

CDS English Practice Set

Section	Questions	Marks	Time	-Ve
English	120	100	2 hrs	1/3

Q1. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

S1: A hundred metres further along the trail Mahesh and Rohini stopped short.

S6: But now mother bear-perhaps the same grizzly bear could be just over the ridge obscured by the bushes.

P: They had shouted and waved and watched through binoculars as the mother bear reared up and roared at them.

Q: Two bear cubs were playing in the creek gully about 20 metres to their right.

R: They had enjoyed the roaring of the mother bear as a distance of a kilometre and a half separated them.

S: The day before, they had seen a mother bear and two cubs.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q2. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

S1: One day I went into the water off the coast of Africa.

S6: I hurled at him the rubber fins.

P: I sighted a shark at short distance from me.

Q: He launched towards me as hard and swift as a missile.

R: I was floating at a shallow depth, without making a movement.

S: Every muscle of my body tensed.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q3. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

S1: Louis Pasteur had a very busy and interesting life.

S6: He was always very proud of being able to help his country in this way.

P: Among the people whom Pasteur was able to help were brewers, breeders of silk worms, and cow keepers, all of whom were trying to carry on important industries.

Q: He worked hard in his laboratory with test tubes and all kinds of experiments.

R: He was working to help people who were suffering in some special way from disease.

S: He not only made some exciting discoveries about germs but he was able to use his discoveries in very practical ways.

The proper sequence should be

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

Q4. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

S1: Everybody thinks that this is the age of reason.

S6: Obviously we must reexamine the view that this is the age of reason.

P: Reason takes a backseat at such times.

Q: The ordinary events of life seem to support this view.

R: We must therefore avoid the development of such situations.

S: But the behaviour of people in crises makes us doubt this.

The proper sequence should be

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

Q5. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

S1: It follows that we should enable all individuals to live a full, free, rich life.

S6: This does not mean the regimentation of the individual.

P: We talk often of a socialistic pattern of society.

Q: We must help to bring up the buried treasure in each individual without breaking any of it.

R: That is why we have universal education as a target in our Constitution.

S: For this, certain minimum cultural and economic conditions must be provided. The proper sequence should be:

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

Q6. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

S1: Your resources, like money are limited.

S6: For that matter the need for a leader arises only in relation to other people.

P: You must invest them wisely.

Q: Everything cannot be directly attended to by yourself.

R: Sooner or later you should learn to delegate your authority to others.

S: You have to depend on others.

The proper sequence should be

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

Q7. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

S1: What kind of India are we working for, and what kind of world?

S6: Some small part of that dream has come true, but not in the manner I had imagined, and so much still remains.

P: Surely not, if there has been any truth in us and in our professions.

Q: Here in this city of Allahabad my boyhood and youth were spent in dreaming dreams and seeing visions of India's future.

R: Was there any real substance in those dreams, or were they merely the fancies of a fevered brain?

S: Are hatred and violence and fear and communalism and narrow provincialism to mould our future?

The proper sequence should be

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

Q8. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

S1: I was only 12 years of age then.

S6: I needed real money.

P: But this was not enough even to buy comics or toys.

Q: I earned a couple of dollars by doing chores around the house.

R: I could never buy an airgun or a bike in this way.

S: I found a pressing need for money of my own.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SQPR

(b) PSQR

(c) SRPQ

(d) QRPS

Q9. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

S1: plants need carbon for building the tissue of their bodies.

S6: Thus through a complex process called photosynthesis, plants receive their requirements from the soil and Sun.

P: The breaking up of carbon dioxide into its components requires energy, which they derive from the Sun.

Q: Plants' other needs of nutrients are derived from the soil and water through their roots.

R: They derive this carbon from the carbon dioxide in the air.

S: They break up the carbon dioxide, absorb the carbon and discharge oxygen into the air for animals to breathe. The proper sequence should be:

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

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Q10. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

S1: It was a very pleasant walk long the banks of the river.

S6: It charmed me beyond measure.

P: The buffalo had huge horns.

Q: A kind of unknown calm and peace seemed to slide into my soul.

R: What delighted me most was the sight of a little boy sitting on the last buffalo in the herd.

S: I saw a herd of buffaloes swimming across the river.

The proper sequence should be

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

Q11. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

S1: Great quantities of animal oil come from whales.

S6: A few other creatures also yield oil.

P: It produces a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for human consumption.

Q: These enormous creatures of the sea are the largest remaining animals in the world.

R: When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off and boiled down.

S: To protect the whales from the cold of the Arctic seas nature has provided it with a thick covering of fat called blubber The proper sequence should be:

- (a) PSRQ
- (b) QSRP
- (c) PRQS
- (d) RPQS

Q12. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

S1: The first thing you have to do is to speak with a strong foreign accent and speak broken English.

S6: Half a dozen people will immediately overwhelm you with directions.

