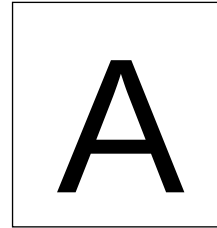

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

Test Booklet Series: **CDS26ENG01**

**TEST BOOKLET
ENGLISH**



Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.**
2. **Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test booklet series A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.**
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write **anything else** on the test booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains **120** items (questions). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each items.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items carry equal to marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the invigilator **only the Answer Sheet**. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY THE CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to energy question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

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DIRECTION : A pair of words is provided. You are required to select the option that most appropriately describes the meaning of both the words and mark your response on the answer sheet accordingly.

1. Confident and Confidant
 - (a) confident means certain and confidant means close friend
 - (b) confidant means certain and confident means close friend
 - (c) confident means belief and confidant means emissary
 - (d) confident means assurance and confidant means intimate friend
2. Accord and Accrued
 - (a) Accord means collected and accrued means agreement
 - (b) Accord means agreement and accrued means visited
 - (c) Accord means accepted and accrued means received
 - (d) Accord means agreement and accrued means accumulated
3. Metal and Mettle
 - (a) Metal is a hard shiny material that is a good conductor and mettle means malleable metal
 - (b) Metal is a hard shiny material that is a good conductor and mettle means metallic substance
 - (c) Metal means mental resilience and mettle a hard shiny material that is a good conductor
 - (d) Metal is a hard shiny material that is a good conductor and mettle means mental resilience
4. Discrete and Discreet
 - (a) Discrete means separate and distinct categories of objects and discreet means misuse of authority
 - (b) Discrete means separate and distinct categories of objects and discreet means maintaining confidentiality
 - (c) Discrete means being careful in what one says or does and discreet means separate and distinct categories of objects
 - (d) Discrete means misuse of authority and discreet means being careful in what one says or does
5. Dissent and Descent
 - (a) Dissent means having ideas different from general beliefs or official position and descent means movement towards a lower place
 - (b) Dissent means having ideas different from general beliefs or official position and descent means being of acceptable standard
- (c) Dissent means being of acceptable standard and descent means movement towards a lower place
- (d) Dissent means being of acceptable standard descent means having ideas different from general beliefs or official position
6. Immolate and Emulate
 - (a) Immolate means to sacrifice and Emulate means to follow someone out of admiration
 - (b) Immolate means to burn and Emulate means to wear ornaments
 - (c) Immolate means to burn and Emulate means to simulate
 - (d) Immolate means to destroy and Emulate means to imitate
7. Complaisant and Complacent
 - (a) Complaisant means overconfident and Complacent means in the same place
 - (b) Complaisant means eager to please and Complacent means overconfident
 - (c) Complaisant means eager to praise and Complacent means to go well with
 - (d) Complaisant means eager to enhance and Complacent means to go well with
8. Evoke and Invoke
 - (a) Evoke means to elicit a response and Invoke means to provoke
 - (b) Evoke means to call upon through an appeal and Invoke means to elicit a response
 - (c) Evoke means to provoke and Invoke means to call upon through an appeal
 - (d) Evoke means to elicit a response and Invoke means to call upon through an appeal
9. Epitaph and Epithet
 - (a) Epitaph means a tombstone and epithet means a phrase expressing an attribute
 - (b) Epitaph means words written on a tombstone and epithet means a phrase expressing an attribute
 - (c) Epitaph means unspoken words and epithet means a phrase expressing an attribute
 - (d) Epitaph means words written a tombstone and epithet means an epigram
10. Discomfort and Discomfit
 - (a) Discomfort means disturb and Discomfit means unfit
 - (b) Discomfort means unease and Discomfit means embarrass
 - (c) Discomfort means to embarrass and Discomfit means unfit
 - (d) Discomfort means unfit and Discomfit means to make comfortable

