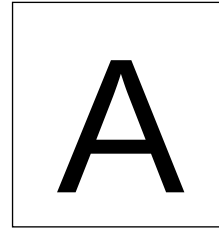

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

Test Booklet Series: *CDS26ENG03*

**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.

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

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. Council and Counsel

- (a) Council means advice and counsel means an advisory body
- (b) Council means an advisory body and counsel means advice or legal adviser
- (c) Council means judgment and counsel means assembly
- (d) Council means discussion and counsel means decision

2. Elicit and Illicit

- (a) Elicit means illegal and illicit means to draw out
- (b) Elicit means to draw out and illicit means illegal
- (c) Elicit means to conceal and illicit means to reveal
- (d) Elicit means to permit and illicit means to forbid

3. Ingenious and Ingenuous

- (a) Ingenious means innocent and ingenuous means clever
- (b) Ingenious means clever and inventive and ingenuous means innocent and frank
- (c) Ingenious means dishonest and ingenuous means creative
- (d) Ingenious means simple and ingenuous means complicated

4. Precede and Proceed

- (a) Precede means to follow and proceed means to come before
- (b) Precede means to come before and proceed means to continue or move forward
- (c) Precede means to stop and proceed means to prevent
- (d) Precede means to interrupt and proceed means to postpone

5. Complement and Compliment

- (a) Complement means praise and compliment means something that completes

(b) Complement means something that completes or enhances and compliment means praise

(c) Complement means criticism and compliment means completion

(d) Complement means agreement and compliment means assistance

6. Cite and Site

(a) Cite means a location and site means to quote

(b) Cite means to quote or refer to and site means a place or location

(c) Cite means to construct and site means to mention

(d) Cite means to criticize and site means to select

7. Farther and Further

(a) Farther generally refers to greater physical distance and further means additional or to a greater extent

(b) Farther means additional and further refers only to physical distance

(c) Farther means earlier and further means later

(d) Farther means greater importance and further means lesser distance

8. Persecute and Prosecute

(a) Persecute means to conduct legal proceedings and prosecute means to harass

(b) Persecute means to punish legally and prosecute means to forgive

(c) Persecute means to protect and prosecute means to defend

(d) Persecute means to harass or oppress and prosecute means to conduct legal proceedings

9. Appraise and Apprise

(a) Appraise means to inform and apprise means to assess value

(b) Appraise means to assess or evaluate and apprise means to inform

(c) Appraise means to praise and apprise means to criticize

(d) Appraise means to approve and apprise means to reject

10. Beside and Besides

- (a) Beside means in addition to and besides means next to
(b) Beside means beyond and besides means against
(c) Beside means apart from and besides means near
(d) Beside means next to and besides means in addition to

Directions (Q Nos 11 to 20): Each item in this section consists of a sentence with underlined word/words followed by four words. Select the word that is nearest in meaning to the underlined word/words and mark your response on the answer sheet accordingly.

11. The engineer ROUGHED OUT his ideas on a piece of paper while he talked.
(a) Shaped roughly
(b) Rejected
(c) Drew a quick plan
(d) Described inaccurately
12. The students took COPIOUS notes during the lecture delivered by the visiting professor.
(a) Extensive
(b) Exhaustive
(c) Bounteous
(d) Abounding
13. The vehicle slowed down as they moved up the GRADIENT.
(a) road with sharp bends
(b) bumpy, uneven path
(c) slope or incline
(d) mountainous area
14. I INVEIGHED her for her different outlook.
(a) criticized
(b) rebuked
(c) disliked
(d) appreciated
15. It is DEPLORABLE that millions of people in India are below the poverty line.
(a) hateful
(b) regrettable
(c) undesirable
(d) unpleasant
16. The government should sort of literature. PROSCRIBE that
(a) rusticate
(b) excommunicate
(c) ban
(d) outlaw
17. His bad behaviour EVOKED punishment.
(a) escaped
(b) called for
(c) produced
(d) summoned