P: He will be interested in you because you are a foreigner and he will be pleased that he could figure out what you said.

Q: He will not expect you to be polite and use elaborate grammatical phrases.

R: Then every English person to whom you speak will at once know that you are a foreigner and try to understand you and be ready to help you.

S: If you shout, "Please! Charing Cross! Which way?" you will have no difficulty. The proper sequence should be:

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

Q13. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

1. Agriculture

P. cotton for our clothes

Q. raw materials like jute

R. and sugarcane for our industries

S. gives us food

6. and food for cattle.

- (a) SRQP
- (b) RQPS
- (c) QPRS
- (d) SPQR

Q14. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

1. When Galileo went home, he began to experiment with the pendulum.

P. When he showed it to his teachers, they were delighted.

Q. It was not long before physicians were all using the Instrument to count the heartbeats of their patients.

R. Soon he had invented an instrument which marked the rate of pulse beats.

S. Then the clock makers began to use the pendulum to keep time.

6. Today it has many other uses.

- (a) PQRS
- (b) QRPS
- (c) SPQR
- (d) RPQS

Q15. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

1. When All Baba returned he called his wife

P. She said to him, "Have you stolen them ?

Q. He said, "I have bought you some jewels".

R. She said. "Our days of misery are now at an end".

S. He said, "Be quiet and do not frighten yourself".

6. He said, "Go to your brother's house and get a measure".

- (a) QSRP
- (b) SRPQ
- (c) PSRQ
- (d) QPSR

Q16. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

60 .1. The dead do Sometimes tell tales, if you know how to look for them

P. The flesh of bomb victims is shredded and may be sieged by chemical's.

Q. In the autopsy rooms of the Suffolk country the medical examiner and his team were looking for clues that could explain how the passengers of TWA Flight 800 died.

R. But most of the corpses he examined had been killed by the impact of hitting the water from a height of more than two miles.

S. The body of a person killed by a bomb looks different from the body of a victim in an ordinary plane crash.

6. The mystery of their deaths will be solved in time, but It won't be easy or quick.

- (a) SRQP
 (b) PQRS
 (c) QSPR
 (d) RSPQ

Q17. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

1. Making ourselves
P. our language
Q. part of growing into
R. masters of
S. is an important
6. full manhood or womanhood
 (a) PSRQ
 (b) SQPR
 (c) RPSQ
 (d) PRSQ

Q18. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

1. A woodcutter was cutting a tree on a river bank.
P. He knelt down and prayed.
Q. His axe slipped and fell into the water.
R. God Mercury appeared before him and asked about the matter.
S. He could not get it back as the river was very deep.
6. He dived into the water and came up with an axe of gold.
 (a) RPQS
 (b) RPSQ
 (c) QSRP
 (d) QSPR

Q19. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

1. Thirty years from now
P. and industry will be scarce
Q. almost half of the people
R. that water for drinking, fanning
S. then living may find
6. according to a study by Dr. **S.** Posten.
 (a) SPQR
 (b) S R P Q
 (c) 9 S R P
 (d) QSPR

Q20. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

1. The man who does his duty without any

selfish desire for fruit may be called a sanyasi as well as yogi.

P. The man who has achieved much evenness of temper will be serene, because his mere thoughts are changed with the strength of action.

Q. He would practice yoga, i.e. evenness of temper, and cannot but perform action.

R. The root of the matter is that one should not allow his mind to flit from object of desire to another and from that to a third.

S. But he who abstains from action altogether is only an idler.

6. A yogi is one who is not attached to his objects of sense or to action and whose mind has ceased to roam restlessly.

- (a) SRQP
 (b) RQPS
 (c) QRSP
 (d) PRSQ

Q21. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

PLENTIFUL

- (a) Handful
 (b) Rare
 (c) Small
 (d) Scanty

Q22. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

There is an **obscure** cave on the other side of the hill.

- (a) well-known
 (b) infamous
 (c) notorious
 (d) admired

Q23. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

TRANSIENT

- (a) Lasting
 (b) Moving
 (c) Persistent
 (d) Abiding

Q24. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

I am still **dubious** about that plan.

- (a) certain
 (b) doubtful
 (c) docile
 (d) faithful

Q25. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

FORBID

- (a) forgive
- (b) allow
- (c) refuse
- (d) deprive

Q26. Find the most similar word in meaning.

POIGNANT

- (a) Bitter
- (b) Deep
- (c) Very painful
- (d) Sharp

Q27. Find the most similar word in meaning. Please do not **interfere** with my work.

- (a) meddle
- (b) help
- (c) object
- (d) copy

Q28. Find the most similar word in meaning.

SPECIFIC

- (a) Proper
- (b) Uncommon
- (c) Noteworthy
- (d) Precise

Q29. Find the most similar word in meaning. There is not a single word that is **redundant** in the report.

