

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: It is perhaps coincidental that the final Booker Prize of the 20th century should go to South African writer

S6: the formal structures of a modern democracy have been put in place.

P: In political terms, there has been, if not a revolution, but a partial overturning of the old order

Q: apartheid, the dominant reality of South Africa's 20th century, has been dismantled.

R: It is not so much that South Africa is poised to enter the new millennium weighed down by its grim oppressed past

S: but as you read "Disgrace", JM Coetzee's eighth novel, you become aware of a certain bleak appropriateness

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) SPRQ
- (b) QRPS
- (c) SRPQ
- (d) QPRS

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

S1: The 'touch-me-not' plant folds up its leaves when touched.

S6: The folding up of the leaves is controlled by the pulvinus.

P: How is the plant able to do this?

Q: At the lower end of each leaf is a tiny swelling, called the pulvinus.

R: The pulvinus acts as the 'brain' or control centre of the leaf.

S: It is only in recent years that a possible answer has been found.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

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

S1: It was a bitterly cold night and even at the far end of the bus the wind cut like a knife.

S6: I saw trouble brewing.

P: The conductor came in and took the fares.

Q: The younger of the two women was dressed in sealskin and carried one of those little Pekinese dogs that women like to carry in their laps.

R: The bus stopped, and two women and a man got in together and filled the vacant places.

S: Then his eyes tested with cold malice on the beadyeyed little dog.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

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

S1: Todd borrowed this dollar last year on the 8th of April..

S6: And I said, 'certainly'.

P: He needed a dollar to pay his taxi and I lent it to him.

Q: He merely said, 'Let me have a dollar, will you'!

R: It happened quite simply and naturally.

S: I hardly realised it till it was all over. The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: Democracy, more than any other form of government, needs good citizenship.

S6: That is not the instinct of the natural man; yet somehow that habit has to be acquired.

P: But it has to be freedom of service self-chosen and sometimes of sacrifice self-imposed.

Q: Under absolutism or dictatorship, men are forced intoline.

R: Freedom is the essence of democracy: the more complete the democracy, the more complete the freedom.

S: But in a democracy things are not so simple. The proper sequence should be:

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

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

S1: A gentleman trying to get a fly out of the milk or a piece of cork out of his glass of wine often imagines himself to be irritated.

S6: But I pointed out to him that this sense of wrong was really subjective and relative; it rested entirely upon the assumption that the drawer could, should, and would come out easily.

P: Again, I have known some people of very modern views driven by their distress to the use of theological terms to which they attached no doctrinal significance, merely because a drawer was jammed tight and they could not pull it out.

Q: Everyday his drawer was jammed, and everyday in consequence it was something else that rhymes to it.

R: A friend of mine was particularly afflicted in this way.

S: Let him think for a moment of the patience of anglers sitting by dark pools, and let his soul be immediately irradiated with gratification and repose. The proper sequence should be:

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

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

S1: If we dump sewage into a stream, on a small scale, the stream dissolves it and purifies it.

S6: For this overwhelming kind of pollution we need to coin a new term which we call super-pollution.

P: It can no longer deal even with the small quantity of sewage which it once accepted without difficulty.

Q: Ten miles downstream the water is pure again.

R: The system has broken down.

S: But if we dump large quantities of sewage, we end by killing the purifying bacteria and then the stream has lost its power to purify. The proper sequence should be:

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

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

S1: Undoubtedly, science has done wonders.

S6: Thus, science, which was once considered a destructive power only in war, must be recognized as one also in its apparently constructive activities during peace.

P: But in giving such an answer, our attention must not be taken up entirely by the danger from nuclear weapons and chemical warfare.

Q: The honest answer has to be, "Not always".

R: But has it stopped with wonders which are beneficial to mankind?

S: There is far greater real danger from the damage to the environment arising from the so-called peaceful uses of science.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: Rivers have played a great role in our lives.

S6: That was how Sindhu was pronounced by some foreigners.

P: It is famous as the Indus valley civilization.

Q: Communication and trade depended on the rivers for centuries.

R: Who does not know that the very term India originated from Indus?

S: One of the earliest civilizations of the world flourished on the river Sindhu.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: Always remember that regular and frequent practice is essential if you are to learn to write well.

S6: If you keep your eyes and ears open, you will find plenty of things to write about.

P: Even, with the most famous writers, inspiration is rare.

Q: Writing is ninety nine per cent hard work and one per cent inspiration, so the sooner you get into the habit of writing, the better.

R: It is no good waiting until you have an inspiration before you write.

S: You learn to write by writing.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: The parents of Bose wanted him to become an I.C.S. Officer.

S6: His resignation showed that his country's freedom was more important to him than his personal ambitions.