18. He became known as an IMPLACABLE foe of fundamentalism.
(a) relentless
(b) pleasing
(c) dangerous
(d) courageous
19. He was the court appointed lawyer for fifty-six INDIGENT defendants.
(a) Indian men
(b) poor
(c) guilty
(d) untried
20. Sympathetic criticism has a SALUTARY effect.
(a) premature
(b) terrible
(c) disastrous
(d) beneficial

Select the most appropriate of the given words

21. MIFFED

- (a) Tired
(b) Injured
(c) Forgotten
(d) Annoyed

22. TENOR

- (a) Instrument
(b) General meaning
(c) Punishment
(d) Chances of success

23. RESURRECT

- (a) Revolt
(b) Revengeful
(c) Review
(d) Revive

24. POTABLE

- (a) Respectful
(b) Lifiable
(c) Drinkable
(d) Undeniable

25. LEGION

- (a) Large number
(b) Promotion
(c) Rating
(d) Rapport

26. SUBTERFUGE

- (a) Reaction
(b) Major issue
(c) Receipt
(d) Trick

27. VERBATIM

- (a) Reassurance
(b) Fashionable
(c) Exactly spoken or written
(d) Debate

28. VERDANT

- (a) Rebound
(b) Rebate
(c) Scarce
(d) Fresh and green

29. UNFLAGGING

- (a) Unstoppable
(b) Unsuspecting
(c) Untiring
(d) Untenable

30. UNEARTHLY

- (a) Sophisticated
(b) Tidy

(c) Inconvenient

(d) Unthinkable

Directions: In this section each item consists of six sentences extracted from a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The sequence of the middle four sentences in each has been jumbled up and labelled as P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

- 31. S1:** Education is not merely the accumulation of information.
S6: It must therefore help an individual to become both knowledgeable and wise.
P: Information becomes meaningful only when it is properly understood and applied.
Q: True education develops the ability to think independently.
R: It also enables a person to distinguish between what is useful and what is merely interesting.
S: Knowledge without judgement may sometimes prove more dangerous than ignorance.
 Which one of the following sequences is correct?
 (a) PQRS (b) QPRS
 (c) PSQR (d) SQPR
- 32. S1:** Discipline is often misunderstood as a restriction on freedom.
S6: Thus, discipline is not the enemy of freedom but its necessary foundation.
P: In reality, it enables individuals to regulate their actions.
Q: A disciplined person knows when to act and when to restrain himself.
R: Without such self-control, freedom can easily degenerate into disorder.
S: Society too depends upon individuals who respect certain rules.
 Which one of the following sequences is correct?
 (a) PQRS (b) QSPR
 (c) PRQS (d) RSPQ

- 33. S1:** The habit of reading has declined considerably in the digital age.
S6: What matters is not the medium but the quality and seriousness of what one reads.
P: Short messages and rapidly changing images often dominate our attention.
Q: Yet reading remains one of the most effective ways of developing concentration.
R: This does not mean that digital devices are necessarily harmful.
S: They can provide access to an enormous variety of books and articles.
 Which one of the following sequences is correct?
 (a) PQRS (b) QPRS
 (c) PRSQ (d) RSPQ
- 34. S1:** Courage does not mean the absence of fear.
S6: It is this willingness to act despite fear that makes courage admirable.
P: A courageous person may experience fear just as intensely as anyone else.
Q: What distinguishes him is his refusal to allow fear to control his actions.
R: Fear is a natural response to danger and uncertainty.
S: The important question is whether one allows it to become an obstacle.
 Which one of the following sequences is correct?
 (a) RPQS (b) PRQS
 (c) RPSQ (d) QPRS
- 35. S1:** Cities have always attracted people in search of opportunities.
S6: The challenge, therefore, is to make cities prosperous without making them unlivable.
P: Employment, education and better facilities draw people towards urban centres.
Q: Rapid urbanisation, however, places enormous pressure on existing infrastructure.
R: Roads become crowded, housing becomes expensive and pollution increases.
S: Unless these problems are addressed,

economic growth may reduce the quality of urban life.