- (a) unimportant
- (b) not needed
- (c) bombastic
- (d) flowery

Q30. Find the most similar word in meaning.

AFFECTATION

- (a) Adoration
- (b) Artificiality
- (c) Appreciation
- (d) Proficiency

Q31. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

Although we reached his house in time (1)/ he was left (2)/ for the airport (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Although we reached his house in time
- (b) he was left
- (c) for the airport
- (d) No error

Q32. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

My friend Anu (1)/is one of the best tennis player (2)/ in the country (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) My friend Anu
- (b) is one of the best tennis player
- (c) in the country
- (d) No error

Q33. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

Suddenly they saw a car coming (1) at a break neck speed/(2) An old man were crossing the road at the zebra crossing (3) No error (4)

- (a) Suddenly they saw a car coming
- (b) at a break neck speed
- (c) An old man were crossing the road at the zebra crossing
- (d) No error

Q34. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

She was shocked when (1)/ she heard the news (2)/that he has died (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) She was shocked when
- (b) she heard the news
- (c) that he has died
- (d) No error

Q35. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

One of the most (1)/ widely spread (2) bad habit is the use of tobacco (3) / No error (4)

- (a) One of the most
- (b) widely spread
- (c) bad habit is the use of tobacco
- (d) No error

Q36. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

The Arabian Nights (1) / are enjoyed (2)/ by all kinds of readers (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The Arabian Nights
- (b) are enjoyed
- (c) by all kinds of readers
- (d) No error

Q37. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

Ghana Nigeria and Gambia (1)/ each have parts to play (2)/ in the development of Africa (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Ghana Nigeria and Gambia
- (b) each have parts to play
- (c) in the development of Africa
- (d) No error

Q38. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

Someone they don t Know (1)/ who knocked at (2)/ their door in midnight (3) / No error (4)

- (a) Someone they don t Know
- (b) who knocked at
- (c) their door in midnight
- (d) No error

Q39. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

(1)and perseverance he is sure to succeed(2)If man makes proper use of his time and opportunities(3)and follow his aim in life with patience(4)No Error

- (a) and perseverance he is sure to succeed
- (b) If man makes proper use of his time and opportunities
- (c) and follow his aim in life with patience
- (d) No Error

Q40. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

I felt privileged (1)/ to recite a poem in an honour of my teacher (2)/ at a recent school function 3 (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I felt privileged
- (b) to recite a poem in an honour of my teacher
- (c) at a recent school function 3
- (d) No error

Q41. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

If I would have realised (1)/ what a bad shape our library Is in (2)/ I would have done something (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) If I would have realised
- (b) what a bad shape our library Is in
- (c) I would have done something
- (d) No error

Q42. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

Tony is giving me a lift (1)/ He is coming to (2)/ call for me at ten (3)/No error (4)

- (a) Tony is giving me a lift
- (b) He coming to
- (c) call for me at ten
- (d) No error

Q43. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

Give your answers (1)/ In your own words (2)/ as far as practical(3)/No error (4)

- (a) Give your answers
- (b) In your own words
- (c) as far as practical
- (d) No error

Q44. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

I really do regret not to learn to play the violin When I had so many opportunities To learn and practise in school

- (a) No error
- (b) I really do regret not to learn to play the violin
- (c) When I had so many opportunities
- (d) To learn and practise in school

Q45. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

A study is going underway to determine the exact concentration of lead in the water supply

- (a) to determine the exact concentration
- (b) No error
- (c) of lead in the water supply
- (d) A study is going underway

Q46. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

The full moon appearing in the sky and its silvery light spread across

- (a) The full moon appearing
- (b) silvery light spread across
- (c) No error
- (d) in the sky and its

Q47. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

(1)for entry into(2)No error(3)There be a long queue(4)the exhibition ground

- (a) for entry into
- (b) No error
- (c) There be a long queue
- (d) the exhibition ground

Q48. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

(1)The heavy-weight fighter(2)in one punch(3)was knocking out(4)No error

- (a) The heavy-weight fighter
- (b) in one punch
- (c) was knocking out
- (d) No error

Q49. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

She made the child to study hard

- (a) study hard
 (b) No Error
 (c) She made
 (d) the child

Q50. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.

I knew the town well (1)/ so I was able (2)/ to advice him where to go (3)/No error (4)

- (a) I knew the town well
 (b) so I was able
 (c) to advice him where to go
 (d) No error

Q51. For

P: are determined by nature and which by nature

Q: about two decades now

R: aspects of cognition and behaviour in the human brain

S: scientists have been trying to figure out which

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q52. The way

P: processes that govern their actions

Q: nutrients become integral parts

R: depends on the physiological and biochemical

S: of the body and contribute its functions

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q53. When he learns that (P)/ you have passed the examination (Q)/ in the first division (R)/ your father will be delighted. (S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q54. Far out into the sea (P)/ for the next two weeks there were further explosions (Q)/ which hurled (R)/ ashes and debris (S).

