

# WB PANCHAYAT EXAM

## ENGLISH SECTION

### PART — 5

New 80+ Important Q&A | All Topics Covered

#### Topics Covered in This Part:

- ◆ Vocabulary (Masters Level — New Word List)
- ◆ Grammar — Tenses, Articles, Prepositions (New Q&A)
- ◆ Reading Comprehension (New Strategies & Q&A)
  - ◆ Synonyms & Antonyms (All New Words)
  - ◆ Sentence Correction (Exam-Level Errors)
    - ◆ Idioms & Phrases (New Set)
  - ◆ One-word Substitution (New Set)

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## CHAPTER 1: VOCABULARY — PART 5

□ All new high-frequency words — zero repetition from Parts 1–4. These words have appeared in WB Panchayat, WB PSC, SSC, and Railway exams.

□ TIP: Learn words in groups of opposites. E.g., 'Loquacious' (talkative) vs 'Taciturn' (quiet). Paired learning doubles your revision speed.

□ EXAM FOCUS: Vocabulary in govt. exams is often tested as 'Fill in the blank' or 'Choose the word closest in meaning'. Speed and accuracy both matter.

### Important Vocabulary Q&A

#### Q1. What is the meaning of 'Loquacious'?

**Ans:** Tending to talk a great deal; very talkative. E.g., 'Her loquacious nature made her popular at parties.' Synonym: Talkative, Garrulous. Antonym: Taciturn, Quiet, Reserved.

#### Q2. What does 'Taciturn' mean?

**Ans:** Reserved in speech; saying very little. E.g., 'He was so taciturn that nobody knew what he was thinking.' Synonym: Quiet, Reserved. Antonym: Talkative, Loquacious.

#### Q3. What is the meaning of 'Ostentatious'?

**Ans:** Displaying wealth or knowledge in a way meant to impress others; showy. E.g., 'His ostentatious lifestyle attracted a lot of attention.' Synonym: Showy, Flashy. Antonym: Modest, Simple, Understated.

**Q4. What does 'Pragmatic' mean?**

**Ans:** Dealing with things in a sensible, realistic way rather than following theory. E.g., 'She took a pragmatic approach to solving the crisis.' Synonym: Practical, Realistic. Antonym: Idealistic, Impractical, Unrealistic.

**Q5. What is the meaning of 'Remorse'?**

**Ans:** Deep regret or guilt for a wrong committed. E.g., 'He felt deep remorse after hurting his friend.' Synonym: Guilt, Regret, Repentance. Antonym: Indifference, Shamelessness.

**Q6. What does 'Sceptical' mean?**

**Ans:** Not easily convinced; having doubts or reservations. E.g., 'She was sceptical about the new treatment.' Synonym: Doubtful, Unconvinced. Antonym: Convinced, Trusting, Credulous.

**Q7. What is the meaning of 'Tranquil'?**

**Ans:** Free from disturbance; calm and peaceful. E.g., 'The countryside is a tranquil place to rest.' Synonym: Peaceful, Serene, Calm. Antonym: Turbulent, Agitated, Noisy.

**Q8. What does 'Unanimous' mean?**

**Ans:** When all members of a group are fully in agreement. E.g., 'The committee gave unanimous approval to the plan.' Synonym: United, Agreed, Undivided. Antonym: Divided, Conflicting, Disagreeing.

**Q9. What is the meaning of 'Vindictive'?**

**Ans:** Having or showing a strong desire for revenge. E.g., 'She was vindictive and never forgot an insult.' Synonym: Revengeful, Spiteful, Malicious. Antonym: Forgiving, Merciful, Benevolent.

**Q10. What does 'Wary' mean?**

**Ans:** Feeling or showing caution about possible dangers or problems. E.g., 'Be wary of strangers offering free gifts.' Synonym: Cautious, Alert, Careful. Antonym: Reckless, Careless, Trusting.

## CHAPTER 2: GRAMMAR — PART 5

□ All new grammar questions. This part focuses on voice (active/passive), modals, and advanced tense/preposition patterns.