P: But his heart was not for government service.

Q: He studied zealously and got through the I.C.S. examination in the fourth rank.

R: Soon he resigned from the I.C.S. to the bewilderment of all.

S: Very much against his will, he was sent to England.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: The bus stopped.

S6: Then his eyes rested with cold malice on the dog.

P: The conductor came in and took the fares.

Q: A woman and a man got in together.

R: The young woman was carrying a pet dog.

S: They took their seats.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS
- (b) QSRP
- (c) QPSR
- (d) QSPR

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

(1) The traveller said, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn?"

(P) "Do you want one in which you can spend the night?"

(Q) "Yes", said the peasant.

(R) "Go right down the road and turn to the left."

(S) "Yes", replied the traveller.

(6) "thank a lot".

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

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

1. The school has always been

P. tradition from one

Q. the most important

R. the wealth of

S. means of transferring

6. generation to the next.

- (a) PSRQ
- (b) QSRP
- (c) RSQP
- (d) QRSP

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

1. In this life there are no gains without pains,

P. No victory is a real triumph unless the foe is worthy

Q. Life, indeed, would be dull if there were no difficulties

R. Both winner and loser enjoy a game most if it is closely contested to the last

S. Gainers lose their zest if there is no real struggle

6. Whether we like it or not, life is one continuous competition.

- (a) PQRS
- (b) QSRP
- (c) QRSP
- (d) RSPQ

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

(1) Guru is a university professor.

P. It was about strange beings called KUNUS who live in holes in the ground.

Q. The book is very popular now.

R. Thirty years ago he wrote a strange novel called "Queen of the Mars".

S. He is also a famous writer.

(6) In a recent interview on television Prof. Guru talked about the novel.

- (a) PRSQ
- (b) QPRS
- (c) SRPQ
- (d) RQSP

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

(1) National Integrity means National Unity for all.

(P) They are the evils of Communalism and Regionalism

(Q) Our Government is taking steps to remove such tendencies.

(R) But there are some evil tendencies in our society to hamper our unity.

(S) The feeling of Indian should be achieved to preserve our unity.

(6) And this is what every Indian should aim at.

- (a) SRQP
- (b) QPRS
- (c) QRPS
- (d) QSPR

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

1. When she got to her house, there was nothing to retrieve.

P. All valuables were smashed or stolen.

Q. The curators were burned books were ripped to shreds.

R. Her medals and trophies had been flung everywhere.

S. The house had been completely ransacked.

6. Mrs. M stood in the centre of her bedroom looking at a ruined copy of the Holy book, forcing back her tears.

- (a) PQRS
- (b) PRQS
- (c) SPRQ
- (d) RSQP

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

1. He wanted to adopt his father's profession.

P. He was influenced by his strong desire to see India free.

Q. From now on, he was a changed man.

R. He made up his mind.

S. He came in contact with Mahatma Gandhi.

6. He wished to change the lot of the naked and hungry masses of India.

- (a) QRPS
- (b) SPRQ
- (c) RSPQ
- (d) PQSR

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

(1) Three painters competed for a prize.

(P) Ram painted a curtain.

(Q) A butterfly came and sat on the bunch of flowers painted by Shyam.

(R) And an ox tried to eat from the basket of apples was painted by Sohan.

(S) And the Judge himself tried to lift the curtain.

(6) So Ram got the prize.

- (a) PSQR
- (b) P9RS
- (c) PSRQ
- (d) Q RPS

Q21. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

Though he had lost the battle, he decided not to **yield** to the enemy.

- (a) submit to
- (b) persuade
- (c) resist
- (d) seek terms with

Q22. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

PROUD

- (a) Humble
- (b) Kind
- (c) Gentle
- (d) Decent

Q23. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

This is a **trivial** matter.

- (a) important
- (b) small
- (c) easy
- (d) difficult

Q24. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

FORTUITOUS

- (a) Unfortunate
- (b) Accidental
- (c) Planned
- (d) Ludicrous

Q25. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

Ashoka was a **magnanimous** king.

- (a) Small
- (b) petty
- (c) kind
- (d) majestic

Q26. Find the most similar word in meaning.
LANGUID

- (a) Absent minded
- (b) Negligent
- (c) Sluggish
- (d) Thoughtless

Q27. Find the most similar word in meaning.
APPRISE

- (a) Inform
- (b) Estimate
- (c) Admire
- (d) Require

Q28. Find the most similar word in meaning.
He kept his eyes peeled and his ears pricked for some important **clue**.