The correct sequence should be

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

Q55. A series of shocks

is known as earthquake (P) which can be recognised through seismic waves (Q) that result from sudden earth movements or tremors (R) causing Widespread destruction of life and property (S)

The correct sequence should be

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

Q56. (P) the rain did not prevent (Q) from being played (R) to a finish (S) the match

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS
 (b) PSQR
 (c) PSRQ
 (d) SQPR

Q57. the child burned down (P) the house (Q) by playing (R) with matches (S)

The correct sequence should be

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

Q58. You have been writing to me often about

P: getting a first prize in sports etc.

Q: but my daughter

R: distinguishing in a fancy dress show, or

S: such achievements make me apprehensive of your educational progress

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) QPRS
 (b) RSQP
 (c) QSRP
 (d) RPQS

Q59. Here

P: another supposed discovery of 29-inch footprints

Q: claim to have found in Kerala

R: we go again with yet

S: which a group of amateur anthropologists

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) R - Q - S - P

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

Q60. Among

P: the soldier's mindset from fighting

Q: the doctrine's other directives is the need to reorient

R: namely terrorists hiding among civilians

S: the enemy to fighting his own people

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q61. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

Your dress is **the same like** mine.

- (a) the same as
 (b) as same as
 (c) similar like
 (d) No improvement

Q62. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

The camera I bought recently is not **convenient**.

- (a) easy to use
 (b) hard to use
 (c) difficult to use
 (d) No improvement

Q63. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

The government **can see scarcely any valid reason** to launch an inquiry.

- (a) cannot scarcely see any valid reason
 (b) can see any valid reason scarcely
 (c) can scarcely see any valid reason
 (d) No improvement

Q64. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

There is an error in grammar in this sentence.

- (a) a written error
 (b) a grammatical error
 (c) a grammar error
 (d) No improvement

Q65. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

The mother with her children **were** expected.

- (a) was
 (b) will

- (c) have
 (d) No improvement

Q66. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

You ought to do your homework, **oughtn't** you?

- (a) shouldn't
 (b) mustn't
 (c) ought
 (d) No improvement

Q67. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

His powerful desire brought about his downfall.

- (a) His intense desire
 (b) his desire for power
 (c) his fatal desire
 (d) No improvement

Q68. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

The amount multiplies **over** a period of time.

- (a) within
 (b) in
 (c) by
 (d) No Improvement

Q69. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

The doctor made no farther comment to justify his action.

- (a) The doctor made no farther commandments to justify his action
 (b) The doctor made no further comments to justify his action
 (c) The doctor made no further commitments to justify his action
 (d) No improvement.

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Q70. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

Something is pretty here that Vineeta can wear to the party.

- (a) Something here is pretty
 (b) Something is here pretty
 (c) Here is something pretty
 (d) No improvement

Q71. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

I sat down to do my assignment. **Instead of that, I watched a movie.**

- (a) I watched a movie instead
- (b) And I watched a movie
- (c) I began watching a movie
- (d) No improvement

Q72. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

On saw the mother, the child smiled sweetly.

- (a) On seeing
- (b) On having seen
- (c) On seen
- (d) No improvement

Q73. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

He **Insisted to go** with me.

- (a) insisted upon going
- (b) agreed to go
- (c) No improvement
- (d) insisted that he should go

Q74. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

He met **European lady at the conference who works for an NGO.**

- (a) European lady who works for an NGO at the conference
- (b) No improvement
- (c) a European lady who works for an NGO, at the conference
- (d) an European lady at the conference who works for an NGO

Q75. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

I was **struck by his singular appearance.**

- (a) struck by his single appearance
- (b) struck by how he singularly appears
- (c) No Improvement
- (d) had stricken his single appearance

Q76. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

Old habits **die hardly.**

- (a) No improvement
- (b) die much hardly
- (c) die hard
- (d) die too hard

Q77. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

He parts his hair **in the centre.**

- (a) at the centre
- (b) near the centre
- (c) in the middle
- (d) No improvement

Q78. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

Many a man **have died of** cancer.

- (a) Noimprovement
- (b) have died from
- (c) have been dying of
- (d) has died of

Q79. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

The criminal was hung to death.

- (a) hunged
- (b) hang
- (c) No improvement
- (d) hanged

Q80. Improve the bold part in the sentence if required.

She **had realized** that she had i seen him before.

