

WB PANCHAYAT EXAM

ENGLISH SECTION

PART — 4

New 80+ Important Q&A | All Topics Covered

Topics Covered in This Part:

- ◆ Vocabulary (Expert-Level Word List)
- ◆ Grammar — Tenses, Articles, Prepositions (New Questions)
 - ◆ Reading Comprehension (New Q&A)
 - ◆ Synonyms & Antonyms (All New Words)
- ◆ Sentence Correction (Advanced Error Spotting)
 - ◆ Idioms & Phrases (New Set)
 - ◆ One-word Substitution (New Set)

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CHAPTER 1: VOCABULARY — PART 4

□ All new high-frequency words for WB Panchayat and other state-level government exams. Zero repetition from Parts 1, 2, or 3.

□ TIP: When you learn a new word, also note its root. E.g., 'bene' = good → benevolent, benefactor, benign. Roots help you guess unfamiliar words in the exam.

Important Vocabulary Q&A

Q1. What is the meaning of 'Alleviate'?

Ans: To make suffering or a problem less severe. E.g., 'The medicine helped alleviate the pain.'
Synonym: Ease, Relieve. Antonym: Aggravate, Worsen.

Q2. What does 'Belligerent' mean?

Ans: Hostile, aggressive, eager to fight or argue. E.g., 'His belligerent attitude caused conflict in the office.'
Synonym: Aggressive, Combative. Antonym: Peaceful, Friendly.

Q3. What is the meaning of 'Compassionate'?

Ans: Feeling or showing sympathy and concern for others. E.g., 'A good leader should be compassionate towards their team.'
Synonym: Kind, Sympathetic. Antonym: Ruthless, Indifferent.

Q4. What does 'Deteriorate' mean?

Ans: To become progressively worse. E.g., 'His health began to deteriorate rapidly.' Synonym: Worsen, Decline. Antonym: Improve, Recover.

Q5. What is the meaning of 'Exorbitant'?

Ans: Unreasonably large or high (usually of a price). E.g., 'The shop charged an exorbitant price for the medicine.' Synonym: Excessive, Outrageous. Antonym: Reasonable, Moderate.

Q6. What does 'Formidable' mean?

Ans: Inspiring fear or respect through being impressively large or capable. E.g., 'She faced a formidable challenge.' Synonym: Daunting, Impressive. Antonym: Weak, Easy, Insignificant.

Q7. What is the meaning of 'Gratitude'?

Ans: The quality of being thankful; readiness to show appreciation. E.g., 'She expressed deep gratitude to her teachers.' Synonym: Thankfulness, Appreciation. Antonym: Ingratitude, Ungratefulness.

Q8. What does 'Inevitable' mean?

Ans: Certain to happen; unavoidable. E.g., 'Death is an inevitable part of life.' Synonym: Certain, Unavoidable. Antonym: Avoidable, Uncertain, Preventable.

Q9. What is the meaning of 'Judicious'?

Ans: Having, showing, or done with good judgement; wise. E.g., 'She made a judicious decision.' Synonym: Wise, Sensible, Prudent. Antonym: Foolish, Unwise, Rash.

Q10. What does 'Kindle' mean?

Ans: To light or set on fire; to arouse or inspire a feeling. E.g., 'His speech kindled enthusiasm in the audience.' Synonym: Ignite, Inspire, Arouse. Antonym: Extinguish, Dampen, Suppress.

CHAPTER 2: GRAMMAR — PART 4

□ All new grammar questions — *advanced level* tenses, tricky article usage, and less commonly tested prepositions.

□ TIP: For conditional sentences: Type 1 = If + Present, will + V1. Type 2 = If + Past, would + V1. Type 3 = If + Past Perfect, would have + V3.

★ REMEMBER: 'Used to' = past habit (no longer done). 'Be used to' = accustomed to. 'Get used to' = becoming accustomed to. These are commonly confused!

Tenses — New Q&A

Q11. Fill in the blank: If she _____ (study) harder, she would pass the exam.

Ans: studied — Type 2 Conditional (hypothetical present/future). If + Past Simple, would + base verb.

Q12. Fill in the blank: I _____ (use to) wake up at 5 AM when I was young.

Ans: used to wake up — 'used to' expresses a past habit that no longer exists.

Q13. What is the difference between 'I am used to working late' and 'I used to work late'?

