

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: For the first time in the last 30 years, the retail prices of essential goods have shown a declining trend

S6: but they seem to have made an about turn.

P: the retail prices of essential articles have always been going up

Q: this is evident from a comparison between prices in December 1998 and December 1999

R: this indicates the inability of inflationary tendencies to move upwards in 1999

S: this is a unique phenomenon

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) PSQR
- (b) QRPS
- (c) PRQS
- (d) QSPR

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

S1: A lower division clerk who has been working in CPWD for the past 15 years, won Rs.1 crore in the recently launched programme 'KaunBanegaCrorepati'.

S6: Because the publicity that he received was really disturbing him.

P: His fellow clerks in the department approached him with proposals to launch some joint projects.

Q: But he shied away from both his friends and relatives.

R: His relatives advised him to leave service and start his own business.

S: He listened to all patiently.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) PQ SR
- (b) S R P Q
- (c) P R S Q
- (d) SQRR

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

S1: The officer rose to his feet, trembling.

S6: A half-hour later he returned to camp.

P: He failed to find him there.

Q: Pulling himself together, he ran rapidly away from the cliff to a point a half-mile from its foot.

R: He was disappointed.

S: He expected to find the horseman somewhere there.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

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

S1: People have always been fascinated by dreams.

S6: But a small number, perhaps less than 5% have them regularly.

P: In fact, only recently have there been serious studies to find out how many of us actually have nightmares.

Q: Now that is changing.

R: But the study of nightmares has been curiously neglected.

S: While results so far are inconclusive, it seems fair to say that at least half the population has occasional nightmares. The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: In 1668 an important discovery was made.

S6: That was the beginning of the end of the theory of spontaneous generation of higher plants and animals.

P: He put some rotting meat and fish in open jars and watched them.

Q: When he covered the jars with muslin, he found that flies came and laid their eggs on the muslin, but no maggots developed on the meat.

R: In time, he noticed that flies came and laid their eggs in the meat and the maggots hatched from the eggs.

S: An Italian physician named Redi decided to test the idea that worms were generated spontaneously in rotting meat. The proper sequence should be:

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

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

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

S1: Even in his earliest days, man had government.

S6: As the number of men multiplied, hunting bands grew larger, divided and formed independent groups..

P: When he grew old and dull, another leader took his place.

Q: As he stepped outside, he joined with other men to form a hunting tribe that learned to work together.

R: Its simplest form was the family, where man had authority over his wife and children.

S: Probably the hunter with the right combination of strength and cleverness became the leader of the tribe. The proper sequence should be:

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

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

S1: She was born into a poor family of labourers and died because poverty could not let her live.

S6: So, while the world was celebrating International Women's Day, Rita's mother, Mrs. Veena, spent the day trying to get her daughter justice, which eluded her in life.

P: She died not because she was ill, but because she had been allegedly beaten by her husband and in-laws for not bringing in sufficient dowry.

Q: At the young age of twenty, Rita breathed her last at J. P. Hospital on February

R: Ironically, however, no one paid need to Rita's woes when she used to cry for help.

S: The police have not taken any action either till date. The proper sequence should be:

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

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

S1: I will not be able to see you tomorrow.

S6: At any rate I'll see you later in the week.

P: There is only a simple laboratory test be done.

Q: Once I know what the diagnosis is, I can contact the doctor.

R: However, if you like, you can phone me. The correct sequence should be:

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

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

S1: The next day Hiralal woke early.

S6: He could find nothing inside them except two letters.

P: Then he began to take out the bags containing the silver coins and the currency notes.

Q: Three of the bags were empty.

R: After washing his face and hands he went back to his bedroom.

S: Suddenly his heart seemed to stop beating.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: Human ways of life have steadily changed.

S6: During the last few years change has been even more rapid than usual.

P: From that time to this, civilization has always been changing.

Q: About ten thousand years ago, man lived entirely by hunting.

R: Ancient Egypt - Greece - The Roman Empire - the Dark Ages and the Middle Ages - The Renaissance - the age of modern science and of modern nations - one has succeeded the other; and history has never stood still.

S: A settled civilized life began only when agriculture was discovered.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: The train was running fast and the next station was nearly an hour ahead.

S6: She bought four cups of ice cream and all of them became busy with eating.