□ **TIP:** For Active-Passive conversion: Object of active becomes Subject of passive. Verb becomes 'is/am/are/was/were + V3'. Agent is placed with 'by'.

★ **REMEMBER:** Modal verbs — can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to — are NEVER used with 's/es' and are always followed by the base form of the verb.

□ **COMMON MISTAKE:** 'Must' shows obligation from the speaker. 'Have to' shows external obligation. 'Should' gives advice. These are NOT interchangeable freely.

### Active & Passive Voice — Q&A

**Q11. Change to Passive Voice: 'She writes a letter.'**

**Ans:** 'A letter is written by her.' — Subject becomes agent (by her); object becomes subject; verb = is + written (V3).

**Q12. Change to Passive Voice: 'The police caught the thief.'**

**Ans:** 'The thief was caught by the police.' — Past Simple passive: was/were + V3.

**Q13. Change to Passive Voice: 'They are building a new hospital.'**

**Ans:** 'A new hospital is being built by them.' — Present Continuous passive: is/am/are + being + V3.

**Q14. Change to Passive Voice: 'She has completed the project.'**

**Ans:** 'The project has been completed by her.' — Present Perfect passive: has/have + been + V3.

**Q15. Change to Active Voice: 'The cake was eaten by the children.'**

**Ans:** 'The children ate the cake.' — Identify the agent (by the children), make it subject, restore active verb.

## Modals — Q&A

**Q16. Fill in the blank: You \_\_\_\_\_ (must/should) wear a helmet while riding — it is the law.**

**Ans:** must — 'must' expresses a strong obligation or legal requirement. 'Should' is only advice.

**Q17. Fill in the blank: She \_\_\_\_\_ (can/could) swim very well when she was young.**

**Ans:** could — 'could' is the past form of 'can', used for ability in the past.

**Q18. Fill in the blank: \_\_\_\_\_ (May/Can) I come in, sir?**

**Ans:** May — 'May' is used for formal/polite requests for permission. 'Can' is informal.

**Q19. Fill in the blank: You \_\_\_\_\_ (needn't/mustn't) shout — I can hear you clearly.**

**Ans:** needn't — 'needn't' = it is not necessary. 'Mustn't' = it is forbidden. Two different meanings!

**Q20. What is the difference between 'will' and 'shall'?**

**Ans:** 'Will' is used for all persons in modern English for future. 'Shall' is used with I/We for formal offers, suggestions, or rules. E.g., 'Shall I help you?' / 'Shall we begin?'

## Prepositions — New Q&A

**Q21. Fill in the blank: The minister presided \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting.**

**Ans:** 'over' — 'preside over' is the correct fixed phrase meaning to be in charge of a meeting.

**Q22. Fill in the blank: He is very particular \_\_\_\_\_ punctuality.**

**Ans:** 'about' — 'particular about' means very careful or strict regarding something.

**Q23. Fill in the blank: She took great pride \_\_\_\_\_ her work.**

**Ans:** 'in' — 'take pride in' is the correct prepositional phrase.

**Q24. Fill in the blank: The new policy is in conformity \_\_\_\_\_ the rules.**

**Ans:** 'with' — 'in conformity with' means in agreement or accordance with.

**Q25. Fill in the blank: He is addicted \_\_\_\_\_ social media.**

**Ans:** 'to' — 'addicted to' is the correct prepositional phrase. Similarly: 'devoted to', 'accustomed to', 'committed to'.

## CHAPTER 3: READING COMPREHENSION — PART 5

□ *New comprehension Q&A with a focus on passage structure, author's viewpoint, and advanced inference questions.*

□ **EXAM FOCUS:** *In WB Panchayat exams, comprehension passages are usually 150–250 words followed by 5 questions. Practice reading quickly and accurately.*

□ **TIP:** *Underline or mentally note: names, dates, places, cause-effect links, and opinion words. These are where questions come from.*

## Comprehension Q&A

**Q26. What does 'Objective tone' mean in a passage?**

**Ans:** The author presents facts without personal feelings or opinions. The writing is neutral and balanced. Common in news reports and scientific writing.