- (a) hint
- (b) inkling
- (c) intimation
- (d) signal

Q29. Find the most similar word in meaning.
230. HESITATE

- (a) Afraid to talk
- (b) Unwilling to act
- (c) Unwilling to speak
- (d) Unable to decide quickly

Q30. Find the most similar word in meaning.
My brother's **zest** for the new project was infectious.

- (a) greed
- (b) enthusiasm
- (c) attraction
- (d) fascination

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

There would have been (1)/ a disaster (2)/ and for your prompt action (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) There would have been
- (b) a disaster
- (c) and for your prompt action
- (d) No error

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

A lot of money (1)/ were spent (2)/ on the common wealth games (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) A lot of money
- (b) were spent
- (c) on the common wealth games
- (d) No error

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

His father would (1)/ rather die than (2)/ to beg from door to door (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) His father would
- (b) rather die than
- (c) to beg from door to door
- (d) No error

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

Much harassed (1)/ he left hostel (2)/ bag and baggage (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Much harassed
- (b) he left hostel
- (c) bag and baggage
- (d) No error

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

The wise father told him (1)/ that the mangoes had gone bad as they were (2) / in contact with the one rotten mango (3) / No error (4)

- (a) The wise father told him
- (b) that the mangoes had gone bad as they were
- (c) in contact with the one rotten mango
- (d) No error

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

The whole block of flats (1)/ including two shops were (2)/destroyed in fire (3) / No error (4)

- (a) The whole block of flats
- (b) including two shops were
- (c) destroyed in fire
- (d) No error

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

Shakespeare has written(1)/ many plays (2)/as well as some poetries (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Shakespeare has written
- (b) many plays

- (c) as well as some poetries
(d) No error

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

Our football team (1) / comprises of (2) / eleven skilled players (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Our football team
(b) comprises of
(c) eleven skilled players
(d) No error

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

Just as (1)/ I was entering the room (2) / the family was going for a party (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Just as
(b) I was entering the room
(c) the family was going for a party
(d) No error

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

(1)A person who sticks to one thing(2)is sure to succeed in the end(3)in spite of Initial difficulties(4)No Error

- (a) A person who sticks to one thing
(b) is sure to succeed in the end
(c) in spite of Initial difficulties
(d) No Error

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

The tree (1)/ is losing (2)/ its leaves (3) No error (4)

- (a) The tree
(b) is losing
(c) its leaves
(d) No error

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

A five-men (1)/ enquiry committee was appointed (2)/ to look into the matter (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) A five-men
(b) enquiry committee was appointed
(c) to look into the matter
(d) No error

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

He advised me (1)/ to join (2)/ the computer course later in the year (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) He advice me
(b) to join
(c) the computer course later in the year
(d) No error

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

The lions kill the animals and eat his meat

- (a) The lions
(b) and eat his meat
(c) kill the animals
(d) No error

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

Thisum and substance of this poem is as follows

- (a) of this poem
(b) No error
(c) The sum and substance
(d) is as follows

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

An ancients considered that knowledge had its limits

- (a) had its limits
(b) No error
(c) that knowledge
(d) An ancients considered

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

(1)After he was caught cheating(2)he was disqualified(3)to appear at the examination(4)No error

- (a) After he was caught cheating
(b) he was disqualified
(c) to appear at the examination
(d) No error

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

(1)the club members money to redecorate the meeting hall(2)No error(3)Some members of the committee(4)were opposed to use

- (a) the club members money to redecorate the meeting hall
(b) No error
(c) Some members of the committee
(d) were opposed to use

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

(1)Iodine deficiency(2)is an easy and inexpensive(3)nutrient disorder to prevent(4)No error

- (a) Iodine deficiency
- (b) is an easy and inexpensive
- (c) nutrient disorder to prevent
- (d) No error

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

They had to put of the garden party because of the heavy rain

- (a) They had to
- (b) put of the garden party
- (c) No error
- (d) because of the heavy rain

Q51. As a

P: maestro appeared to be enjoying every bit of it

Q: and followed every composition the

R: thunderous applause from

S: an appreciative audience preceded

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q52. A diversified use

P: as a heating or power generation fuel by converting gas into

Q: adding a new dimension to the traditional use of gas

R: of natural gas is emerging

S: amongst other products, high quality diesel transportation fuel virtually free of sulphur

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q53. There have been

P: a day after high intensity violence left at least 50 person

Q: sporadic clashes between

R: dead in the northern city of Tripoli

S: the Lebanese army and militants.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

(c) Q-S-P-R

(d) S-Q-P-R

Q54. in estimating the size of the earth (P) but they were hampered by the lack of instruments of precision (Q) ancient astronomers (R) used methods which were theoretically Valid (S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q55. The man when he was /P in the office last evening /Q could not finish/R all his work /S

The correct sequence should be

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

Q56. We want every country/(P) or a foreign policy/(Q) to have a population policy/(R) as it has an economic policy/(S).