SYNONYMS

11. He is essentially a lowbrow person.
(a) coarse (b) proud
(c) passionate (d) pathetic
12. His truancy is detrimental.
(a) loyalty (b) integrity
(c) honesty (d) absenteeism
13. He was greatly debilitated by an attack of influenza.
(a) depressed (b) weakened
(c) worried (d) defeated
14. His conduct brought him reproach from all quarters.
(a) rebuke (b) sympathy
(c) indifference (d) remorse
15. His candid opinions have won him many friends.
(a) kind (b) courteous
(c) generous (d) frank
16. Sheela appears to be vexed.
(a) clear (b) calm
(c) displeased (d) uncomplicated
17. His solemnity is celebrated.
(a) greed (b) desire
(c) trust (d) dignity
18. Geomorphologists ascertain several wonderful facts about our earth.
(a) verify (b) invent
(c) increase (d) omit
19. Mr Kumar works as a bursar in the sport academy.
(a) secretary (b) accountant
(c) coach (d) trainer
20. His intentions are insidious.
(a) pious (b) inadvertent
(c) deceitful (d) naïve

DIRECTION :Select the most appropriate of the given words

21. Consummate
(a) Conspicuous (b) Extremely skilled
(c) Consecrate (d) Not serious
22. Abstemious
(a) Resistant (b) Temperate
(c) Arraignment (d) Ponderous
23. Inured
(a) Being indifferent (b) Exposed
(c) Being sensitive (d) Accustomed

24. Abetment
(a) Assistance (b) Mitigate
(c) Aggravate (d) Diminution
25. Wrested
(a) Took by force (b) Took away easily
(c) Lost (d) Won easily
26. Tenuous
(a) Being tenacious (b) Not substantial
(c) Gross (d) Popular
27. Scrumptious
(a) Delicious (b) Meticulous
(c) Parsimonious (d) Popular
28. Languid
(a) Absent minded (b) Negligent
(c) Sluggish (d) Thoughtless
29. Presumptuous
(a) Assumption (b) Arrogant
(c) Chicken hearted (d) Narrow minded
30. Forthright
(a) Honest and outspoken
(b) Serious and stubborn
(c) Strong and brave
(d) Willing and determined
31. S1: The spiritual training of the boys was a much more difficult training.
S6: And I held that this was an essential part of the training of the young and that all training without culture of the spirit was of no use and might be even harmful.
P: I had realised that the training of the spirit was a thing in itself.
Q: Of course, I believed that every student should be acquainted with the elements of his own religion and have a general knowledge of his own scriptures.
R: I relied little on religious books for spiritual training.
S: To develop the spirit is to build character and to enable one to work towards a knowledge of God and self-realisation.
Which one of the following sequences is correct?
(a) PQSR (b) RQSP
(c) RPOS (d) PRSQ
32. S1: The word 'victory' generally reminds us of wars and conquerors like Alexander and Napoleon.
S6: The victories of peace are more lasting and useful to humanity than the victories of war.