Which one of the following sequences is correct?

- (a) PQRS (b) QPRS
(c) PRQS (d) QRPS

36. S1: Scientific progress has transformed human life in countless ways.

S6: Science, therefore, must be accompanied by wisdom and a sense of responsibility.

P: Medical discoveries have increased life expectancy and reduced suffering.

Q: Technology has also made communication faster and more convenient.

R: However, scientific knowledge can be misused when ethical considerations are ignored.

S: The same knowledge that benefits humanity can sometimes create serious risks.

Which one of the following sequences is correct?

- (a) PQRS (b) QPRS
(c) PRSQ (d) RSPQ

37. S1: Time is perhaps the most valuable resource available to human beings.

S6: Those who understand its value are generally better prepared to achieve their goals.

P: Unlike money, lost time can never be recovered.

Q: Yet people frequently waste it on activities that provide little lasting benefit.

R: Effective use of time requires clear priorities and self-discipline.

S: Every hour spent carelessly is an opportunity that may never return.

Which one of the following sequences is correct?

- (a) PQSR (b) PQRS
(c) QPRS (d) PRQS

38. S1: History is more than a record of dates and battles.

S6: In this sense, history becomes a guide rather than merely a record of the past.

P: It helps us understand how societies

have changed over time.

Q: It also reveals the consequences of human choices and institutions.

R: By studying these changes, we can better understand the world in which we live.

S: The mistakes and achievements of earlier generations can therefore provide valuable lessons.

Which one of the following sequences is correct?

- (a) PQRS (b) PRQS
(c) QPRS (d) PSRQ

39. S1: Success is rarely the result of a single fortunate event.

S6: Persistence, therefore, often separates lasting achievement from temporary success.

P: It is usually built through repeated effort and gradual improvement.

Q: Failures are inevitable during such a process.

R: What matters is the ability to learn from them and continue working.

S: Even talented individuals must practise consistently to reach their full potential.

Which one of the following sequences is correct?

- (a) PQRS (b) PSQR
(c) QPRS (d) PRSQ

40. S1: The environment provides the resources upon which human civilisation depends.

S6: Protecting nature is therefore not merely an environmental duty but a human necessity.

P: Forests, rivers and oceans support countless forms of life.

Q: Human activities, however, have placed increasing pressure on these natural systems.

R: Deforestation, pollution and excessive consumption have disturbed ecological balance.

S: If these trends continue unchecked, future generations may face severe shortages of essential resources.

Which one of the following sequences is correct?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) PQRS | (b) QPRS |
| (c) PRQS | (d) PSRQ |

Directions (Q Nos 41 to 50): Given below are some idioms/phrases followed by four alternatives to each. Select the most appropriate alternative which gives the correct meaning of the idioms/phrase and mark your response on the answer sheet accordingly.

- 41.** To steal someone's thunder
 (a) To take credit for another person's idea or achievement
 (b) To create trouble deliberately
 (c) To reveal a secret unintentionally
 (d) To interrupt an important discussion
- 42.** To call someone's bluff
 (a) To expose a person's false claim or threat
 (b) To praise someone excessively
 (c) To challenge someone to a physical contest
 (d) To accept someone's proposal reluctantly
- 43.** To weather the storm
 (a) To avoid an approaching crisis
 (b) To survive a difficult period successfully
 (c) To predict an impending disaster
 (d) To take advantage of a crisis
- 44.** To throw down the gauntlet
 (a) To surrender without resistance
 (b) To issue a challenge
 (c) To accept an unpleasant decision
 (d) To withdraw from a competition
- 45.** To bark up the wrong tree
 (a) To make a decision hastily
 (b) To criticize someone unfairly
 (c) To reveal confidential information
 (d) To pursue a mistaken course of action
- 46.** Red herring
 (a) Valuable suggestion
 (b) Direct answer
 (c) Misleading distraction
 (d) Wise advice
- 47.** Bury his head in the sand
 (a) Work hard secretly
 (b) Ignore unpleasant realities
 (c) Search for solutions
 (d) Remain physically inactive