Ans: 'I am used to working late' = I am accustomed to it now. 'I used to work late' = I did it in the past but no longer do.

Q14. Fill in the blank: She wishes she _____ (know) the answer.

Ans: knew — In wish sentences for present/future desires, use Past Simple. 'She wishes she knew' = she doesn't know it now.

Q15. Fill in the blank: The committee _____ (meet) every Friday.

Ans: meets — Collective nouns like committee, jury, team take singular verb when acting as one unit.

Articles — New Q&A

Q16. Fill in the blank: _____ Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean on Earth.

Ans: 'The' Pacific Ocean — 'the' is used before names of oceans, seas, and gulfs.

Q17. Fill in the blank: He wants to join _____ army after graduation.

Ans: 'the' army — 'the' is used before institutions like the army, the navy, the police, the church.

Q18. Fill in the blank: _____ honesty is the best policy.

Ans: No article — abstract nouns used in a general sense do not take an article. 'Honesty is the best policy.'

Q19. Fill in the blank: She is _____ B.Ed. graduate.

Ans: 'a' B.Ed. — 'B' is pronounced 'bee' (vowel sound), so 'an' might seem correct, but 'B.Ed.' begins with consonant letter usage in common practice. Correct standard: 'a B.Ed.' per most Indian grammar textbooks.

Q20. Fill in the blank: He was elected _____ president of the club.

Ans: No article — when a unique title/post refers to a specific role rather than identifying a person, no article is used. 'She was made captain.' / 'He was elected president.'

Prepositions — New Q&A

Q21. Fill in the blank: The price of petrol has gone _____ again.

Ans: 'up' — 'go up' is a phrasal verb meaning to increase.

Q22. Fill in the blank: She is very keen _____ learning new languages.

Ans: 'on' — 'keen on' is the correct prepositional phrase meaning enthusiastic about.

Q23. Fill in the blank: He was deprived _____ his rights.

Ans: 'of' — 'deprived of' is the correct usage. Similarly: 'bereft of', 'devoid of'.

Q24. Fill in the blank: The thief was caught red-handed _____ the act.

Ans: 'in' — 'caught in the act' is the correct prepositional phrase.

Q25. Fill in the blank: She has a flair _____ writing.

Ans: 'for' — 'flair for' means a natural talent or aptitude for something.

CHAPTER 3: READING COMPREHENSION — PART 4

□ *New set of comprehension strategies and Q&A. This part focuses on higher-order questions like inference, tone, and critical analysis.*

□ *TIP: For 'Tone' questions, look for emotional language, adjectives, and the author's word choices. These reveal attitude.*

□ **COMMON MISTAKE:** *Never choose an answer that is true in general but not supported by the passage. Always stick to what is written in the text.*

Comprehension Q&A

Q26. What does 'Critical tone' in a passage mean?

Ans: The author is pointing out faults, weaknesses, or problems with something. Words like 'unfortunately', 'failed', 'inadequate', 'disappointing' suggest a critical tone.

Q27. What does 'Appreciative tone' in a passage mean?

Ans: The author praises or admires something. Words like 'remarkable', 'outstanding', 'commendable', 'praiseworthy' suggest an appreciative tone.

Q28. How do you identify the 'Central Idea' of a paragraph?

Ans: The central idea is usually found in the topic sentence — typically the first or last sentence of a paragraph. It is the key point that the rest of the paragraph supports.

Q29. What does 'Sarcastic tone' mean in comprehension?

Ans: The author says the opposite of what they mean, often to mock or criticise. E.g., 'Oh brilliant! He forgot his keys again.' — said in a sarcastic tone.

Q30. What is a 'Contextual Vocabulary' question?

Ans: This question asks the meaning of a word as used in the passage — not its dictionary definition. The meaning may vary depending on the sentence context.

CHAPTER 4: SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS — PART 4

□ All new words — no repetition from Parts 1, 2, or 3. These are carefully selected from WB Panchayat and SSC previous year papers.

□ TIP: When stuck between two synonym options, eliminate the ones with opposite or unrelated meaning first, then pick the closest match.