- P: Thousands of people are killed and hundreds of towns and cities are destroyed.
- Q: But the victory associated with a war comes after so much of destruction
- R: In this category we may include the achievements of scientists and scholars, statesmen and social reformers and the like.
- S: However, there is another type of victory which is creative and constructive. Which one of the following sequences is correct?
- (a) PRQS (b) SPQR
(c) QPSR (d) RPQS
33. S1: Europeans are not used to the serpentine queues we encounter in the Indian subcontinent.
- S6: That the European youth was willing to go through these hardships to pay tribute to a spiritual head was unthinkable.
- P: We line up even for our filthy public toilets and to pay the electricity bills.
- Q: We wait eternally at railway crossings, ration shops and bank counters.
- R: Particularly so in Europe where it is claimed that God is dead and religion defunct.
- S: Hence, the fact that millions, and mostly the youth, made it to the funeral of Pope John Paul II, braving long journeys and queuing for hours on end, is truly remarkable.
- Which one of the following sequences is correct?
- (a) SPQR (b) QRSP
(c) SRQP (d) QPSR
34. S1: If India is hot right now, its thanks to a host of random developments.
- S6: The SARS outbreak in 2002-03 bypassed India and the tsunami affected countries like Thailand more than it impacted India.
- P: Nature helped too.
- Q: Arguably, it all began with the IT boom, which coupled with the unceasing tide of outsourcing, made India a global buzz.
- R: And, as the saying goes, today's business travellers are tomorrow's leisure travellers.
- S: That put in the global consciousness and led to a surge in business travellers.
- Which one of the following sequences is correct?
- (a) QSRP (b) RPQS
(c) QPRS (d) RSQP
35. S1: Sleep is the only natural elixir that repairs the body.
- S6: Sleep and upward mobility make for incompatible bedfellows.
- P: The incessant ringing of mobile phones and the internet are all part of urban households.
- Q: At work, the manic race against time means that we are working longer hours.
- R: At home our lives are no less hectic.
- S: But in today's fast-paced world, sleep is the one aspect that is compromised the most.
- Which one of the following sequences is correct?
- (a) PRQS (b) SQRQ
(c) PQRS (d) SRQP
36. S1: I was the secretary of the Philosophical Society of the Patna College
- S6: I have been to Kolkata many times since, but never has it been more pleasant than that first visit.
- P: It was my first visit to the city and its impression on my mind was indelible.
- Q: In that capacity, I once led a trip to Kolkata
- R: I felt I had landed in the midst of beautiful dream world of a fairy land.
- S: I saw the roads, the trams, the skyscrapers and the magnificent shops at the Chowranghee lane
- The correct sequence should be
- (a) Q P S R (b) P S Q R
(c) S R P Q (d) S Q R P
37. S1: Union finance ministry announced a series of concessions to trade and industry last month.
- S6: Manufacturers "feel that prices of certain components may not be brought down because of the imposition of a 30 per cent duty where there was none earlier.
- P: Together, these will result in a loss of revenue of Rs. 100 crore to the exchequer.
- Q: Earlier, these were attracting customs duty varying from zero to 100 per cent.
- R: The chunk of the relief of Rs. 60 crore has gone to the electronics industry.
- S: Raw materials and piece parts now carry customs duty of 30 per cent and 40 per cent ad valorem respectively.
- The correct sequence should be
- (a) R S Q P (b) P R S Q
(c) S Q P R (d) Q P R S
38. S1: At four O'clock this morning, Hitler attacked and invaded Russia.
- S6: Under its cloak of false confidence, the German armies drew up in immense strength along a line which stretches from the White Sea to the Black Sea.
- P: No complaint had been made by Germany of its non-fulfilment.

Q: All his usual formalities of perfidy were observed with scrupulous technique.

R: No one could have expected that Hitler would do it.

S: A non-aggression treaty had been solemnly signed and was in force between the two countries.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) R Q S P (b) R S Q P
(c) P S Q R (d) Q P S R

39. S1: Mass production has increased the tendency to view things as useful rather than delightful.

S6: Indeed a lowering of quality usually results when mass production is substituted for more primitive methods.

P: These various things share nothing with the buttons except money value.

Q: All the rest you wish to exchange for food, shelter, and many other things.

R: Suppose you are a manufacturer of buttons : however excellent your buttons may be, you do not want more than a few for your own use.

S: And it is not even the money value of the buttons that is important to you: what is important is profit which may be increased by lowering their quality.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) R Q P S
(c) S P Q R (d) Q R P S

40. S1: In democratic countries, men are equal before the law.

S6: And they live like this not for fun, but because they are too poor to afford another room.

P: While some few people live in luxury, many have not enough to eat, drink and wear.

Q: There are many families of five or six persons who live in a single room.

R: But the sharing-out of money - which means the sharing-out of food and clothing and houses - is still very unfair.

S: In this room they sleep and dress and wash and eat, and in this same room they die.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) R P Q S (b) P R S Q
(c) Q S P R (d) S P R Q

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

41. Make no bones about

- (a) to make no efforts
(b) to create no hinderance
(c) to admit something readily

(d) to make fuss about

42. Between the devil and the sea

- (a) in a fix (b) a devil in the sea
(c) in a worse situation
(d) a compromising situation

43. Turn out crabs

- (a) end in failure (b) to be successful
(c) to bring up crabs (d) to be victorious

44. Plough a lonely furrow

- (a) work single handedly (b) plough the field
(c) work in furrow (d) accept a challenge

