

English Questions for CLAT Exam

CLAT English Quiz 29

Directions: In this question four alternatives are given under each sentence and you are required to select the most suitable alternative to fill in the blank/blanks in the sentence to make it meaningful.

1. Dhoni isn't playing for India and Kohli						
A. is neither	B. isn't neither					
C. is either	D. isn't either					
2. The president then	his frustrations about his chief strategist.					
A. whetted	B. vetted					
C. vented	D. went					
3. He seems to be atoningA. ofC. with	his sins. B. for The Ouestion Bank					
4. I have Aamir for the last six months.						
A. remember	B. forget					
C. known	D. forgot					
5 the people fight against corruption, it will persist.						
A. Unless	B. Till					
C. If	D. Despite					
6. The team members showed symp knee.	bathy the batsman who'd injured his					
A. at	B. with					
C. for	D. to					

7. The artist was quite eccentric and	had an temper.						
A. irritable	B. irate						
C. irritating	D. irritate						
8. This philosophy book has	me greatly.						
A. afflicted	B. changing						
C. affected	D. effected						
9. He's young to work in a factory.							
A. very	B. too						
C. much	D. more						
10. The case was dismissed due to the lack of evidence.							
A. facetious	B. facile						
C. fictitious	D. factual Keeda						
	The Question Bank						

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Correct Answers:

									10
D	С	В	С	А	С	А	С	В	D

Explanations:

1. When two subjects are compared with "either" or "neither" and both are in the negative, we must use

"isn't either". "isn't neither" is incorrect as it has double negation.

"is either" is contextually inconsistent.

"is neither" is grammatically erroneous .

Hence **option D** is correct.

2. To "whet" is "to sharpen by rubbing" or "to make keen or more acute".

To "vet" is "to make a careful and critical examination".

To "vent" is "to give expression or utterance to". Bank

Obviously, one cannot "whet", "vet" or "go (went)" one's frustrations. However, one can "vent" one's anger or frustrations verbally or physically. Hence it fits perfectly.

Hence **option C** is correct.

3. "Atone" means "to make-up for some mistake or reparation".

There is always a reparation against some mistake. Thus, 'atone' is always followed by "for".

For **example**, 'Eventually, Swayam realized that he needs to *atone for* his heinous actions.'

Hence **option B** is correct.

4. The sentence is in the present perfect tense.

The structure of such a sentence is "Subject + has/have + verb (V3 form) + object."

Hence the verb must be in its past participle form (V3 form)

The V3 form of "know" is "known".

Rest other options are either in first or second form of verb, thus unsuitable here.

Hence **option C** is correct.

5. The sentence says that 'the people do not fight against corruption, it will persist. But we cannot use a double negative in the sentence. Hence we must use a substitute that gives the same meaning.

Clearly, 'if' and 'despite' are contrary to the context. Further, 'till' doesn't make complete sense whereas 'unless' does. 'Unless' is a conjunction that means 'except if', thus fits the narrative perfectly.

Hence option A is correct.

6. "sympathy" is always followed by "for", as it is an emotion against some reason.

Thus none of the given options fits appropriately except 'for'.

Hence **option C** is correct.

7. "irritable" means "having or showing a tendency to be easily annoyed".

"irate" means "angry".

"irritating" and "irritate" are grammatically inconsistent. We need an adjective, not a verb or noun.

Hence **option A** is correct.

8. "effected" means "cause (something) to happen" which is grammatically incorrect as "effected" uses a noun (something) with it.

"changing" is grammatically inconsistent. Hence option C is eliminated.

"afflicted" means "cause pain or trouble".

"affected" means "influenced".

A book will affect someone, or effect some change in someone. Hence options A and D are eliminated.

Hence **option C** is correct.

9. "much" and "more" are grammatically incorrect.

"very" and "too" are grammatically consistent, but "too" is the better choice since the sentence shows disapproval.

This negative connotation is achieved by "too" and not by very.

Hence **option B** is correct.

10. "facetious" means "treating serious issues with deliberately inappropriate humor".

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"facile" means "superficial".

"fictitious" means "imaginary".

Cases are dismissed if there is no "factual" evidence.

Hence **option D** is correct.

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