- (a) had been realized
- (b) realized
- (c) has realized
- (d) No improvement

Q81. DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

The Law is an ass declared Mr. Bumble in "Oliver Twist" and it often seems he was right. For punishment does not always fit the crime and it rarely happens that a prison term reforms a criminal". Consider the following two cases. The first one had happened in a village in Madurai District. One Gopal Yadav a hard-core criminal undergoing life sentence in the Madurai Prison came out on bail for two days to perform the last rites of his mother. But he was rearrested on the same evening on the charges of murdering his neighbour s son to settle old scores. The second case too came to Madurai Court recently. Deserted by her husband a drunkard his grief-stricken wife mixed rat poison in the food and gave it to her four children aged between and 9 years. Before she could swallow the same food she was unable to bear the pitiable sight of her

children writhing in pain. She rushed them to hospital where she disclosed everything. She was able to save the lives of the first three children but the law of the country awarded her two years imprisonment (later commuted to one year) on the charges of plotting to kill her children. Would you say women like her are a danger to the society? Would you call them criminals? It is high time that we found other ways of registering our disapproval of wrong doing. To imprison the bad is expedient -when they are dangerous. To imprison the mad and the merely sad as we do is not only unnecessary it is uncivilised. The writer says The Law is an ass because

- it is as patient as an ass.
- it does not punish the criminals severely.
- punishments do not help to reform criminals.
- criminals can escape punishment

Q82. Gopal Yadav came out on bail

- in order to murder his enemy.
- to cremate his mother.
- so that he could be rearrested.
- to see his four children under-going treatment in the hospital.

Q83. The mother in the second case cannot be called a criminal because she

- rushed her children to the hospital.
- mixed an ineffective poison in the food.
- was able to save three out of four children.
- was deserted by her husband.

Q84. The writer argues that punishments for people like the woman in the second case are not necessary because they

- don't commit crimes frequently.
- are less dangerous than other criminals.
- represent poor society.
- should not be clubbed with other criminals.

Q85. The main difference between the two cases is

- the first is about a man and the other is about a woman.
- the woman regrets what she has done but not the man.
- the man is a lifer but the woman is not.
- the man and the woman belong to different communities.

Q86. DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS.

READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

The United Nations Fourth World Women s Conference had a colourful start at Beijing on September 4th. This is the century s most crucial conference which aimed at changing the status quo of women s lives characterised by inequality. In a preliminary session Ms. Aung Suu Kyi the Nobel Peace Prize winner said that expanding women s power will bring greater peace and tolerance to the world. "It is not the prerogative of men alone to bring light to this world Women with their capacity for compassion and self-sacrifice with their courage and perseverance have done much to dissipate the darkness of intolerance and hate" said Ms. Suu Kyi. In the afternoon session Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi a Japanese delegate launched a petition against beauty pageants. "What right do men have to evaluate women in a few minutes? All women are beautiful. Beauty is something different for everyone" Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi said. "Beauty contests are used as trade and exploitation. The training is very vigorous but it is the organisers not the women who get the full benefit" said Ms. Ranjana Bhargava. "After the competition the women become trapped and the abuse and the bad things begin. The women are tainted no one else will accept them".

The Women s World Conference was very important because

- Ms. Aung Suu Kyi has just been awarded the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize.
- Ms. Aung Suu Kyi was taking part in the Conference.
- its main purpose was to change inequalities between men and women.
- it was to protest against beauty contests.

Q87. Which of the following arguments of Ms. Aung Suu Kyi is not true ?

- Women also can bring greater peace to the world.
- Men cannot claim they have done more for peace.
- Women have the capacity for compassion and sacrifice.
- Men have done nothing to dissipate ignorance.

Q88. The main emphasis in Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi s argument is

- (a) men have no right to judge women.
- (b) men should be given more time to evaluate women.
- (c) all women are beautiful in a way.
- (d) beauty contests are not necessary.

Q89. "Beauty is something different for everyone". This statement means

- (a) beauty is certainly different from ugliness.
- (b) beautiful women do not mingle with other women .
- (c) beauty cannot be defined adequately
- (d) each woman is beautiful.

Q90. "Colourful start" in the first sentence refers to

- (a) participants who were all beautiful.
- (b) a lot of excitement and cheerfulness in the conference hall.
- (c) absence of black coloured girls.
- (d) flags of various colours outside the conference hall.

Q91. DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

Every society must develop In its people a social responsibility. This is something that we in India have been falling short of We are very individualistic and don t relate ourselves to our society as such. Very seldom do we actually go out and do something which is beneficial to the society and which does not have a side-benefit for ourselves as Individuals. And this Is another thing that must be built into the education system. Our young boys and girls coming out must have a feeling for our society. There is a special responsibility that you have that we all have in building up the spirit. We have to see that what we learn is not used only for our own personal benefits that every task we do is such that it benefits the weak and the poor as Gandhiji has said. India today is striving out into the modern world. We are looking ahead to new technology to high technology new methods new types of employment and a new dynamism in our economic growth. But while we look ahead we must not forget the millions who are still below the poverty line. When we look at technology when we look at science when we look at development our attention must not be diverted from what

is still a major block in India the poor and deprived groups. And everything we do must be targeted in a manner that the benefit will flow to the weak the deprived and the depressed.