45. Rub shoulders with

- (a) come in contact with
(b) have a cause to fight
(c) quarrel with a person
(d) rub shoulder of someone

46. Few and far between

- (a) very small in number (b) very small in quantity
(c) very small in distance (d) between near and far

47. At a loose end

- (a) on vacation (b) with nothing to do
(c) free of trouble (d) worked very hard

48. Strained every nerve

- (a) worked very hard (b) spent a large amount
(c) bribed several persons (d) destroyed the plan

49. Fair and square

- (a) in an honest way (b) in a critical way
(c) in a foolish way
(d) neither very good nor bad

50. The jewel in the crown

- (a) the jewel in the crown of the king
(b) the most valuable thing in a group of things
(c) something that one wants
(d) able to achieve the target

DIRECTION: Choose the one which best expresses the opposite meaning of the given word

51. A small altercation between the children started off a riot.

- (a) friendly behaviour (b) quarrel
(c) race (d) contest

52. He was deeply hurt by her curt reply.

- (a) short (b) rude
(c) expansive (d) abrupt

53. They are going to embark upon a mountaineering expedition.
(a) analyse (b) conclude
(c) launch (d) break off
54. His eloquent speech helped him bag the award.
(a) vivid (b) inarticulate
(c) short (d) lucid
55. The committee rejected his ludicrous proposal.
(a) absurd (b) reasonable
(c) farcical (d) stupid
56. His thesis makes all generic statements.
(a) specific (b) crude
(c) non-standard (d) particular
57. Terrorists profess fanatical ideology.
(a) bigoted (b) militant
(c) moderate (d) fervid
58. Macbeth is a/an abominable figure.
(a) abhorrent (b) repugnant
(c) reputable (d) attractive
59. He is an obnoxious person.
(a) attractive (b) gruesome
(c) grim (d) despicable
60. His callous behaviour is being condemned.
(a) violent (b) atrocious
(c) benevolent (d) talkative

PARTS OF SPEECH

61. There is no rose but has some thorn
(a) Conjunction (b) Preposition
(c) Adverb (d) Pronoun
62. The original building has long since been demolished
(a) Conjunction (b) Preposition
(c) Adverb (d) Pronoun
63. You can come, only make sure you're on time
(a) Conjunction (b) Preposition
(c) Adverb (d) Pronoun
64. He studied hard, for he wanted to get a good grade
(a) Conjunction (b) Preposition
(c) Adverb (d) Pronoun
65. She is both pretty and confident
(a) Conjunction (b) Preposition
(c) Adverb (d) Pronoun

66. The task was difficult, nonetheless, we managed to complete it
(a) Conjunction (b) Preposition
(c) Adverb (d) Pronoun
67. She is blind and has no one to seek help besides her father
(a) Conjunction (b) Preposition
(c) Adverb (d) Pronoun
68. I worked as a waiter when I was a student
(a) Conjunction (b) Preposition
(c) Adverb (d) Pronoun
69. She liked to while away her evenings reading good books
(a) Noun (b) Preposition
(c) Adverb (d) Verb
70. Having signed the contract, we went for a party
(a) Gerund (b) Participle
(c) Adverb (d) Infinitive

PREPOSITION

71. The teacher prevented the students _____ making noise in the class.
a) from b) to
c) at d) off
72. The patient died _____ cholera.
a) from b) of
c) with d) by
73. She was blind _____ her own faults.
a) for b) at
c) to d) in
74. He was angry _____ his brother for breaking the vase.
a) on b) against
c) with d) about
75. The train is running _____ time.
a) on b) at
c) in d) to
76. She is anxious _____ the result of her examination.
a) about b) for
c) of d) over
77. I am tired _____ listening to the same excuses.
a) with b) from
c) of d) in
78. Students should be asked to write onlyink.
a) with b) from

- c) of d) in
79. I congratulated him his success.
a) with b) on
c) of d) in
80. They were divided _____ the question of foreign aid.
a) with b) over
c) in d) at

Directions (81-90): In the following items similar sounding words are given, followed by sentences wherein in each sentence one of these words has been used, and underlined. You are required to identify those sentences in which these words have been used correctly and mark your response in the Answer Sheet accordingly.

