent student argued with the teacher.' Synonym: Impudent, Rude. Antonym: Respectful, Polite.

Q4. What does 'Lucid' mean?

Ans: Clear and easy to understand. E.g., 'Her lucid explanation helped everyone grasp the topic.' Synonym: Clear, Coherent. Antonym: Confused, Obscure.

Q5. What is the meaning of 'Lethargic'?

Ans: Lacking energy or enthusiasm; sluggish. E.g., 'The hot weather made everyone feel lethargic.' Synonym: Sluggish, Lazy. Antonym: Energetic, Active.

Q6. What does 'Apprehensive' mean?

Ans: Anxious or fearful about what might happen. E.g., 'She was apprehensive about the exam result.' Synonym: Anxious, Nervous. Antonym: Confident, Calm.

Q7. What is the meaning of 'Zeal'?

Ans: Great energy and enthusiasm in pursuit of a cause. E.g., 'He worked with great zeal to complete the project.' Synonym: Enthusiasm, Passion. Antonym: Apathy, Indifference.

Q8. Choose the correct word: 'The medicine had an _____ (adverse/averse) effect on him.'

Ans: 'Adverse' — it means harmful or unfavourable. 'Averse' means strongly opposed to something (e.g., averse to risk).

Q9. What does 'Concise' mean?

Ans: Giving much information in few words; brief and clear. E.g., 'Write a concise summary in 100 words.' Synonym: Brief, Terse. Antonym: Verbose, Long-winded.

Q10. What is the meaning of 'Novice'?

Ans: A person who is new and inexperienced in a job or situation. E.g., 'As a novice, she made a few mistakes.' Synonym: Beginner, Learner. Antonym: Expert, Veteran, Professional.

CHAPTER 2: GRAMMAR — PART 3

All new grammar questions — more tricky and exam-focused. Covers tenses, articles, prepositions, and common pitfalls.

TIP: For preposition questions, learn fixed phrases: 'interested IN', 'good AT', 'similar TO', 'differ FROM', 'rely ON'.

Tenses — New Q&A

Q11. Fill in the blank: I _____ (not see) him since last Monday.

Ans: have not seen — Present Perfect with 'since' (a specific point in time).

Q12. Fill in the blank: When I arrived, she _____ (already leave).

Ans: had already left — Past Perfect; 'had left' shows action completed before another past action.

Q13. Fill in the blank: The train _____ (depart) at 6 AM tomorrow.

Ans: departs OR will depart — both are acceptable. Present Simple is used for scheduled future events; 'will depart' is also correct.

Q14. Identify the error: 'She has went to the market.'

Ans: Error: 'has went' — Correct form: 'has gone'. Past participle of 'go' is 'gone', not 'went'.

Q15. Fill in the blank: He _____ (read) the newspaper every morning.

Ans: reads — Simple Present for habitual/routine action. Third-person singular adds 's'.

Articles — New Q&A

Q16. Fill in the blank: _____ Amazon is the longest river in South America.

Ans: 'The' Amazon — 'the' is used before names of rivers.

Q17. Fill in the blank: She has _____ unique idea.

Ans: 'a' unique idea — 'unique' starts with a 'y' (yoo) sound, which is a consonant sound, so 'a' is used.

Q18. Fill in the blank: _____ rich should help _____ poor.

Ans: 'The' rich ... 'the' poor — 'the' is used with adjectives to refer to a class of people.

Q19. Fill in the blank: He plays _____ cricket and _____ violin.

Ans: No article before 'cricket' (sports); 'the' violin (musical instruments). → 'He plays cricket and the violin.'

Q20. Fill in the blank: _____ Sun rises in _____ East.

Ans: 'The' Sun ... 'the' East — 'the' is used before unique celestial bodies and directions used as nouns.

Prepositions — New Q&A

Q21. Fill in the blank: She is very good _____ painting.

Ans: 'at' — 'good at' is the correct fixed phrase for skills/abilities.

Q22. Fill in the blank: His opinion differs _____ mine.

Ans: 'from' — 'differ from' is the correct prepositional phrase.

Q23. Fill in the blank: He was accused _____ theft.

Ans: 'of' — 'accused of' is the correct prepositional phrase.

Q24. Fill in the blank: The book is divided _____ five chapters.

Ans: 'into' — 'divided into' means separated into parts.

Q25. Fill in the blank: I was surprised _____ his behaviour.

Ans: 'at' or 'by' — both are acceptable. 'Surprised at/by' something.

CHAPTER 3: READING COMPREHENSION — PART 3

New passage-based question types with strategies to tackle them efficiently in the exam.

TIP: Time management: Spend no more than 5–6 minutes on the comprehension passage. Read fast, answer accurately.

★ **REMEMBER:** Always base your answers on the passage only. Do not use outside knowledge for comprehension questions.