According to the author the Indian people

- (a) are socially very responsible
- (b) lack social responsibility
- (c) have several responsibilities
- (d) are highly irresponsible

Q92. Indians do not do anything beneficial to society unless

- (a) there is a benefit for themselves.
- (b) it involves personal sacrifices.
- (c) other individuals are benefitted.
- (d) the whole society benefits by it.

Q93. The author says that India

- (a) wants to acquire new technology.
- (b) does not want new technology.
- (c) already has sufficient new technology.
- (d) can export technology to other countries.

Q94. The author suggests that

- (a) the poor and the weak must benefit from new technology.
- (b) the poor and the weak produce new technology.
- (c) the new technology must help the rich.
- (d) the new technology Is useless to the poor and the weak.

Q95. What value does the author want to build into the educational system ?

- (a) Individuals must work for themselves.
- (b) Individuals must work for the benefit of the society without expecting any return or personal benefits
- (c) Society must work for the benefit of the individuals.
- (d) Side-benefit is a must for any social work.

Q96. DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

Journalism means several things. First of all it means the ability to write and convey thoughts in a way that people will understand things quickly. It means being able to turn long articles into shape. It means knowing your grammar and composition rules inside out and upside down. It also

means a nose for news and feel for words respect for truth and a sense of mission. A journalist should be able to size up a situation on the spot. He should also develop a deep insight into human conditions. Nobody can teach you the finer aspects of journalism. No plastic surgeon can give you a nose for news. No teacher can give you a feel for words.

The passage is on

- (a) the journalists surgeons and teachers.
- (b) the merits of journalism.
- (c) what journalism is about.
- (d) the journalists s feel for words.

Q97. A journalist should be thorough with

- (a) all the rules of writing.
- (b) the news.
- (c) grammar and composition.
- (d) the insight into human conditions.

Q98. One of the main requirements for a journalist is to

- (a) edit articles.
- (b) have a good nose for news.
- (c) respect everyone.
- (d) exploit a situation.

Q99. The ethics of journalism is

- (a) respect for truth.
- (b) understanding people.
- (c) ability to write.
- (d) search for news.

Q100. Which of the following statements is not true ?

- (a) A plastic surgeon can help a journalist.
- (b) A teacher can hardly assist a journalist.
- (c) Everyone cannot be a journalist.
- (d) A journalist should be able to convey his thoughts to his readers.

Q101. DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

The Indians as a group are not cohesive. There is a lack of coordination among individuals groups Institutions and states. This lack of coordination may be traced to selfishness lack of trust and the inability to find joy in working together as a team for a common goal. This leads to divisiveness asking for criticism with the result images

are tarnished and the main purpose is defeated. This phenomenon is visible among the bureaucrats the politicians the" intellectuals the business community and the sports fraternity all those who matter and who give poor account of themselves as a group despite individual brilliance. This contrast in human behaviour can perhaps be traced to age-old beliefs religious tolerance poverty and the diversity in day-to-day living conditions .

Why are the Indians not cohesive as a group ?

- (a) There is a lack of coordination between individuals.
- (b) There is a lack of coordination among individuals groups and states.
- (c) There is a lack of coordination between individuals and states.
- (d) There Is a lack of coordination among individuals groups institutions and states

Q102. What does lack of coordination lead to ?

- (a) Divisiveness
- (b) Divisiveness and asking for criticism.
- (c) Asking for criticism.
- (d) Nothing In particular.

Q103. Which word in the passage means loss of brightness or dull?

- (a) Brilliance.
- (b) Phenomenon.
- (c) Visible.
- (d) Tarnish

Q104. To what can the contrast in human behavior be traced to ?

- (a) Age-old beliefs and diversity in day-to-day living.
- (b) Age-old beliefs and religious tolerance.
- (c) Age-old beliefs religious tolerance poverty and diversity in day-to-day living.
- (d) Nothing in particular.

Q105. What does goal In this passage mean ?

- (a) The place where the ball has to pass in the football match.
- (b) The object of ambition.
- (c) A point scored by a particular team in a football match.
- (d) The poles fitted at the end of a football field