81. Pare, Pair, Pear
1. It is important to pare the branches of a tree to prevent excessive growth.
2. The pair of trees looked identical from a distance.
3. The pear tree was revered by the children of the locality for the bounty it offered each year.
In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
82. Séance, Sconce, Scone
1. Those who practise spiritualism are at times seen to participate in a séance.
2. They enjoyed eating the sconce that were served to them in the exclusive club.
3. The scone reading on the graph indicated the correct value output of the experiment.
In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
83. Truism, Altruism
1. That one has to reap what one sows is a truism.
2. The altruism uttered by the seer covered the higher levels of spiritual knowledge.
In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
84. Consequent, Consequence
1. Consequent to the decisions taken by the committee a new set of procedures was brought into force.

2. The past is of little consequence when one is willing to bravely face the challenges of the future.
In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly?

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 only 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

85. Seize, Cease, Crease

1. The customs department decided to seize the consignment of contraband goods.

2. To improve relations the two parties decided that the hostilities between them should cease.

3. Military personnel are required to be attired in trousers with a knife-edge-like crease.

In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

86. Dairy, Dreary, Diary

1. She quietly stored all her sacred memories in her private dairy.

2. The proceedings of the meeting went on and on and were quite dreary.

3. They always bought their milk products from the local diary.

In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly?

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

87. Braid, Beard, Brood

1. The engineers were asked to braid the river by converting it into single body with the aid of an artificial dam.

2. Wise men, they say, often sport a beard.

3. Among certain avian species the males are known to brood the eggs laid by females.

In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly?

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

88. Lesion, Legion, Lesson

1. The scan of the affected area indicated the presence of a life-threatening lesion.

2. He had a legion of followers who hung on to his every word.

3. It is important to lesson the burden of others as we venture through life.

In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 only

- (c) 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
89. Depose, Deplore, Deport
1. The director asked the actor to depose himself and instead act naturally.
2. The people are enthusiastically declaring that they deplore the salutary impact of the decisions taken by the administration.
3. Under extreme circumstances, the government can deport someone from a country.
In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2 only (d) 3 only
90. Bate, Bait, Bade
1. Those who had gathered for the unveiling were asked to bate their curiosity.
2. They set the bait to capture the leopard for tagging.
3. He reluctantly bade goodbye to his belongings.
In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly?
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 only (d) 2 only
Directions (91 to 100) : Given below are pairs of sentences (S1, S2). Select the co-relationship of the second sentence to the first from among the options (a), (b), (c) and (d), and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.
91. S1 : Civics classes focus on citizenship and governance.
S2: The subject develops concepts that enable the reader to apply knowledge about government and the state to the idea of participative citizenship.
The second sentence
(a) expands the first (b) contrasts with the first
(c) proposes a solution (d) states an effect
92. S1 : China has made rapid economic strides but at the cost of democracy.
S2 : India has followed a path towards rapid economic growth, but by abiding by the norms of a democratic polity.
The second sentence
(a) negates the first
(b) explains what is stated in the first
(c) offers a contrast to the first
(d) confirms the first
93. S1 : The concept of right or wrong needs to be determined on the basis of principles.
S2 : When it comes to matters related to the field of human rights, positions should be based solely on principles.
The second sentence
(a) establishes the first
(b) develops an axiom based on the first
(c) contradicts the first
(d) delegitimises the premise of the first
94. S1 : The concept of Ahimsa was adopted by Gandhiji after he was introduced to it by Tolstoy. The latter first read about it in German translation of Thirukkural, the great moral treatise in Tamil.
S2 : Much in the same way that Gandhi was influenced by Tolstoy, in the United States of America, Martin Luther King Jr. shaped his Civil Rights Movement based on Gandhian principles.
The second sentence
(a) counters the first
(b) defends the premise of the first
(c) provides an analogy for the first
(d) explains the first
95. S1 : The best ever cricket captain India has ever had is XYZ.
S2 : As captain, XYZ has won considerably more matches for India than any other captain.
The second sentence
(a) rebuts the first
(b) is the premise for the first
(c) contrasts with the first
(d) dilutes the first
96. S1 : The snowy albatross is among the largest birds that fly in the world.
S2 : It has the widest wingspan among all birds, with lengths reaching up to 12 feet.
The second statement:
(a) contradicts the first (b) contrasts with the first
(c) confirms the first (d) reinforces the first
97. S1 : A scientific theory is first proposed as a hypothesis.
S2 : After it is subjected to inquiry and is proven, it becomes a thesis.
The second statement:
(a) proves the first
(b) hypothesises the first
(c) challenges the burden of proof
(d) extends the first
98. S1 : The manhunt for the perpetrator of the crime spread across the entire state.