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q57. a pressure cooker (P) fits tightly on the top (Q) consists of a very strong vessel (R) made of an aluminium alloy with a lid that (S)

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PRSQ
- (b) RSPQ
- (c) QSPR
- (d) PQSR

Q58. At the end of the morning exercise

, the soldiers (P) to get ready to leave (Q) were asked (R) for an unknown destination (S)

The correct sequence should be

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

Q59. 12. From my plane flying over Namibia P: stretching 320 kilometres away

Q: a shore of pink and silver sand

R: I looked down at a haunting sight

S: edged by a line of smoking surf

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

Q60. The bigoted

P: reality that additional hands also mean additional mouths to feed, clothe and house

Q: in order to augment their incomes, plead for more children, ignoring the resultant

R: not only to the national interests but also to those families which

S: belief – the more, the merrier – has done immense harm

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

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

The sight of the lizard is **hateful** to me.

- (a) repulsion
- (b) repulsive
- (c) repulse
- (d) No improvement

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

I shall appreciate if you kindly accept my proposal.

- (a) I would appreciate if
- (b) I shall appreciate it if
- (c) I would have appreciate if
- (d) No improvement

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

The crime makes a man liable for transportation till his life

- (a) to transport to life
- (b) For transport for life
- (c) to transportation for life
- (d) No improvement

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

He was **fora time** our captain.

- (a) for sometime

- (b) once
- (c) at any time
- (d) No improvement

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

Will you please give me a warm glass of water ?

- (a) Will you please give me a glass of warm water ?
- (b) Will you please give I a warm glass of water ?
- (c) Would you please give I a warm glass of water ?
- (d) No improvement

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

Kamals suggestion was greeted **with** hoots of laughter.

- (a) in
- (b) at
- (c) an
- (d) No improvement

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

I don't understand why did you not call me last night.

- (a) why had you not call
- (b) why you did not call
- (c) why not did you call
- (d) No improvement

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

He **borne down all** opposition with an iron hand.

- (a) bore in all
- (b) bore down all
- (c) No Improvement
- (d) bore up all

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

Everyone of **this** girls is beautiful.

- (a) that
- (b) the
- (c) these
- (d) No Improvement

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

Our progress was slow **because of having** to search for them at frequent intervals.

- (a) at having
- (b) through having
- (c) in having
- (d) No improvement

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

I prevailed **on** him to vote for you.

- (a) to
- (b) at
- (c) upon
- (d) No improvement

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

They **prevented** me from danger.

- (a) was preventing
- (b) were preventing
- (c) protected
- (d) No improvement

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

I am the secretary of the sports club since its formation five years ago.

- (a) was
- (b) have been
- (c) had been
- (d) No improvement

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

He lives **far from the station.**

- (a) No improvement
- (b) away from the station
- (c) a long way from the station
- (d) off the station

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

She said that she was glad **to be here** that evening.

- (a) to come here
- (b) to be there
- (c) to have been here
- (d) No improvement

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

They were **being commanded** to wait till the signal was given.

- (a) commanded

- (b) command
- (c) given command
- (d) No Improvement

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

My daughter is going to **take** her final examination next month.

- (a) under take
- (b) No improvement
- (c) appear
- (d) give

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

A major water pollutant due to the growth of large cities is **the sewages.**

- (a) a sewage
- (b) a sewages
- (c) the sewage
- (d) No improvement

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

She **is annoying** that her father had not accepted her suggestion.

- (a) was to annoy
- (b) had to annoy
- (c) No improvement
- (d) was annoyed

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

Heartfelt prayers to God will always **have expected results.**

- (a) have amazing results
- (b) No improvement
- (c) have good results
- (d) have desired results

Q81. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Deriving your authority from the government, your position would secure the respect and consideration of everyone, especially in a service where official rank carries so much weight. This would secure to you every attention and comfort on your way and there, together with a complete submission to your orders. I know these things are a matter of indifference to you except so far as they may further the great objects you have in view, but they are of importance in themselves, and of every importance to those who have a right to take

an interest in your personal position and comfort.