Q106. DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

For months the old tanker African Queen lay turned over on her side stuck fast in the sands off the coast of Maryland. She had run aground so badly that her owners had decided to leave her to her fate. It was considered Impossible to refloat her and the ship began to rust and sink deeper and deeper into the sands. Men frequently came out in small boats and removed any parts that could be sold-until two men decided to attempt the impossible to float the African Queen once more. Both men were engineers and had no experience of ships so that few people thought they could succeed. The men began by studying the exact state of the African Queen and came to the conclusion that she would float again if air was pumped into the tanks which were now full of sea-water. A diver was sent down to examine the underside of the ship. In the cold dark water he found an enormous hole in her side which had been torn when the ship ran aground. It was plain that nothing could be done until the hole was repaired. As no single sheet of steel would cover it the men were obliged to order a great number of sheets which had to be joined together. For several weeks divers worked continually to close the hole. At times the sea was so rough that it was difficult to go down and on more than one occasion they had to contend with sharks. At last the hole was covered and the men began to pump the sea water out of the ship s tanks. It seemed as if they were bound to succeed for when the tanks were full of air the African Queen began to stir in the water. The men could not understand why she still would not float until they discovered that her rudder was embedded in mud. Huge cranes were brought to haul the sunken rudder put and the ship was again afloat. By this time the men were almost exhausted. They had worked ceaselessly for three months to save the African Queen and had succeeded when everyone thought they would fail. Now they stood on the bridge of the ship tired but proud as tugs brought the African Queen into the harbor. Men frequently went out to the African Queen because

- (a) it was a rare sight to see a sunken ship.
- (b) they attempted to float the ship once again.
- (c) they wanted to take parts of the ship and sell them.
- (d) it was an interesting exercise.

Q107. How did the two men propose to float the ship again ?

- (a) By sending divers to examine the damage
- (b) By closing the large hole in her side.
- (c) By joining a large number of steel sheets together.
- (d) By pumping air into the tanks.

Q108. What was the danger which the divers faced ?

- (a) The rough sea.
- (b) The cold and dark situation underwater.
- (c) Having to contend with sharks.
- (d) The cutting edges of the steel sheets.

Q109. The two men felt proud because

- (a) they could float the ship in three months.
- (b) they had succeeded when everyone thought they would fail.
- (c) the African Queen was coming into the harbour.
- (d) the African Queen began to stir in the water.

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Q110. The part of the ship used for steering is called

- (a) Rudder
- (b) Bridge
- (c) Underside
- (d) Tank

Q111. DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

Speech is a great blessing but it can also be a great curse for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to our fellows it can also if we use it carelessly make our attitudes completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue the use of an unusual word or of an ambiguous word may create an enemy

where we have hoped to win a friend. Again different classes of people use different vocabularies and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride unwillingly we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listeners from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all.

Speech is a great blessing

- (a) if we use it indiscriminately.
- (b) if we use it carefully.
- (c) if we use it to please others.
- (d) if we use it to play one against the other.

Q112. Speech can also be a great curse

- (a) if we express ourselves alike to all.
- (b) if we adopt different vocabularies to different classes of people.
- (c) if we always try to please every one. with it.
- (d) if we always try to win friends with it.

Q113. A slip of the tongue means

- (a) biting the tongue while speaking.
- (b) telling lies to defend oneself.
- (c) using words carelessly.
- (d) incurring loss of profit in hasty bargain.

Q114. The passage reveals that

- (a) the use of ambiguous and unusual words brings us friends.
- (b) careless use of words creates enemies.
- (c) careful use of words may bring us profit but not friends.
- (d) speech always reflects ones attitudes.

Q115. A fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions of the men because

- (a) he wants to play with people.
- (b) he wants to deceive every one.
- (c) he wants to amuse every one
- (d) he lacks the power of discrimination in the use of words.

Q116. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

With danger _____ the door you cannot sit idle

- (a) at
- (b) in
- (c) of
- (d) near

Q117. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

He _____ his father

- (a) takes back
- (b) takes after
- (c) takes off
- (d) takes out

Q118. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

These murals are typical _____ Tamil Nadu

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

Q119. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

_____ knocking at the gate he demanded admission

- (a) Cruelly
- (b) Kindly
- (c) Speedily
- (d) Loudly

Q120. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

China is a big country in area it is bigger than any other country _____ Russia

- (a) accept
- (b) except
- (c) expect
- (d) access

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

1. So,

the proper sequence should be "A hundred metres further along the trail Mahesh and Rohini stopped short. Two bear cubs were playing in the creek gully about 20 metres to their right. The day before, they had seen a mother bear and two cubs. They had shouted

and waved and watched through binoculars as the mother bear reared up and roared at them. They had enjoyed the roaring of the mother bear as a distance of a kilometre and a half separated them. But now mother bear—perhaps the same grizzly bear—could be just over the ridge obscured by the bushes."

2.

The proper sequence should be "One day I went into the water off the coast of Africa. I was floating at a shallow depth, without making a movement. I sighted a shark at short distance from me. Every muscle of my body tensed. He launched towards me as hard and swift as a missile. I hurled at him the rubber fins."

3. The correct sequence is RSQP

4. So,

the proper sequence should be "Everybody thinks that this is the Age of Reason. The ordinary events of life seem to support this view. But the behaviour of people in crises makes us doubt this. We must therefore avoid the development of such situation. Reason takes a backseat at such times. Obviously we must reexamine the view that this is the age of Reason."