Comprehension Q&A

Q26. What is a 'Summary' type comprehension question?

Ans: A summary question asks you to pick the option that best captures the overall meaning of the entire passage in one sentence.

Q27. What does 'Implicit meaning' mean in comprehension?

Ans: Implicit meaning is not directly stated but is suggested or implied. You must read between the lines to understand it.

Q28. How do you answer 'Which title best suits the passage?' questions?

Ans: The title must cover the entire passage, not just one paragraph. It should be specific yet broad enough to represent all the key points discussed.

Q29. What are 'WH questions' in comprehension?

Ans: WH questions (What, Where, When, Who, Why, How) ask about specific facts in the passage. The answer is directly stated somewhere in the text.

Q30. What is the difference between 'Explicit' and 'Implicit' information in a passage?

Ans: Explicit information is clearly stated in the text. Implicit information is suggested but not directly written — you must infer it from context clues.

CHAPTER 4: SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS — PART 3

□ Completely new word list — different from Part 1 and Part 2. All high-frequency words from government exam papers.

□ TIP: Divide your synonym/antonym revision into batches of 10 words per day. Review older batches every 3rd day.

New Synonym & Antonym Q&A

Q31. Synonym of 'Absurd'

Ans: Ridiculous, Silly, Foolish, Nonsensical, Preposterous

Q32. Antonym of 'Absurd'

Ans: Sensible, Logical, Reasonable, Rational

Q33. Synonym of 'Diligent'

Ans: Hardworking, Industrious, Assiduous, Earnest, Tireless

Q34. Antonym of 'Diligent'

Ans: Lazy, Idle, Negligent, Careless, Slothful

Q35. Synonym of 'Ferocious'

Ans: Fierce, Savage, Violent, Wild, Brutal

Q36. Antonym of 'Ferocious'

Ans: Gentle, Tame, Mild, Calm, Docile

Q37. Synonym of 'Miserable'

Ans: Unhappy, Wretched, Sorrowful, Dejected, Distressed

Q38. Antonym of 'Miserable'

Ans: Happy, Joyful, Content, Cheerful, Elated

Q39. Synonym of 'Cunning'

Ans: Crafty, Sly, Shrewd, Wily, Devious

Q40. Antonym of 'Cunning'

Ans: Naive, Simple, Honest, Straightforward, Innocent

Q41. Synonym of 'Tedious'

Ans: Boring, Dull, Monotonous, Tiresome, Wearisome

Q42. Antonym of 'Tedious'

Ans: Interesting, Exciting, Engaging, Stimulating

Q43. Synonym of 'Reluctant'

Ans: Unwilling, Hesitant, Disinclined, Loath, Averse

Q44. Antonym of 'Reluctant'

Ans: Willing, Eager, Enthusiastic, Ready, Keen

Q45. Synonym of 'Treacherous'

Ans: Disloyal, Traitorous, Deceitful, Perfidious, Untrustworthy

Q46. Antonym of 'Treacherous'

Ans: Loyal, Faithful, Trustworthy, Reliable, Honest

CHAPTER 5: SENTENCE CORRECTION — PART 3

□ Fresh set of tricky sentence correction questions — more challenging than Part 1 & 2. Focus on double errors!

□ TIP: Some sentences have TWO errors. Read the full sentence carefully and check every part before selecting your answer.

★ REMEMBER: 'Much' is for uncountable nouns. 'Many' is for countable nouns. E.g., 'much water' but 'many bottles'.

New Sentence Correction Q&A

Q47. Correct: 'He is junior than me by two years.'

Ans: Corrected: 'He is junior to me by two years.' — Comparatives formed with Latin roots (junior, senior, superior, inferior, prior) use 'to', not 'than'.

Q48. Correct: 'She is more better than her sister.'

Ans: Corrected: 'She is better than her sister.' — Never use 'more' with an already comparative adjective like 'better'. It is a double comparative.

Q49. Correct: 'The furniture's are very expensive.'

Ans: Corrected: 'The furniture is very expensive.' — 'Furniture' is an uncountable noun; it has no plural form and takes a singular verb.

Q50. Correct: 'He gave me many informations about the job.'

Ans: Corrected: 'He gave me much information about the job.' — 'Information' is uncountable; use 'much', not 'many'.

Q51. Correct: 'I prefer tea than coffee.'

Ans: Corrected: 'I prefer tea to coffee.' — 'Prefer' is always followed by 'to', not 'than'.

Q52. Correct: 'You must be able to cope up with pressure.'

Ans: Corrected: 'You must be able to cope with pressure.' — 'Cope with' is correct. 'Cope up with' is a common but incorrect usage in Indian English.

Q53. Correct: 'Kindly revert back to me at the earliest.'

Ans: Corrected: 'Kindly revert to me at the earliest.' — 'Revert' already means to go back, so 'back' is redundant.