New Synonym & Antonym Q&A

Q31. Synonym of 'Placid'

Ans: Calm, Peaceful, Serene, Tranquil, Composed

Q32. Antonym of 'Placid'

Ans: Agitated, Turbulent, Stormy, Excited, Restless

Q33. Synonym of 'Vigilant'

Ans: Alert, Watchful, Attentive, Cautious, Wary

Q34. Antonym of 'Vigilant'

Ans: Careless, Negligent, Inattentive, Reckless, Heedless

Q35. Synonym of 'Stingy'

Ans: Miserly, Mean, Tight-fisted, Niggardly, Parsimonious

Q36. Antonym of 'Stingy'

Ans: Generous, Liberal, Bountiful, Magnanimous, Open-handed

Q37. Synonym of 'Desolate'

Ans: Barren, Deserted, Bleak, Lonely, Forsaken

Q38. Antonym of 'Desolate'

Ans: Cheerful, Populated, Lively, Vibrant, Fertile

Q39. Synonym of 'Verbose'

Ans: Long-winded, Wordy, Prolix, Garrulous, Rambling

Q40. Antonym of 'Verbose'

Ans: Concise, Brief, Terse, Succinct, Laconic

Q41. Synonym of 'Impeccable'

Ans: Flawless, Perfect, Faultless, Spotless, Irreproachable

Q42. Antonym of 'Impeccable'

Ans: Flawed, Imperfect, Faulty, Defective, Substandard

Q43. Synonym of 'Whimsical'

Ans: Playful, Fanciful, Capricious, Quirky, Imaginative

Q44. Antonym of 'Whimsical'

Ans: Serious, Predictable, Consistent, Steady, Sensible

Q45. Synonym of 'Reprimand'

Ans: Scold, Rebuke, Censure, Reproach, Chastise

Q46. Antonym of 'Reprimand'

Ans: Praise, Commend, Applaud, Compliment, Approve

CHAPTER 5: SENTENCE CORRECTION — PART 4

□ Advanced sentence correction questions — all new. These include conditional sentences, reported speech, and voice-related errors.

□ **COMMON MISTAKE:** 'Would' is never used in the 'if' clause of a conditional sentence. 'If I would go' is ALWAYS wrong. Correct: 'If I go' or 'If I went'.

□ **TIP:** For reported speech, remember: Present → Past, will → would, can → could, may → might, am/is/are → was/were.

New Sentence Correction Q&A

Q47. Correct: 'If I would have money, I would buy a car.'

Ans: Corrected: 'If I had money, I would buy a car.' — In Type 2 Conditionals, use Simple Past in the 'if' clause, not 'would'.

Q48. Correct: 'He said that he is a teacher.'

Ans: Corrected: 'He said that he was a teacher.' — In Reported Speech (indirect speech), the verb in the reported clause shifts to past tense.

Q49. Correct: 'The teacher asked us that did we understand.'

Ans: Corrected: 'The teacher asked us whether/if we understood.' — Indirect questions use 'whether/if' and statement word order, not question word order.

Q50. Correct: 'She told to me that she was tired.'

Ans: Corrected: 'She told me that she was tired.' — 'Tell' does not take 'to'. Correct: tell + object. But 'say' takes 'to': 'She said to me...'

Q51. Correct: 'I have a doubt on this topic.'

Ans: Corrected: 'I have a doubt about this topic.' — The correct preposition after 'doubt' is 'about', not 'on'. This is a very common error in Indian English.

Q52. Correct: 'We discussed about the plan for an hour.'

Ans: Corrected: 'We discussed the plan for an hour.' — 'Discuss' is a transitive verb that directly takes an object. 'About' is redundant.

Q53. Correct: 'She is having a car.'

Ans: Corrected: 'She has a car.' — Stative verbs like 'have' (possession), 'know', 'love', 'believe' are NOT used in the continuous form.

Q54. Correct: 'Hardly he had sat down when the phone rang.'

Ans: Corrected: 'Hardly had he sat down when the phone rang.' — After 'Hardly/Scarcely' at the beginning of a sentence, auxiliary comes before the subject (inversion).

Q55. Correct: 'The road is under repairing.'

Ans: Corrected: 'The road is under repair.' — 'Under repair' is the correct fixed phrase, not 'under repairing'.

Q56. Correct: 'He is a coward man.'

Ans: Corrected: 'He is a cowardly man.' OR 'He is a coward.' — 'Coward' is a noun, not an adjective. To modify a noun, use 'cowardly' (adjective).

CHAPTER 6: IDIOMS & PHRASES — PART 4

□ Brand new set of idioms — different from Parts 1, 2, and 3. All sourced from previous year state and central government exam papers.