The above passage most probably is a part of a

- (a) speech
- (b) official communication
- (c) written report
- (d) personal letter

Q82. The writer's attitude towards the person addressed is characterised by

- (a) officiousness
- (b) flattery
- (c) humility
- (d) arrogance

Q83. The person addressed is most likely a

- (a) social worker
- (b) government servant
- (c) commercial agent
- (d) foreign dignitary

Q84. The writer is asking his reader to accept

- (a) great objects
- (b) a respected position
- (c) an official rank
- (d) a significant assignment

Q85. 'The great objects' in the passage means

- (a) Significant items
- (b) Noble goals
- (c) Precious merchandise
- (d) Objects of praise

Q86. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

I While I stood drinking in the beauty of this placid scene I became conscious of an alteration. In a moment the sole porter emerged from his midday nap, operated a signal that clanked noisily into position, and then ambled slowly towards me for my return-half ticket, whilst I remarked that his red amiable face and easygoing gait were in perfect harmony with the tranquil surroundings. A wisp of smoke on the horizon with a dark snake crawling beneath it announced the approach of the train. As it drew nearer, the deep silence of the place was gradually displaced by a creaking of brakes and a hissing of steam. Save for myself, no one entered the train and no one alighted. The porter with leisurely expertness, trundled a couple of milk churns on board, the door was slammed, the guard signalled to the

driver, and we moved off, leaving the small station once more to its drowsy silence.

The meaning of drowsy is

- (a) Untidy
- (b) Sleepy
- (c) Freezing
- (d) Drugged

Q87. The central idea of the passage is

- (a) Leisure and Peace
- (b) Hurry and Noise
- (c) Activity
- (d) The Porter

Q88. Who had a midday nap?

- (a) The author
- (b) The passenger
- (c) The Station-master
- (d) The porter

Q89. Who/what does first break the silence of the station?

- (a) The train
- (b) The porter
- (c) The passenger
- (d) Milk churns

Q90. What does the author suggest by the word 'placid'?

- (a) The scene was filled with noise of the train
- (b) The place was filled with lively humanity
- (c) The place was quite and lonely
- (d) The horizon looked smoke laden

Q91. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

It happened one day, about noon, going towards my boat, I was exceedingly surprised with the print of a man's naked foot on the shore, which was very plain to be seen in the sand. I stood like one thunder-struck, or as if I had seen an apparition. I listened, I looked round me, I could hear nothing, nor see anything. I went up the shore, and down the shore, but it was all one; I could see no other impression but that one. I went to it again to see if there were any more, and to observe if it might not be my fancy; but there was no room for that, for there was exactly the very print of a foot, toes, heel and every part of a foot.

The passage is full of short simple sentences. Their purpose is to

- (a) facilitate easy understanding
- (b) give a plain narration

- (c) convey breathless excitement
 (d) imply the inability of the author to write in a better way

Q92. Which one of these expressions best brings out the effect of the foot-print on the author?

- (a) Seen an apparition
 (b) Stood like one thunder-struck
 (c) Went up the shore
 (d) Looked round himself

Q93. How does the author convince himself that the foot-print is a real one?

- (a) By finding the person who made it
 (b) By being told about it by a witness
 (c) By thinking about it for some time
 (d) By examining it carefully and noticing its details

Q94. Which one of the following words best describes the emotion evoked by the footprint in the author?

- (a) Curiosity
 (b) Indifference
 (c) Fear
 (d) Surprise

Q95. On finding the foot-print on the shore, what did the author do?

- (a) Did not pay much attention to it
 (b) Observed it with curiosity
 (c) Began to investigate its origin
 (d) Ran away in fear

Q96. Which one of the following best describes the man's reaction to his problem?

- (a) The man is extremely upset to find the shirt burnt and frantically tries to repair the damage
 (b) The hole in the shirt and the wife's anticipated nagging are minor problems, the greater one is that the man cannot find a needle
 (c) Neither the shirt hole nor the nagging nor the lack of a needle is of great consequence
 (d) The man is terrified of his wife and dreads her discovering the burnt shirt

Q97. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

He dropped off to sleep. The cigarette slipped out of his mouth and burnt a great black hole in his only shirt. The smart of the burn awoke him, and he got up, cursing under his

breath, and fumbled in the dark for a needle in order to sew up the hole. Otherwise his wife would see it in the morning and would hag away at him for a couple of hours. But he could not find a needle. He fell asleep again.⁵¹ Which one of the following statements best sums up the man's reaction to his problem?

The man wanted to sew the hole because

- (a) he wanted to avoid being scolded by his wife
 (b) he had nothing else to do
 (c) he had no other shirt
 (d) he wanted to sleep again

Q98. The man got up to search for a needle because

- (a) his wife would be very upset
 (b) the cigarette had damaged his only shirt
 (c) he wanted to mend the shirt
 (d) the burn-hole was huge and black

Q99. The man woke up in the dark because

- (a) the cigarette had burnt his favourite shirt
 (b) the cigarette had burnt his only shirt
 (c) the cigarette had to be lit again
 (d) the cigarette had burnt him

Q100. The cigarette fell out of the man's mouth because

- (a) he fell off his stool
 (b) he was surprised to see that it had made a hole in his shirt
 (c) he fell asleep while smoking
 (d) he fumbled in the dark for a needle

Q101. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Ah! whatever could be said was said. All held him guilty. Even his own mother who claimed to understand him the best. All had betrayed him in his hour of need. Yet, there he was, still with a sparkling hope and knew that the truth must prevail. In the cold, dark and damp cell he never for a moment lost faith in God and goodness and was waiting anxiously for an angle to come, plead non guilty for him and free him of his miseries.