- S2 : There was deep public anger triggered by the enormity of the crime.
The second statement:
(a) is a precursor to the first
(b) follows the first
(c) contradicts the first
(d) alters the premise of the first
99. S1 : Awareness about one's own personality type is very important.
S2 : Self-awareness is a difficult goal for most people.
The second statement:
(a) contradicts the first
(b) is contrapuntal vis-a-vis the first
(c) confirms the first
(d) contrasts the first
100. S1 : Liberalisation changed the contours of India's economy.
S2 : India is today poised to become one of the top economies of the world.
The second statement:
(a) contradicts the first (b) contrasts with the first
(c) correlates to the first (d) coincides with the first
- Directions (101 to 110) : Match List I with List II and select the answer using the code given below the Lists:
101. List I (Word/Expression) List II (Meaning)
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Ensue | 1. Muddy ground |
| B. Morass | 2. Complex disputes |
| C. Imbroglio | 3. Collection of different things |
| D. Potpourri | 4. To happen as a result |
| (a) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3 | (b) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4 |
| (c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3 | (d) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4 |
102. List I (Word/Expression) List II (Meaning)
- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| A. Malversation | 1. Continuing without a break |
| B. Conundrum | 2. Confusing problem |
| C. Incessant | 3. Extracting money in the form of taxes |
| D. Mulct | 4. Corrupt behaviour of a public servant |
| (a) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3 | (b) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4 |
| (c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3 | (d) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4 |
103. List I (Word/Expression) List II(Meaning)
- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| A. Impugn | 1. Meaningless words |
| B. Spew | 2. Expressing doubts about something |
| C. Harangue | 3. Flowing out of something in a forceful way |
| D. Gibberish | 4. Aggressive lecturing |
| (a) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2 | (b) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2 |
| (c) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1 | (d) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1 |
104. List I (Word/Expression) List II(Meaning)
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Caveat | 1. Old-fashioned |
| B. Amble | 2. Warning |
| C. Acolyte | 3. Walking at a slow pace |
| D. Archaic | 4. Ardent follower |
| (a) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2 | (b) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2 |
| (c) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1 | (d) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1 |
105. List I (Word/Expression) List II(Meaning)
- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| A. Kernel | 1. Something that causes bad luck |
| B. Brook | 2. Small stream |
| C. Jinx | 3. Something that gives feeling of comfort |
| D. Solace | 4. Soft part inside a seed |
| (a) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3 | (b) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4 |
| (c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3 | (d) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4 |
106. List I (Word/Expression) List II(Meaning)
- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| A. Feat | 1. The development of events outside a person's control |
| B. Fate | 2. Used to measure depth of water |
| C. Fathom | 3. An embarrassing mistake |
| D. Faux pas | 4. An achievement requiring great courage |
| (a) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3 | (b) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4 |
| (c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3 | (d) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4 |

107. List I (Word/Expression) List II(Meaning)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Semitic appearance | 1. Similarity of |
| B. Seminary priests | 2. Training college for |
| C. Send off that includes Hebrew | 3. A family of languages |
| D. Semblance person leaving | 4. Wish good luck to |

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3 (b) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
(c) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3 (d) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1

108. List I (Word/Expression) List II (Meaning)

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| A. Hatch | 1. Rough and low in pitch |
| B. Haughty | 2. Arrogant behaviour |
| C. Gruff | 3. Tiring and demanding |
| D. Gruelling | 4. A door in an aircraft |

- (a) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3 (b) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
(c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3 (d) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