5. SQRP

6. PRQS

7. SPQR

8. the correct sequence is SQPR. The sentence S1 talks about the age of the person talking. The next sentence in continuation should be S because it tells that at age of 12, he had the urge to earn lots of money. The next sentence should be Q because it tells that how he earned money by doing small chores. The next sentence should be P as it tells that the money he earned from such chores were not much and did not even buy him comics or toys. The next sentence R is in sync with S6 where he talks about real money to buy airguns and bike.

9. The first sentence tells about need of carbon dioxide. Next r should follow as it tells where this carbon dioxide comes from. S should follow next s it tells what happens with this carbon dioxide after being absorbed. P comes next as it describes the secondary process associated with the breaking of carbon dioxide. After P, Q should follow as it sums up talking about

10. The answer is QSRP. First comes Q then it is followed by S then comes R and finally comes P.

11. The correct sequence is QSRP. The sentence S1 tells that great quantities of animal oil come from whales. The next sentence should be about whales only, thus Q. The next statement should be S and R that are in sync with each other and talks about the blubber of the whale. P should precede sentence S6 because it talks about the oil yield.

12. the correct sequence is RQPS. The sentence S1 talks about that you should speak in strong foreign accent and broken English. The next statement should be the reason why you should talk like this, thus R. The next statement should be Q because it describes how a English person after realising that you are a foreigner will not expect you to be polite and use grammatical phrases. Next sentence should be P because it's in continuation of the previous sentence. The last sentence should be S because it gives us an example and S6 gives the aftermath of it.

14. 16. 18. 20.

21. Plentiful means abundant. Its antonym should be scanty. Scanty means insufficient. Handful means a small quantity. Rare means limited. And small means little.

22. Obscure means not famous or acclaimed; unclear or vague. Infamous means notorious or villainous. Notorious is the same as infamous. Admired means respected or accepted. Well known means famous. Option a well-known seems the best antonym for the word obscure.

23. Transient means temporary. Lasting means permanent. Moving means touching. Persistent means constant. Abiding means enduring. Out of all the options the best answer would be (a).

24. Dubious means doubtful or uncertain. Docile means compliant.

25. Forbid means to ban. Its antonym is allow meaning grant. Forgive means to grant pardon. Deprive means keep or take away something wanted. Refuse means to deny.

26. Poignant means evoking a keen sense of sadness or regret. Very painful is the correct synonym.

27. Interfere means prevent (a process or activity) from continuing or being carried out properly. Meddle means interfere in something that is not one's concern.

28. Specific means clearly defined. Its synonym is precise meaning marked by exactness and accuracy. Proper means genuine; uncommon means unusual; and

noteworthy means worth paying attention to; interesting or significant.

29. Redundant means unneeded or unnecessary. If we look at the given options we see that option (b) has an option not needed which is very close in meaning to the main word. Other options do not fit the bill.

30. Affectation means showing off. Adoration means love. Appreciation means approval. Proficiency means skill. Artificiality means dishonesty. According to the given options, artificiality is the correct synonym of affectation. **32. 34. 36. 38. 40. 42. 44. 46.**

48. 50.

51. The proper way of writing the sentence is " For about two decades now scientists have been trying to figure out which aspects of cognition and behaviour in the human brain are determined by nature and which not by nature". This is indicated by the sequence QSRP and so, (d) is the correct answer.

52. Q describes the introduction and explains how nutrients become integral parts, S is very logical part of this entire paragraph. R talks about the physiological and biochemical proces. P concludes the statement since these process govern their actions.

53. Here, S is the qualifier of the given sentence which is followed by P and Q.

54. Here, for the next two weeks is the clue and it is followed by which hurled and thus Q is the qualifier and the sentence ends with P. So, the correct sequence will be QRSP.

55. A sequence of events is given in question. Shocks (result)result from sudden earth movements (Cause) recognized from causing wide spread (after effects)..... known as earth quake. This sequence is followed in the option (d) .

56. P is best to start with. R is best at last. Find the option with such a combination. SQ is obvious link.

57. By playing with matches the child burned down the house.

58. The correct sequence should be "You have been writing to me often about distinguishing in a fancy dress show, or getting a first prize in sports etc. but my daughter such achievements make me apprehensive of your educational progress. "

59. The proper way of writing the sentence is "Here we go again with yet another supposed discovery of 29 – inch foot prints which a group of amateur anthropologists claim to have found in Kerala!" This is indicated by the

sequence R – P – S – Q which is option (c) , therefore, (c) is the correct answers.

60. The proper way of writing the sentence is " Among the doctrine's other directives is the need to reorient the soldiers mindset from fighting the enemy to fighting his own people namely terrorists hiding among civilians.'

This is indicated by the sequence QPSR and so, option (b) is the correct answer. **62. 64.**

66. 68. 70. 72. 74. 76. 78. 80. 82. 84. 86. 88. 90. 92. 94. 96. 98. 100. 102. 104. 106. 108. 110. 112. 114. 116. 118. 120.