Three of the following statements indicate that he had a sparkling hope. Which statement does not?

- (a) He had never lost faith in God.
 (b) He was sure there was goodness.
 (c) He could have evidence in his favour.
 (d) He knew that the truth must prevail.

Q102. Whatever others said about him, he

- (a) Betrayed no one.
- (b) Thought over the problem.
- (c) Never lost faith in goodness.
- (d) Raised his voice against injustice.

Q103. In the dark dungeon he always waited for

- (a) His mother.
- (b) The jailer.
- (c) The verdict freeing him of his miseries.
- (d) The angle to come and plead for him.

Q104. The truth must prevail means

- (a) He was true
- (b) Angle will reveal truth
- (c) Truth always wins in the end
- (d) We must plead for the truth

Q105. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Once while travelling by the local bus, I got a seat beside a very strange man. He seemed interested in every passenger aboard. He would stare at a person, scribble some odd mathematical notations on his long notebook and then move on to the next. Being quite interested in what he was doing I asked him what all those notations meant and then came the startling reply. He saw a man's face not as a single unit but as thousands of squares put together. He was in fact a statistical expert and a budding artist learning the art of graphics.

The man was scribbling down

- (a) The figures of co-passengers
- (b) The details of thousands of squares put together
- (c) Some mathematical formulae and calculations
- (d) Some mathematical signs

Q106. The man caught author's attention because

- (a) He was sitting next to him.
- (b) He was staring at every person in the bus.
- (c) He would stare at every person and then scribble down some mathematical notation.
- (d) He was budding artist learning the art of graphics.

Q107. The author found that man's reply quite startling because

- (a) A statistical expert cannot be a budding scientist
- (b) A budding artist cannot be a statistical expert
- (c) Graphics is still a rare art form and he was learning in while travelling in a bus
- (d) They fact that "a man's face can be analysed as thousands of squares" was a strange concept.63. From the passage we gather that

Q108. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

I With the inevitable growth of specialization I see the universities facing two great dangers. First, it is very easy to get so involved in the technical details of education that the object of education is lost. And secondly, in an effort to condition a university to the needs of its students and to the needs of the state it may lose its power to make or mould those students into responsible men, capable of thinking for themselves and capable of expressing the results of their thoughts to others.

The author calls growth of specialisation 'inevitable'. Which one of the following statements is likely to be the most correct reason for this inevitability?

- (a) Universities give grants only to do specialised work in different disciplines
- (b) The professors and researchers in universities are competent only for specialised work
- (c) Specialization helps economic growth of the nation.
- (d) In an age of science and technology specialization becomes necessary

Q109. Which one of the following statements most correctly suggests the central theme of the passage?

- (a) The aim of education is specialization
- (b) The aim of education is to mould the youth to work for the state
- (c) The aim of education is to make the youth capable of independent thought and expression
- (d) The aim of education is to enable the youth to each a comfortable living

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Q110. Which one of the following statements most correctly suggests the warning implied in the passage?

- (a) University education should not be concerned with technical details.
- (b) Universities should not subordinate themselves to the interests of the state.
- (c) Universities should be concerned only with the needs of students.
- (d) Universities should not go in for any specialization.

Q111. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

One December night, a family had gathered around their fireside and piled it high with wood gathered from mountain streams and ruins of great trees that had come falling down the mountain sides. The fire roared and brightened the room with its light. The faces of the father and mother had a quiet gladness; the children laughed; the oldest daughter was the picture of happiness at seventeen; and the aged grandmother who sat sewing in the warmest place was the picture of happiness grown old.

The firewood had been

- (a) brought
- (b) stolen
- (c) collected
- (d) found

Q112. The parents looked

- (a) serene
- (b) cheerful
- (c) gloomy
- (d) dull

Q113. The oldest daughter looked

- (a) stupid
- (b) glad
- (c) intelligent
- (d) mournful

Q114. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

The unpleasant feeling passed and she glanced guardedly up at him. He was walking unmarked in moonlight, innocent of her reaction to him. She felt then – this thought had come to her before – that there might be more to him than she had imagined. She felt

ashamed she had never thanked him for the help he had given her father.