- 48.** Meet halfway
 (a) Refuse compromise
 (b) Travel together
 (c) Reach a compromise
 (d) End negotiations
- 49.** Throw in the towel
 (a) Admit defeat
 (b) Clean the room
 (c) Seek help
 (d) Change his strategy
- 50.** Put the cart before the horse
 (a) Travel quickly
 (b) Do things in the wrong order
 (c) Buy a horse
 (d) Work efficiently

Directions (Q Nos 51 to 60): Each item in this section consists of a sentence with underlined word/words followed by four words. Select the word that is opposite in meaning to the underlined word/words and mark your response on the answer sheet accordingly.

- 51.** His religious views are rather **fanatical**.
 (a) bigoted (b) rabid
 (c) moderate (d) militant
- 52.** Radha often goes **tempestuous** while debating.
 (a) calm (b) violent
 (c) fierce (d) vehement
- 53.** What we lack in the current times is **compassion**.
 (a) empathy (b) carelessness
 (c) indifference (d) hardship
- 54.** He has been **exonerated** as he tendered an apology.
 (a) honoured (b) pardoned
 (c) convicted (d) felicitated
- 55.** It is the only treatment **suitable** for cancer.
 (a) insufficient (b) impertinent
 (c) befitting (d) congenial
- 56.** It was a mystery as to where the young girl had acquired such a **naïve** belief.
 (a) credulous (b) childlike
 (c) wise (d) innocent
- 57.** Krishna is a **redoubtable** person.
 (a) formidable (b) fearsome
 (c) awe inspiring (d) unimpressive

58. He has become **paunchy**.
 (a) stout (b) slim
 (c) plump (d) fat
59. This river **originates** from the Ganges.
 (a) inaugurates (b) culminates
 (c) initiates (d) emanates
60. The police **detained** me today amidst busy traffic.
 (a) impeded (b) released
 (c) confined (d) held

Directions (Q Nos 61 to 70): Each item in the following sentences has word/words underlined. Read the sentence carefully and identify which word class the underlined word/words belongs /belong to. Indicate your response on the answer sheet accordingly.

61. The Indian won the final match after a thrilling contest.
 (a) Adjective (b) Preposition
 (c) Adverb (d) Conjunction
62. The children gathered around to listen to the storyteller.
 (a) Preposition (b) Adverb
 (c) Adjective (d) Conjunction
63. The hikers walked across the narrow bridge before sunset.
 (a) Adverb (b) Conjunction
 (c) Adjective (d) Preposition
64. The librarian asked the students to return the books before Friday.
 (a) Noun (b) Conjunction
 (c) Adjective (d) Preposition
65. The eldest of the three brothers manages the family business.
 (a) Noun (b) Adjective
 (c) Adverb (d) Pronoun
66. He was but a child when he first entered the academy.
 (a) Conjunction (b) Adverb
 (c) Preposition (d) Adjective
67. Everyone except Ravi attended the farewell ceremony.
 (a) Conjunction (b) Adverb
 (c) Preposition (d) Adjective
68. Since the roads were flooded, the match was postponed.
 (a) Coordinating Conjunction

- (b) Adverb
 (c) Subordinating Conjunction
 (d) Adjective
69. What he said surprised everyone in the room.
 (a) Interrogative Pronoun
 (b) Relative Pronoun
 (c) Conjunction
 (d) Adjective
70. There is enough evidence to reopen the investigation.
 (a) Adverb (b) Pronoun
 (c) Adjective (d) Conjunction

Directions (71–80): In each of the following sentences, choose the most appropriate preposition to fill in the blank.