**Q27. What does 'Persuasive tone' mean in a passage?**

**Ans:** The author tries to convince the reader to agree with a viewpoint. Uses strong language, facts, and emotional appeals to influence the reader's opinion.

**Q28. How do you answer 'Which statement is TRUE according to the passage?'**

**Ans:** Read each option carefully. Eliminate options that contradict the passage or are not mentioned. Select only what is directly supported by the text — not general knowledge.

**Q29. What is the difference between 'Cause' and 'Effect' in a passage?**

**Ans:** Cause = the reason something happened. Effect = the result of that reason. Signal words: 'because', 'since', 'as a result', 'therefore', 'consequently', 'hence'.

**Q30. What does 'Passage structure' mean and why does it matter?**

**Ans:** Passage structure refers to how ideas are organised — Introduction → Body → Conclusion. Understanding structure helps you locate answers faster and understand the main idea clearly.

## CHAPTER 4: SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS — PART 5

□ Completely new word list — no repetition from Parts 1–4. Sourced from WB Panchayat, SSC CGL, and Railway previous year papers.

□ TIP: Make 'Word Cards' — write the word on one side, synonym + antonym + meaning on the other. Revise 10 cards daily before the exam.

## New Synonym & Antonym Q&A

**Q31. Synonym of 'Loquacious'**

**Ans:** Talkative, Garrulous, Chatty, Verbose, Voluble

**Q32. Antonym of 'Loquacious'**

**Ans:** Taciturn, Quiet, Reserved, Silent, Reticent

**Q33. Synonym of 'Ostentatious'**

**Ans:** Showy, Flashy, Gaudy, Flamboyant, Pretentious

**Q34. Antonym of 'Ostentatious'**

**Ans:** Modest, Simple, Humble, Understated, Plain

**Q35. Synonym of 'Pragmatic'**

**Ans:** Practical, Realistic, Sensible, Rational, Down-to-earth

**Q36. Antonym of 'Pragmatic'**

**Ans:** Idealistic, Impractical, Unrealistic, Fanciful

**Q37. Synonym of 'Remorse'**

**Ans:** Guilt, Regret, Repentance, Contrition, Penitence

**Q38. Antonym of 'Remorse'**

**Ans:** Indifference, Shamelessness, Pride, Unrepentance

**Q39. Synonym of 'Sceptical'**

**Ans:** Doubtful, Unconvinced, Cynical, Suspicious, Dubious

**Q40. Antonym of 'Sceptical'**

**Ans:** Trusting, Convinced, Credulous, Believing, Gullible

**Q41. Synonym of 'Vindictive'**

**Ans:** Revengeful, Spiteful, Malicious, Resentful, Unforgiving

**Q42. Antonym of 'Vindictive'**

**Ans:** Forgiving, Merciful, Compassionate, Kind, Benevolent

**Q43. Synonym of 'Wary'**

**Ans:** Cautious, Alert, Careful, Watchful, Guarded

**Q44. Antonym of 'Wary'**

**Ans:** Reckless, Careless, Trustful, Heedless, Negligent

**Q45. Synonym of 'Unanimous'**

**Ans:** United, Agreed, Undivided, Collective, Consensual

**Q46. Antonym of 'Unanimous'**

**Ans:** Divided, Conflicting, Disagreeing, Split, Opposed

## CHAPTER 5: SENTENCE CORRECTION — PART 5

□ All new questions. This part focuses on errors involving modals, active/passive, paired conjunctions, and comparatives.

□ **COMMON MISTAKE:** 'Unless' already means 'if not'. Never say 'Unless you don't work hard...'. Correct: 'Unless you work hard...'

★ **REMEMBER:** Paired conjunctions must be used correctly: Both...and / Either...or / Neither...nor / Not only...but also / Whether...or.

### New Sentence Correction Q&A

**Q47. Correct: 'Unless you don't study, you will fail.'**

**Ans:** Corrected: 'Unless you study, you will fail.' — 'Unless' = 'if not'. Adding 'don't' creates a double negative. Remove 'don't'.