She glanced at him when

- (a) He walked alone and unnoticed in moonlight
- (b) She was sure that she was not being noticed
- (c) Her reactions did not have any effect on him
- (d) The unpleasant feeling passed

Q115. Her unpleasant feeling passed when

- (a) He did not take any notice of her
- (b) The moonlight was beautiful
- (c) She realized her sense of shame
- (d) She looked carefully at him

Q116. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

All is not well _____ the automobile sector

- (a) down
- (b) in
- (c) to
- (d) of

Q117. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

The statue _____ a global symbol of freedom

- (a) stands to
- (b) stands for
- (c) stands as
- (d) stands against

Q118. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

The more he remonstrated _____ the referee the worse the situation became

- (a) with
- (b) for
- (c) at
- (d) to

Q119. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

She _____ college late that day

- (a) was reaching
- (b) reaching
- (c) is reached
- (d) reached

Q120. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

That car is throwing _____ a lot of smoke

- (a) out
- (b) up

(c) away

(d) in

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

1. The proper sequence is SRPQ.

2. So,

the proper sequence should be "The 'touchmenot' plant folds up its leaves when touched. How is the plant able to do this? It is only in recent years that a possible answer has been found. At the lower end of each leaf is a tiny swelling, called the pulvinus. The pulvinus acts as the 'brain' or control centre of the leaf. The folding up of the leaves is controlled by the pulvinus."

3.

The proper sequence should be "It was a bitterly cold night and even at the far end of the bus the wind cut like a knife. The bus stopped, and two women and a man got in together and filled the vacant places. The conductor came in and took the fares. The younger of the two women was dressed in sealskin and carried one of those little Pekinese dogs that women like to carry in their laps. Then his eyes tested with cold malice on the beady-eyed little dog. I saw trouble brewing."

4. The correct option is PQRS

5. So,

the proper sequence should be "Democracy, more than any other form of government, needs good citizenship. Under absolutism or dictatorship, men are forced into line. But in a democracy things are not so simple. Freedom is the essence of democracy the more complete the democracy, the more complete the freedom. But it has to be freedom of service self-chosen and sometimes of sacrifice self-imposed. That is not the instinct of the natural man; yet somehow that habit, has to be acquired."

6. PSRQ

7. QSPR

8. RQPS

9. The correct sequence is QSPR. The sentence S1 talks that river have played a great roles in our lives. The next sentence should be Q because it talks about how rivers have played an important role. The next sentence should be S because it tells about how civilization was first to develop along river Sindhu. The next sentence should be P which tells about the name of the civilisation. The next sentence should be R because it describes about how India got its name from Indus that has been described in P.

10. Option SRPQ is the answer. In s the sentence simply says that we learn to write by writing. Then comes option R which supports previous sentence by saying that we should not wait to write in hope of an inspiration. Then comes P which further supports the argument saying that even famous writers don't sit idle in search of an inspiration. Q gives statistical proof for the above sentences.

11. The answer is , SQPR. First comes S, then comes Q, then comes P and finally comes R.

12. The correct sequence is QSRP. The sentence S1 talks about a bus being stopped. Next sentence should be the one in continuation and describing what happened next. And therefore the next sentence should be Q. The sentence following Q should be S because it describes further events that both the man and woman took their seats. Now as we can see, the sentence S6 talks about conductor and so does the sentence P. Hence P should come before the sentence S6. And sentence R should follow sentence S because it talks about the woman who we have described in the sentence S.

21. Yield to means to give up something to someone. Submit to and seek terms with mean to give upon something. Its antonym is resist means oppose. Persuade means convince.

22. Proud means pleasing. Humble means shy, meek. Kind means generous. Gentle means mild. Decent means respectable.

23. Trivial means unimportant. Important means significant. Small means little or minute. Easy means simple. Difficult means hard. From the above meanings, it is clear that option (a) important is the answer.

24. Fortuitous means accidental.

Unfortunate means unlucky. Accidental is the synonym of fortuitous. Planned means scheduled or premeditated. Ludicrous means ridiculous. Option (c) planned is the correct answer.

25. Magnanimous means giving and kind. Petty means small, insignificant and trivial. Majestic means impressive.

26. Languid: listless, dull, energy less (a)
Absent mind: distracted, inattentive, lost (b)
Negligent: Careless, indifferent (c) Sluggish: Dull, slow moving, inactive

27. Apprise means inform or tell someone. The most similar word is Inform.

28. Clue means hint. Inkling means indication. Intimation also means indication. Signal means sign.

29. Hesitate means pause in indecision before saying or doing something. Unwilling to act and speak is incorrect because it means reluctant to act and speak respectively.