71. The officer was instrumental _____ bringing the two conflicting groups to the negotiating table.
 (a) in (b) for
 (c) at (d) with
72. His argument is not amenable _____ rational analysis and therefore deserves little consideration.
 (a) with (b) for
 (c) to (d) by
73. The commander was averse _____ taking any decision without consulting his senior officers.
 (a) against (b) from
 (c) with (d) to
74. The witness's statement is tantamount _____ an admission of guilt.
 (a) with (b) to
 (c) for (d) as
75. The new policy is designed to guard _____ any possible misuse of official authority.
 (a) against (b) from
 (c) for (d) with
76. The soldiers were commended _____ their exemplary courage during the operation.
 (a) with (b) on
 (c) for (d) at
77. The minister's remarks were construed _____ an attempt to undermine the authority of the commission.

- (a) for (b) as
(c) into (d) with

78. The success of the mission hinges _____ the timely availability of accurate intelligence.

- (a) at (b) in
(c) on (d) upon to

79. The committee found him culpable _____ negligence in the discharge of his duties.

- (a) for (b) of
(c) with (d) about

80. The treaty is predicated _____ the assumption that both nations will respect each other's sovereignty.

- (a) in (b) at
(c) on (d) with

Directions (81–100): In the following items, similar-sounding words are given, followed by sentences wherein in each sentence one of these words has been used. 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. Discreet, Discrete

- The officer was discreet about the confidential information.
- The data were divided into discrete categories.
- The two experiments produced discreet results that were completely independent.

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

82. Farther, Further

- The village is farther from the city than we expected.
- Further investigation revealed several irregularities.
- The commander ordered the troops to march further into the territory.

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

83. Judicial, Judicious

- The Supreme Court exercised its judicial authority.

- His judicious decision prevented a serious dispute.
- The judge was praised for his judicial use of limited resources.

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

84. Precede, Proceed

- A short briefing will precede the formal ceremony.
- After obtaining permission, the soldiers proceeded towards the designated area.
- The commander ordered the troops to precede with caution.

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

85. Persecute, Prosecute

- The regime was accused of persecuting minority communities.
- The authorities decided to prosecute the accused for fraud.
- The government prosecuted the refugees because of their religious beliefs.

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

86. Ingenious, Ingenuous

- The engineer devised an ingenious solution to the problem.
- Her ingenuous nature made her incapable of deliberate deception.
- The ingenious child openly admitted that he did not understand the question.

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

87. Emigrate, Immigrate

- Many families emigrated from the country in search of better opportunities.
- His parents immigrated to Canada in the early 1990s.
- She decided to immigrate from India after receiving a scholarship abroad.

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

88. Preposition, Proposition

1. The word "under" functions as a preposition in this sentence.
2. The committee rejected the proposition because it was financially impractical.
3. The teacher asked the students to identify the main proposition in the sentence.
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

89. Respectfully, Respectively

1. The students respectfully listened to the principal's address.
2. The three candidates stood first, second, and third, respectively.
3. The soldiers respectfully occupied the three positions, respectively.
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

90. Sensible, Sensitive

1. It would be sensible to postpone the expedition because of the severe weather.
2. The officer was sensitive to the concerns of the local population.
3. The machine contains a sensible instrument capable of detecting minute changes in temperature.
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Directions (91–100): 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 : The committee decided to postpone the implementation of the proposed reforms.
S2 : Several members expressed concern that the existing administrative machinery was not adequately prepared for the changes.
The second sentence
(a) contradicts the first
(b) provides a reason for the first
(c) offers an alternative to the first
(d) weakens the first