**Q48. Correct: 'Not only he passed but also stood first.'**

**Ans:** Corrected: 'Not only did he pass but also stood first.' — After 'Not only' at the beginning, inversion is required (auxiliary before subject).

**Q49. Correct: 'Either Ram or his brothers is responsible.'**

**Ans:** Corrected: 'Either Ram or his brothers are responsible.' — With 'Either...or / Neither...nor', the verb agrees with the subject closest to it. 'Brothers' is plural → 'are'.

**Q50. Correct: 'The work must be finish by Monday.'**

**Ans:** Corrected: 'The work must be finished by Monday.' — After modals in passive voice, use 'be + V3' (past participle). 'Finish' must be 'finished'.

**Q51. Correct: 'He is the most tallest player in the team.'**

**Ans:** Corrected: 'He is the tallest player in the team.' — Never combine 'most' with '-est'. Double superlative is always wrong.

**Q52. Correct: 'She as well as her friends were present.'**

**Ans:** Corrected: 'She as well as her friends was present.' — With 'as well as', 'along with', 'together with' — the verb agrees with the FIRST subject ('she' = singular → 'was').

**Q53. Correct: 'Would you mind to open the window?'**

**Ans:** Corrected: 'Would you mind opening the window?' — After 'mind', always use a gerund (-ing form), not an infinitive (to + V1).

**Q54. Correct: 'I am looking forward to see you.'**

**Ans:** Corrected: 'I am looking forward to seeing you.' — 'Look forward to' is followed by a gerund (-ing), because 'to' here is a preposition, not part of an infinitive.

**Q55. Correct: 'He works more harder than anyone else.'**

**Ans:** Corrected: 'He works harder than anyone else.' — 'Harder' is already a comparative. Adding 'more' creates a double comparative error.

**Q56. Correct: 'She suggested me to apply for the job.'**

**Ans:** Corrected: 'She suggested that I should apply for the job.' OR 'She suggested applying for the job.' — 'Suggest' cannot be followed by object + infinitive. Use 'suggest + that clause' or 'suggest + gerund'.

## CHAPTER 6: IDIOMS & PHRASES — PART 5

□ All new idioms — zero repetition from any previous part. This is the richest set yet, sourced from actual govt. exam question banks.

□ TIP: When reading a passage or newspaper, highlight any idiomatic expressions you spot. Real-world exposure is the best way to learn idioms.

□ EXAM FOCUS: In exams, idiom questions often give 4 options where 3 are literal interpretations and 1 is the correct figurative meaning. Always go figurative!

### New Idioms & Phrases Q&A

**Q57. What does 'A drop in the ocean' mean?**

**Ans:** A very small part of something much larger; a negligible amount. E.g., 'The donation was generous, but a drop in the ocean compared to the total need.'

**Q58. What does 'Back to square one' mean?**

**Ans:** To return to the beginning after a failure; to start over. E.g., 'The negotiations collapsed and we were back to square one.'

**Q59. What does 'Caught between two stools' mean?**

**Ans:** To fail because of trying to achieve two contradictory things at once. E.g., 'He was caught between two stools — trying to please both his boss and his team.'

**Q60. What does 'Draw a blank' mean?**

**Ans:** To fail to find or remember something; to get no response or result. E.g., 'I tried to recall her name but drew a complete blank.'

**Q61. What does 'Egg on your face' mean?**

**Ans:** To be embarrassed or made to look foolish because of something you did or said. E.g., 'After his confident prediction failed, he had egg on his face.'

**Q62. What does 'Face the music' mean?**

**Ans:** To accept the unpleasant consequences of one's actions. E.g., 'He made the mistake, so now he has to face the music.'

**Q63. What does 'Get cold feet' mean?**

**Ans:** To suddenly become nervous or hesitant about something you planned to do. E.g., 'She got cold feet just before her performance on stage.'