P: The children were pestering their aunt with embarrassing questions.

Q: The occupants of the first carriage among others were a tall girl, a little girl and a little boy.

S: Their aunt was occupying a corner seat.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: James Watt used the power of steam to drive machines.

S6: The jet engine is relatively more recent.

P: With petrol engines people were able to build motor cars and aeroplanes.

Q: Then many years later, the petrol engine was invented.

R: These provided quicker means of traveling.

S: His invention was used later by other clever men to give us the railway engine.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

(1) Money Is not the root of all evils.

(P)Or, what about the desire for power driving people to horrible crimes ?

(Q)Even purposeless cruelty can be seen in many instances of evil behaviour.

(R)For example, neither teachers nor parents profit in any way by torturing children.

(S)The evils of sexual offenders are not motivated by financial gains.

(6) We can only Say that money is the root of some evil.

- (a) QRPS
- (b) SPQR
- (c) RSPQ
- (d) QPRS

Q14. 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 curtains 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 Koran forcing back her tears

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

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

1. One Botany professor always tried to convince his students that his branch of biology is superior to all the others

P.His most persuasive argument, however, came during a laboratory session

Q.And they don't eat very much

R.Examining the cells of a pear, the professor cut a slice for the microscopic slide and took a bite of the rest of the specimen

S.Plants, he noted never run away or bite

6. "You won't be doing that in a Zoology lab," he said.

- (a) PRSQ
- (b) SQPR
- (c) PSRQ
- (d) QSRP

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

(1)It was nine o'clock in the evening and Rajan was reading.

P.At first he thought nothing of it.

Q.The walls were a moving mass of big ants.

R.Suddenly, he heard faint noises.

S.When he went to his bedroom later, however, he was shocked by what he saw.

(6) They covered everythingthe book case, the shelves, the chest of drawers.

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

Q17. Directions : In these questions, the first and last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the **passage is split into four parts** and named P, Q, R, S . These **four parts are not given in proper order**. Read the sentences and find out which of

1 Most people are afraid of snakes.

P There may, be some truth in this theory, because Monkeys have a deep, instinctive fear of pythons and other tree snakes.

Q But this fear is as irrational as the fear of ghosts.

R Any way, snakes have been feared and hated for thousands of years.

S The fear of snakes, according to some biologists, may be an instinct passed on to us by our ancestors.

6 In the literature of many countries the snake is regarded as a symbol of evil.

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

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

1. We do not know whether the machines are the masters or we are.

P. They must be given or rather 'fed' with coal and given petrol to drink from time to time.

Q. Already man spends most of his time looking after and waiting upon them.

R. Yet we have grown so dependent on them that they have almost become the masters now.

S. It is very true that they were made for the sole purpose of being man's servants.

6. And if they don't get their meals when they expect them, they will just refuse to work.

- (a) RSQP
- (b) RSPQ
- (c) SPQR
- (d) SRQP

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

1. Reena made a cup of tea in this manner.

P. Next, she added milk and sugar.

Q. When the water was boiling she added tealeaves.

R. She turned off the gas.

S. First she put the water to boil.

6. Finally, she poured the tea into cup.

- (a) SQPR
- (b) QPRS
- (c) PRSQ
- (d) RSQP

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

(1) The farmer wanted to please the men.

(P) The poor donkey struggled and kicked.

(Q) They tied his legs together and slung him on a pole.

(R) The farmer and his son put the ends of the pole on their shoulders.

(S) He and his son got off the donkey.

(6) They walked into the town carrying the donkey.

- (a) PQRS
- (b) SQRP
- (c) RSQP
- (d) QSPR

Q21. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

Because of the failure of the monsoon, there was **paucity** of foodgrains.

- (a) overflow
- (b) inflow
- (c) plenty
- (d) glut

Q22. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

LEISURELY

- (a) Idly
- (b) Lazily
- (c) Foolishly
- (d) Hurriedly

Q23. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

Everybody called it a **lavish** party.

- (a) big
- (b) wasteful
- (c) frugal
- (d) expensive

Q24. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

AVERSION

- (a) Promotion
- (b) Attraction
- (c) Hatred
- (d) Passion

Q25. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

Mala is always **defiant** in her behaviour.

- (a) obedient
- (b) rebellious
- (c) meek
- (d) friendly

Q26. Find the most similar word in meaning.