- 92.** S1 : The expedition was considered a remarkable achievement despite the severe climatic conditions.
S2 : The team had to overcome freezing temperatures, violent winds and treacherous terrain throughout the journey.
The second sentence
(a) contradicts the first
(b) explains the circumstances underlying the first
(c) negates the first
(d) proposes a solution to the first
- 93.** S1 : The new educational policy seeks to promote a more flexible approach to learning.
S2 : Students will be permitted to choose subjects from different academic disciplines according to their interests.
The second sentence
(a) illustrates the implication of the first
(b) contradicts the first
(c) questions the validity of the first
(d) provides an unrelated observation
- 94.** S1 : The archaeological evidence has challenged several long-standing assumptions about the ancient settlement.
S2 : Recently discovered inscriptions suggest that the settlement maintained extensive commercial contacts with distant regions.
The second sentence
(a) contradicts the first
(b) gives an example of evidence supporting the first
(c) offers a solution to the first
(d) restates the first without adding information
- 95.** S1 : The minister's statement did little to allay public anxiety regarding the economic situation.
S2 : Instead of providing specific measures, he merely assured the public that the situation was under control.
The second sentence
(a) explains why the first occurred
(b) contradicts the first
(c) provides a consequence of the first
(d) introduces an alternative argument

96. S1 : Although the proposal appears attractive at first sight, it may prove difficult to implement in practice.
S2 : Its successful execution would require substantial financial resources as well as extensive institutional coordination.
The second sentence
(a) contradicts the first
(b) provides justification for the reservation expressed in the first
(c) weakens the first
(d) presents a completely different viewpoint
97. S1 : The decline in agricultural productivity cannot be attributed to a single factor.
S2 : Erratic rainfall, soil degradation and inadequate irrigation have all contributed to the problem.
The second sentence
(a) narrows the scope of the first
(b) provides supporting particulars for the first
(c) contradicts the first
(d) presents a solution to the first
98. S1 : The research findings should be interpreted with caution.
S2 : The study was based on a relatively small sample and was conducted over a limited period.
The second sentence
(a) explains the basis for the caution expressed in the first
(b) contradicts the first
(c) reinforces the opposite conclusion
(d) merely repeats the first
99. S1 : The court's judgment has significant implications for the future interpretation of the law.
S2 : By clarifying the scope of a disputed provision, the judgment is likely to influence subsequent judicial decisions.
The second sentence
(a) contradicts the first
(b) explains the significance mentioned in the first
(c) provides an unrelated example
(d) weakens the argument in the first

100. S1 : The initial response to the scientific theory was largely dismissive.
S2 : As further evidence accumulated, however, an increasing number of researchers began to reconsider their earlier objections.
The second sentence
(a) restates the first
(b) provides a contrast followed by a subsequent development
(c) provides a cause for the first
(d) contradicts the first completely

101.

List I (Word/Expression) — List II (Meaning)

- A. Belligerent — 1. Extremely cautious
B. Capitulate — 2. To surrender or yield
C. Censure — 3. Strong disapproval or criticism
D. Circumspect — 4. Hostile and aggressive
(a) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1
(b) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
(c) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
(d) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4

102.

List I (Word/Expression) — List II (Meaning)

- A. Dauntless — 1. Difficult to understand
B. Deleterious — 2. Harmful or damaging
C. Didactic — 3. Intended to teach
D. Enigmatic — 4. Showing great courage
(a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
(b) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1
(c) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
(d) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

103.

List I (Word/Expression) — List II (Meaning)

- A. Fastidious — 1. Excessively talkative
B. Frugal — 2. Economical or thrifty
C. Garrulous — 3. Very attentive to detail
D. Impetuous — 4. Acting suddenly without thinking
(a) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
(b) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
(c) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
(d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

104.

List I (Word/Expression) — List II (Meaning)

- A. Implacable — 1. Able to be changed
B. Inadvertent — 2. Done unintentionally

C. Incessant — 3. Continuing without interruption

D. Intransigent — 4. Unwilling to compromise

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

(b) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-4

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

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

105.