30. Zest mean gusto or passion or enthusiasm. Option (a) greed is negative in appeal although zest is a positive word. Enthusiasm looks the most convincing answer. Attraction means appeal. Fascination means attraction as well. Thus over all we see that option (b) looks as the best answer.

31. The proper way of writing the sentence is "As a thunderous applause from an appreciative audience preceded and followed every composition the maestro appeared to be enjoying every bit of it." This is indicated by the sequence R – S – Q – P which is option (b) , therefore, (b) is the correct answer.

32. The proper way of writing the sentence is 'A diversified use of natural gas is emerging adding a new dimension to the traditional use of gas as a heating or power generation fuel by converting gas into amongst other products, high quality diesel transportation fuel virtually free of sulphur.' This is indicated by the sequence RQ PS and so, option (c) is the correct answer.

33. Q is the opening part which introduces the incident/ cause/clash. Q will be followed by S which contains subject. S will be further followed by P (describes the intensity of violence) and then it would be followed by Q (which describes the aftermath of that violence between two.)

34. Here, the verb used is the clue which connects itself with ancient and thus helps

us to find the qualifier and also the correct answer. Hence the correct sequence is RSQP.

35. Here, P is the qualifier of the sentence which is followed by Q and then by R.

36. Something is wanted and only available one is 'every country' from the P so P is the best one to start with. Eliminate option (b) and (d) . R follows P and SQ is obvious choice. So answer is PRSQ.

37. A pressure cooker consists of a very strong vessel made of an aluminum alloy with a lid that fits tightly on the top.

38. At the end of the morning exercise the soldiers were asked to get ready to leave for an unknown destination.

39. The proper sequence should be "From my plane flying over Namibia I looked down at a haunting sight a shore of pink and silver sand edged by a line of smoking surf stretching 320 kilometres away."

40. The proper way of writing the sentence is "the biogoted belief the more, the merrier – has done immense harm not – only to the national interests but also to these families which in order to augment their incomes, plead for more children ignoring the resultant reality that additional hands also mean additional moudles to feed, clothe and house.' This is indicated by the sequence SRQP and so, (c) is the correct answer.

41. The passage seems to be a part of someone's personal letter as it is addressed at many places by the word 'you'.

42. The tone of the author sounds quite official and serious.

43. The writer is talking in context of government service.

44. The writer asks his reader to accept 'an official rank'.

45. The writer implies significant worldly items.

46. The word drowsy means half-asleep or sleepy.

47. The author talks about the leisure and peace he was experiencing.

48. The author mentions "In a moment the sole porter emerged from his midday nap".

49. The author mentions a reference to the porter by "operated a signal that clanked noisily into position".

50. The word placid means pleasantly calm or peaceful; unruffled; tranquil; serenely quiet or undisturbed.

51. The author sounds excited as he says "I was exceedingly surprised".

- 92.** The word apparition means "anything that appears, especially something remarkable or startling", thus best describing the author's feelings.
- 93.** The author says "I went to it again to see if there were any more".
- 94.** The author says "I was exceedingly surprised".
- 95.** The author was looking around to see where the foot prints came from.
- 96.** The author's sentence "But he could not find a needle. He fell asleep again" describes the man's reaction to his problem.
- 97.** The man wanted to sew the hole because he didn't want to be scolded by his wife in the morning.
- 98.** The man was searching the needle to sew up the hole.
- 99.** The smell of burnt cigarette awoke the man.
- 100.** As the man fell asleep, the cigarette fell from his mouth.
- 101.** The speaker does not mention anything about the evidence in the passage. But the very first sentence suggests the answer.
- 102.** Whatever others said about him he never lost faith in goodness and he was sure that the truth must come out one day.
- 103.** In the dark dungeon he always waited for the angel to come and plead for him.
- 104.** The truth must prevail means; truth always wins in the end.
- 105.** The man was scribbling down some odd mathematical notations.
- 106.** The man caught author's attention because he would stare at every person and then scribble down some mathematical notion. As the man was sitting next to the author, he caught his attention.
- 107.** The author found it quite amusing when the man was trying to analyse a man's face, not as a single unit but thousands squares put together.
- 108.** In an age of science and technology specialization becomes necessary.
- 109.** The central theme of the passage is that the aim of education is to make the youth capable of independent thought and expression.
- 110.** The major warning suggested in the passage is that University education should not be concerned with technical details rather it should embrace humanism.
- 111.** The firewood had been gathered/ collected from the mountain streams.
- 112.** The parents were quite glad seeing their children enjoying the fireside.
- 113.** The oldest daughter is described to be a picture of happiness.
- 114.** She glanced at him when the unpleasant feeling passed.
- 115.** The unpleasant feeling passed when she realized her sense of shame