HOSTILITY

- (a) Illness
- (b) Enmity
- (c) Disturbance
- (d) Derogatory

Q27. Find the most similar word in meaning.

CONSENSUS

- (a) Awareness
- (b) General agreement
- (c) Careful observation
- (d) Praiseworthy

Q28. Find the most similar word in meaning.

The spectators looked at the batsman in **amazement** when he hit sixer after sixer.

- (a) shock
- (b) wonder
- (c) surprise
- (d) suspicion

Q29. Find the most similar word in meaning.

EXPLICIT

- (a) Immediate
- (b) Plainly stated
- (c) Marked
- (d) Revealing the secret

Q30. Find the most similar word in meaning.

The eyewitness testimony was

incontrovertible.

- (a) disputable
- (b) debatable
- (c) unacceptable
- (d) unquestionable

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

Eighty-five thousand rupees (1)/ is a large sum of money (2)/ to earn in a month (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Eighty-five thousand rupees
- (b) is a large sum of money
- (c) to earn in a month
- (d) No error

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

You will come (1)/ to my party tomorrow (2)/ isn't it (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) You will come
- (b) to my party tomorrow
- (c) Isn't it
- (d) No error

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

He is guilty (1)/ for killing (2)/ an innocent bird (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) He is guilty
- (b) for killing
- (c) an innocent bird
- (d) No error

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

The young man (1)/ was surprised (2)/ perhaps a shade scandalized (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The young man
- (b) was surprised
- (c) perhaps a shade scandalized
- (d) No error

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

The box of eggs (1)/ are lying (2)/ on the table (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The box of eggs
- (b) are lying
- (c) on the table
- (d) No error

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

The new device (1)/ aims at eliminating (2)/ the risk of short - circuiting (3) / No error (4)

- (a) The new device
- (b) aims at eliminating
- (c) the risk of short - circuiting
- (d) No error

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

Neither of the girls (1)/ were willing to (2) / accept the proposal(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Neither of the girls
- (b) were willing to
- (c) accept the proposal
- (d) No error

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

Knowledge and wisdom makes(1)/ an individual truly complete(2)/and self-assured (3)/No error (4)

- (a) Knowledge and wisdom makes
- (b) an individual truly complete
- (c) and self-assured
- (d) No error

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

The arm was so badly injured(1)/ that he must have (2)/ it amputated (3)/No error (4)

- (a) The arm was so badly injured
- (b) that he must have
- (c) it amputated
- (d) No error

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

(1)No Error(2)What makes people angry(3)or tense is actually a mystery(4)which is difficult to explain

- (a) No Error
- (b) What makes people angry
- (c) or tense is actually a mystery
- (d) which is difficult to explain

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

People have (1)/ different ideas about (2)/what makes a good holiday (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) People have
- (b) different ideas about
- (c) what makes a good holiday
- (d) No error

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

The crime rate increases in spite(1)/ formal moral education (2)/ given in schools (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The crime rate increases in spite
- (b) formal moral education
- (c) given in schools
- (d) No error

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

Some of our latest conon (1) / that have come out of the production(2)/ line have a very long range (3) / No error (4)

- (a) Some of our latest conon

- (b) that have come out of the production
- (c) line have a very long range
- (d) No error

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

The team was now in the field and place about to take their place

- (a) No error
- (b) The team was
- (c) about to take their
- (d) now in the field and place

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

I watched how the pianoist used her left hand

- (a) I watched how
- (b) the pianoist
- (c) No error
- (d) used her left hand

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

Despite the speed in which he was driving he couldn't reach on time

- (a) Despite the speed
- (b) No error
- (c) in which he was driving
- (d) he couldn't reach on time

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

(1)She stopped singing(2)as soon as the telephone(3)rings from across the hall(4)No error

- (a) She stopped singing
- (b) as soon as the telephone
- (c) rings from across the hall
- (d) No error

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

(1)there again (2) No error(3) not to go (4) I forbid you

- (a) there again
- (b) No error
- (c) not to go
- (d) I forbid you

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

(1)his statement true(2)No error(3)Whoever assumes (4) is foolish

- (a) his statement true
- (b) No error

- (c) Whoever assumes
(d) is foolish

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

they must be prepared When one takes great risk for great losses

- (a) they must be prepared
(b) When one takes great risks
(c) for great losses
(d) No error