List I (Word/Expression) — List II (Meaning)

A. Juxtapose — 1. To make a situation worse

B. Laconic — 2. Using very few words

C. Magnanimous — 3. Generous and forgiving

D. Mitigate — 4. To place side by side for comparison

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

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

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

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

106.

List I (Word/Expression) — List II (Meaning)

A. Nascent — 1. Existing in an undeveloped form

B. Obsolete — 2. No longer in use

C. Onerous — 3. Involving a heavy burden

D. Ostentatious — 4. Characterized by excessive display

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

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

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

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

107.

List I (Word/Expression) — List II (Meaning)

A. Parsimonious — 1. Extremely unwilling to spend money

B. Pragmatic — 2. Dealing with problems realistically

C. Precarious — 3. Not securely held or stable

D. Prodigal — 4. Spending money recklessly

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

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

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

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

108.

List I (Word/Expression) — List II (Meaning)

A. Querulous — 1. Difficult to control or deal with

B. Recalcitrant — 2. Habitually complaining

C. Sagacious — 3. Having good judgment and

wisdom

D. Spurious — 4. False or not genuine

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

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

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

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

109.

List I (Word/Expression) — List II (Meaning)

A. Surreptitious — 1. Done secretly

B. Tenacious — 2. Persistent and determined

C. Ubiquitous — 3. Present or found everywhere

D. Vacillate — 4. To alternate between different opinions

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

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

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

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

110.

List I (Word/Expression) — List II (Meaning)

A. Vindictive — 1. Intended to harm someone in retaliation

B. Vociferous — 2. Expressing opinions loudly and forcefully

C. Wary — 3. Cautious and watchful

D. Zealous — 4. Extremely enthusiastic or devoted

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

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

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

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

Directions: Each item in this section has a sentence with three parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to determine whether there is an error in any part and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly. If there is no error, indicate your response as (d).

111. Tell me the name of (a) a country where every citizen is law-abiding (b) and no trouble is there. (c) No error. (d)

112. The committee sought for (a) an explanation from all officers concerned (b) except those already exonerated. (c) No error (d)

113. It (a) was raining (b) cats and dogs. (c) No error. (d)

114. The teacher objected to (a) the students' entering the laboratory (b) without taking permission. (c) / No error (d)
115. The coach congratulated the players (a) for their outstanding performance (b) in the final match. (c) No error (d)

Passage

Vacationing on a motorcycle, you see things in a way that is completely different from any other. In a car you are always in a compartment, and because you are used to it you do not realise that through that car window everything you see is just more TV. You are a passive observer and it is all moving by you boringly in a frame. On a motorcycle, however, the frame is gone. You are completely in contact with it all. You are in the scene, not just watching it anymore, and the sense of presence is overwhelming.

116. The writer likes travelling on the motorcycle. What is the most likely reason for this?
- (a) The motorcycle has no windows.
(b) The motorcycle does not go as fast as a car.
(c) As the traveller is used to cars, travelling by motorcycle is a change.
(d) Travelling by motorcycle, the writer feels that he is part of the scenery.
117. Which Of the following statements is closest to the truth?
- (a) The writer does not like TV as it gives a narrow view of things.
(b) The writer likes TV but he does not like watching it from car windows.
(c) The writer does not like TV because the picture is in a frame.
(d) The writer does not like because the programmes are boring

118. "In a car you are always in a compartment, and because you are used to it you do not realise that — In this sentence, 'it' refers to
- (a) Travelling in a car.
(b) always being in a compartment, e.g. one's room, office.
(c) seeing the scenery through the window frame.
(d) seeing so much TV at home.
119. In the last sentence, the writer talks of a 'sense of presence'. He is referring to the presence of
- (a) his own self as part of the scene.
(b) the time that is now passing.
(c) the scene and the beauty.
(d) senses with which one feels.
120. The word "overwhelming" means
- (a) very strong (b) unavoidable
(c) interesting (d) humorous

ANSWER KEY

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