**Q64. What does 'Have an axe to grind' mean?**

**Ans:** To have a personal, selfish reason for doing something. E.g., 'He supported that candidate because he had an axe to grind.'

**Q65. What does 'Ignorance is bliss' mean?**

**Ans:** It can be happier to not know about something unpleasant. E.g., 'She didn't tell him about the problems — sometimes ignorance is bliss.'

**Q66. What does 'Jump to conclusions' mean?**

**Ans:** To make a judgement too quickly without knowing all the facts. E.g., 'Don't jump to conclusions — hear his side of the story first.'

## CHAPTER 7: ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION — PART 5

□ All new one-word substitutions — zero repetition from Parts 1–4. Focus on word families: '-mania', '-phobia', '-logy', '-cide', and professions.

□ **EXAM FOCUS:** One-word substitution is directly asked in WB Panchayat exams. Usually 3–5 questions. Learn these systematically by category.

□ **TIP:** When you see '-logy' in a word, it always means 'the study of'. E.g., Biology = study of life, Geology = study of earth, Zoology = study of animals.

### New One-Word Substitution Q&A

**Q67. One word for: 'An exaggerated statement not meant to be taken literally'**

**Ans:** Hyperbole

**Q68. One word for: 'The study of the earth and its history through rocks'**

**Ans:** Geology

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

**Ans:** Soricide

**Q70. One word for: 'One who pretends to be what they are not'**

**Ans:** Hypocrite

**Q71. One word for: 'An obsessive love for oneself'**

**Ans:** Narcissism

**Q72. One word for: 'A place where monks live and work'**

**Ans:** Monastery

**Q73. One word for: 'Government by a group of people with special knowledge'**

**Ans:** Technocracy

**Q74. One word for: 'A person who believes in equality between men and women'**

**Ans:** Feminist

**Q75. One word for: 'Fear of darkness'**

**Ans:** Nyctophobia / Achluophobia

**Q76. One word for: 'An inscription written on a person's grave'**

**Ans:** Epitaph

**Q77. One word for: 'A person who studies handwriting to judge character'**

**Ans:** Graphologist

**Q78. One word for: 'Something that exists only in the mind, not reality'**

**Ans:** Imaginary / Illusory / Fictitious

**Q79. One word for: 'The art of beautiful handwriting'**

**Ans:** Calligraphy

**Q80. One word for: 'Government by the wealthy class'**

**Ans:** Plutocracy

### BONUS: One-Word Substitution Master Table (Parts 1–5)

Description	One-Word Substitution
Description	One Word
A person who cannot read or write	<b>Illiterate</b>
One who loves his country	<b>Patriot</b>
One who does not believe in God	<b>Atheist</b>
A person who loves books	<b>Bibliophile</b>
A doctor who treats mental illness	<b>Psychiatrist</b>
Fear of water	<b>Hydrophobia</b>
Fear of fire	<b>Pyrophobia</b>
Fear of heights	<b>Acrophobia</b>
Fear of darkness	<b>Nyctophobia</b>
Fear of crowds	<b>Agoraphobia</b>
Killing of one's own brother	<b>Fratricide</b>
Killing of one's own father	<b>Patricide</b>
Killing of one's own mother	<b>Matricide</b>
Killing of a king	<b>Regicide</b>
Study of birds	<b>Ornithology</b>
Study of coins and medals	<b>Numismatics</b>
Study of the earth and rocks	<b>Geology</b>
Study of origin of words	<b>Etymology</b>
Beautiful handwriting	<b>Calligraphy</b>
Government by the people	<b>Democracy</b>
Government by a king/queen	<b>Monarchy</b>
Government by the wealthy	<b>Plutocracy</b>
Government by a group of experts	<b>Technocracy</b>
A list of books referred to	<b>Bibliography</b>
A cure for all diseases	<b>Panacea</b>
One who walks in sleep	<b>Somnambulist</b>
One who speaks two languages	<b>Bilingual</b>
One who pretends to be good	<b>Hypocrite</b>
An obsessive love for oneself	<b>Narcissism</b>
A story in which animals speak	<b>Fable</b>

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