109. List I (Word/Expression) List II (Meaning)

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| A. Extirpate | 1. Praise enthusiastically |
| B. Extol | 2. Farthest point |
| C. Extremity | 3. To remove completely |
| D. Expunge | 4. Destroy completely |

- (a) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3 (b) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
(c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3 (d) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

110. List I (Word/Expression) List II (Meaning)

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| A. Devious | 1. Cause something to seem less valuable |
| B. Devolution | 2. Skilful in using underhand tactics |
| C. Detriment | 3. Transfer of power from higher to lower government |
| D. Detract | 4. The state of being harmed or damaged |

- (a) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2 (b) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
(c) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1 (d) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2

111. You will be (a)/ answerable for the court with(b)/ any lies you have told. (c) /No error. (d)

112. She felt (a)/ terribly anxious for have to sing (b) /in front of such a large audience. (c)/ No error. (d)

113. I don't agree (c) /with smacking children (b) / if they do something wrong. (c) / No error./ (d)

114. The fruit (a) / can be made (b)/ to jam. (c)/ No error. / (d)

115. I asked him (a)/ what he (b)/ has done. (c) /No error. (d)

DIRECTION : In this section you have few short passages. After each passage, you will find some items based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the items based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.

Over-population is the most pressing of India's numerous and multi-faceted problems. In fact it has caused equally complex problems such as poverty, under-nourishment, unemployment and excessive fragmentation of land. Indisputably, this country has been facing a population explosion of crisis dimensions. It has largely diluted the fruits of the remarkable economic progress that the nation has made during the last four decades or so. The entire battle against poverty is thwarted by the rapid increase in the population. The tragedy is that while over-population accentuates poverty, the country's stark poverty itself is in many areas a major cause of over-population.

116. What is the irony behind the over population of India?

(a) Over-population gives birth to poverty, which (poverty) itself is the cause of over-population

(b) Under nourishment and unemployment are outcomes of flawed economic progress

(c) Fragmentation of land is leading to over-population

(d) Fruits of the remarkable economic progress are trickling down to the poor.

117. What is the general tone of the passage?

(a) funny / humorous (b) sombre

(c) didactic (d) tragic

118. What, in the author's view, severely affects the economic growth of our country?

(a) poverty (b) illiteracy

(c) over-population (d) None of the above

119. What, according to the author, is the biggest reason behind over-population?

(a) under-nourishment

(b) unemployment

(c) excessive fragmentation of land

(d) poverty

120. "It has largely diluted the fruits of the remarkable economic progress". Find antonym of the underlined word

(a) coalesced

(b) compounded

(c) cheapened

(d) consolidated

ANSWER KEY

1.	a	2.	d	3.	d	4.	b	5.	a	6.	a	7.	b	8.	d	9.	b	10.	b
11.	a	12.	d	13.	b	14.	a	15.	d	16.	c	17.	d	18.	a	19.	b	20.	c
21.	b	22.	b	23.	d	24.	b	25.	a	26.	b	27.	a	28.	c	29.	b	30.	a
31.	c	32.	a	33.	c	34.	a	35.	b	36.	a	37.	b	38.	c	39.	b	40.	a
41.	c	42.	a	43.	a	44.	a	45.	a	46.	a	47.	b	48.	a	49.	a	50.	b
51.	a	52.	c	53.	b	54.	b	55.	b	56.	a	57.	c	58.	d	59.	a	60.	c
61.	a	62.	c	63.	a	64.	a	65.	a	66.	c	67.	b	68.	b	69.	d	70.	b
71.	a	72.	b	73.	c	74.	c	75.	a	76.	a	77.	c	78.	d	79.	b	80.	b
81.	d	82.	c	83.	a	84.	c	85.	d	86.	b	87.	c	88.	a	89.	d	90.	a
91.	a	92.	c	93.	a	94.	c	95.	b	96.	d	97.	d	98.	a	99.	b	100.	c
101.	c	102.	a	103.	c	104.	c	105.	a	106.	c	107.	d	108.	a	109.	c	110.	b
111.	b	112.	b	113.	d	114.	c	115.	c	116.	a	117.	b	118.	c	119.	d	120.	d