□ TIP: Make a personal 'Idiom Diary'. Write 5 new idioms every day with their meanings and one example sentence. Review weekly.

New Idioms & Phrases Q&A

Q57. What does 'Bite the hand that feeds you' mean?

Ans: To act against or harm someone who has helped or supported you. E.g., 'By criticising his mentor, he was biting the hand that fed him.'

Q58. What does 'Carry the day' mean?

Ans: To win or be successful; to gain victory. E.g., 'Despite strong opposition, her arguments carried the day.'

Q59. What does 'Feather in one's cap' mean?

Ans: An achievement to be proud of. E.g., 'Winning the national award was a feather in her cap.'

Q60. What does 'Fly in the ointment' mean?

Ans: A small problem that spoils an otherwise perfect plan or situation. E.g., 'Everything was perfect except for one fly in the ointment — the venue was too small.'

Q61. What does 'Go the extra mile' mean?

Ans: To make more effort than is expected or required. E.g., 'She always goes the extra mile to help her students.'

Q62. What does 'Have a chip on your shoulder' mean?

Ans: To feel angry or resentful about something that happened in the past. E.g., 'He has a chip on his shoulder about not getting promoted last year.'

Q63. What does 'In the same boat' mean?

Ans: To be in the same difficult situation as others. E.g., 'We are all in the same boat when it comes to rising prices.'

Q64. What does 'Jump on the bandwagon' mean?

Ans: To follow a trend or join something because it is popular. E.g., 'After the success of the app, many companies jumped on the bandwagon.'

Q65. What does 'Keep one's chin up' mean?

Ans: To stay cheerful and brave during difficult times. E.g., 'Keep your chin up — things will get better soon.'

Q66. What does 'Leave no stone unturned' mean?

Ans: To try every possible means to achieve something. E.g., 'The police left no stone unturned in finding the missing child.'

CHAPTER 7: ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION — PART 4

□ All new one-word substitutions — zero repetition from any previous part. Includes legal, medical, and literary terms commonly asked in exams.

□ TIP: Focus on '-phobia' (fear), '-mania' (obsession), '-cide' (killing), '-logy' (study of) word families. These alone can earn you 3–5 marks.

New One-Word Substitution Q&A

Q67. One word for: 'A doctor who treats children'

Ans: Paediatrician

Q68. One word for: 'An obsessive desire to steal'

Ans: Kleptomania

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

Ans: Matricide

Q70. One word for: 'A person who is unable to pay their debts'

Ans: Insolvent / Bankrupt

Q71. One word for: 'A list of books referred to in a work'

Ans: Bibliography

Q72. One word for: 'Fear of crowds'

Ans: Agoraphobia / Ochlophobia

Q73. One word for: 'The study of the origin of words'

Ans: Etymology

Q74. One word for: 'A person who believes in fate or destiny'

Ans: Fatalist

Q75. One word for: 'A cure for all diseases'

Ans: Panacea

Q76. One word for: 'One who repairs shoes'

Ans: Cobbler

Q77. One word for: 'Government by a king or queen'

Ans: Monarchy

Q78. One word for: 'A person who collects stamps'

Ans: Philatelist

Q79. One word for: 'A room where dead bodies are examined'

Ans: Mortuary / Morgue

Q80. One word for: 'Something that happens once a year'

Ans: Annual

BONUS: Master Idiom List — Parts 1 to 4 Combined

Idiom	Meaning
Kick the bucket	To die
Break the ice	Start a conversation to ease tension
Bite the bullet	Endure pain or difficulty bravely

Burning the midnight oil	Working or studying late at night
Spill the beans	Reveal a secret
Once in a blue moon	Very rarely
A blessing in disguise	Something bad that turns out good
Hit the sack	Go to sleep
Turn over a new leaf	Start behaving better
Add fuel to the fire	Make a bad situation worse
Bury the hatchet	Make peace; end a conflict
Go the extra mile	Make more effort than expected
Feather in one's cap	An achievement to be proud of
Leave no stone unturned	Try every possible means
In the same boat	In the same difficult situation
Bite the hand that feeds you	Harm someone who helped you
Jump on the bandwagon	Follow a popular trend
Fly in the ointment	A small problem spoiling a plan
Keep one's chin up	Stay cheerful during hard times
Carry the day	Win or be successful

Part 4 Complete! Keep Going — Exam Success is Near!

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