Q54. Correct: 'He availed the opportunity to speak.'

Ans: Corrected: 'He availed himself of the opportunity to speak.' — 'Avail' is a reflexive verb and must be used as 'avail oneself of'.

Q55. Correct: 'Between you and I, this is a mistake.'

Ans: Corrected: 'Between you and me, this is a mistake.' — 'Between' is a preposition and must be followed by objective case pronouns (me, him, her, us, them).

Q56. Correct: 'No sooner did he enter when the bell rang.'

Ans: Corrected: 'No sooner did he enter than the bell rang.' — 'No sooner...than' is the correct correlative conjunction pair.

CHAPTER 6: IDIOMS & PHRASES — PART 3

□ A completely new set of idioms — none repeated from Part 1 or Part 2. These have appeared in multiple state-level exam papers.

□ TIP: In MCQ idiom questions, the wrong options often sound logical literally. Always think of the figurative meaning!

New Idioms & Phrases Q&A

Q57. What does 'Sit on the fence' mean?

Ans: To avoid taking sides in a dispute; to remain neutral. E.g., 'He sat on the fence during the whole debate.'

Q58. What does 'Miss the boat' mean?

Ans: To miss an opportunity. E.g., 'She missed the boat by not applying for the job on time.'

Q59. What does 'Go back to the drawing board' mean?

Ans: To start something from the beginning after a failure. E.g., 'The plan failed, so they had to go back to the drawing board.'

Q60. What does 'Throw in the towel' mean?

Ans: To give up; to admit defeat. E.g., 'After struggling for years, he finally threw in the towel.'

Q61. What does 'Cut corners' mean?

Ans: To do something in the easiest or cheapest way, often sacrificing quality. E.g., 'They cut corners during construction, which led to problems later.'

Q62. What does 'Get a taste of your own medicine' mean?

Ans: To experience the same unpleasant treatment that you have given to others. E.g., 'He used to bully others, but finally got a taste of his own medicine.'

Q63. What does 'Hit the nail on the head' mean?

Ans: To describe exactly what is causing a problem; to be precisely correct. E.g., 'You hit the nail on the head with your analysis.'

Q64. What does 'Blow hot and cold' mean?

Ans: To keep changing one's mind; to be inconsistent in attitude. E.g., 'He blows hot and cold — you never know what he wants.'

Q65. What does 'Bury the hatchet' mean?

Ans: To make peace; to end a conflict. E.g., 'After years of fighting, the two brothers decided to bury the hatchet.'

Q66. What does 'Burn one's bridges' mean?

Ans: To permanently damage a relationship or opportunity by one's actions. E.g., 'By insulting his boss, he burned his bridges at the company.'

CHAPTER 7: ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION — PART 3

□ All new one-word substitutions — zero repetition from Part 1 or Part 2. Focus on biology/science, human traits, and occupations.

□ TIP: Group these by category: phobias (fear of...), '-icide' words (killing of...), '-logy' words (study of...), and human character traits.

New One-Word Substitution Q&A

Q67. One word for: 'Fear of fire'

Ans: Pyrophobia

Q68. One word for: 'The study of birds'

Ans: Ornithology

Q69. One word for: 'Killing of one's own father'

Ans: Patricide

Q70. One word for: 'A person who is easily deceived'

Ans: Gullible

Q71. One word for: 'A place where dead bodies are kept before burial'

Ans: Mortuary

Q72. One word for: 'One who believes that nothing can be known about God'

Ans: Agnostic

Q73. One word for: 'A handwriting that cannot be read'

Ans: Illegible

Q74. One word for: 'A song sung at a funeral'

Ans: Dirge / Elegy

Q75. One word for: 'One who looks at the bright side of things'

Ans: Optimist

Q76. One word for: 'One who looks at the dark side of things'

Ans: Pessimist

Q77. One word for: 'A building in which aircraft are kept'

Ans: Hangar

Q78. One word for: 'The study of coins and medals'

Ans: Numismatics

Q79. One word for: 'Something that is no longer in use'

Ans: Obsolete

Q80. One word for: 'A person who has a long experience in a job'

Ans: Veteran

BONUS: Common Grammar Errors — Quick Reference

✗Incorrect	✓Correct
He is more better.	He is better.
She don't know.	She doesn't know.
I prefer tea than coffee.	I prefer tea to coffee.
He is junior than me.	He is junior to me.
Cope up with pressure.	Cope with pressure.
Revert back to me.	Revert to me.
Between you and I.	Between you and me.
No sooner...when.	No sooner...than.
The news are shocking.	The news is shocking.
Each of them have gone.	Each of them has gone.

She has went home.	She has gone home.
He gave many informations.	He gave much information.

Part 3 Done! You are One Step Closer to Success!
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