Q51. Keeping

P: farmers to smoke their fields during
Q: in view the prevailing weather conditions
R: agricultural experts have advised
S: the night to protect vegetables from cold

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q52. As things stand,

P: but a majority still does not have access to English

Q: linguistic edge they are equipped with

R: after globally because of the

S: Indian professionals are much sought

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q53. Although

P: of non-owner managers came to be widely appreciated

Q: political freedom from the British masters

R: came to us in 1947 it was not until

S: well into the following decade that the role

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q54. it is a pity that (P) by offering a handsome dowry (Q) a number of parents think that (R) they will be able to ensure the happiness of their daughters (S)

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

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

Q55. The people decided they were going /P how much /Q to spend /R on the construction of the school building /S

The correct sequence should be

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

Q56. The teacher and the pupils .continued likewise with their repetition/(P) read the sentence again/(Q) the pupils knew the sentence by heart/(R) until the teacher thought/(S).

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q57. is to convince your reader (P) the aim of an argumentative essay (Q) you have taken on a subject is right (R) that the position (S)

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SQPR
(b) RQSP
(c) PQSR
(d) QPSR

Q58. After having got up from bed

the Magistrate (P) to bring coffee (Q) ordered the attendant (R) immediately (S)

The correct sequence should be

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

Q59. I was

P: to see a mongoose

Q: just in time

R: with an egg in its mouth

S: scurrying across the grass

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q60. Critics

P: cover up the essentially inequalitarian

Q: and unjust nature of a Third World State
R: has been basically a sugar-coated concept that tries to

S: also point out that development administration

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

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

During his long discourse, he did not **touch** the central idea of the topic.

- (a) touch
- (b) touch up
- (c) touch upon on
- (d) No Improvement

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

Rajesh is **not verywell** these days.

- (a) in poverty
- (b) unwell
- (c) indifferent
- (d) No improvement

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

I don't think many people will be able to attend the meeting tomorrow. **I, but for one,** have to be in Chennai.

- (a) so for one
- (b) rather for one
- (c) for one
- (d) No improvement

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

He made **the utmost effort** to save us.

- (a) an all-out
- (b) an altered
- (c) an Intentional
- (d) No improvement

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

Boil the potatoes and then **crush it until soft.**

- (a) smash it
- (b) knead it
- (c) mash it
- (d) No improvement

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

I could not help **to laugh** at the joke.

- (a) laughing
- (b) laugh
- (c) to laughing
- (d) No improvement

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

What she said is **not correct** at all.

- (a) incorrect
- (b) not incorrect
- (c) correct
- (d) No improvement

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

The teacher was **stimulated** by the mischievous behaviour of the students.

- (a) provoked
- (b) evoked
- (c) No Improvement
- (d) inspired

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

Water drawn from a **municipal reservoir** or a private well, is likely to contain traces of minerals or bacteria.

- (a) village tank
- (b) No Improvement
- (c) public tank
- (d) private tank

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

One day a wonderful plate of gold fell Into the courtyard of a temple from Heaven at Beneras.

- (a) One day at Beneras a wonderful plate of gold fell into the courtyard from Heaven of a temple
- (b) One day fell into the courtyard of a temple at Beneras a wonderful plate of gold from Heaven
- (c) One day a wonderful plate of gold fell from Heaven, into the courtyard of a temple at Beneras
- (d) No improvement

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

Eager to pass his final exams, studying was the students top priority.

- (a) the students top priority was studying.
- (b) the student made studying his top priority.
- (c) the top priority of studying was made by the student.
- (d) No improvement

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

The room is **smoky**.

- (a) by smokes
- (b) filled with smoke
- (c) with smokes
- (d) No improvement

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

Sunil was acting **strange** when I saw him.

- (a) strangely
- (b) stranger
- (c) more strange
- (d) No improvement

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

Mumbai is famous **because of** its textiles.

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

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

If I **will get** an opportunity, I shall attend the seminar.

- (a) get
- (b) got
- (c) No Improvement
- (d) shall get

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

River Damodar in West Bengal **carry the effluents** from the Durgapur Industrial complex for miles.

- (a) No Improvement
- (b) carries the effluents
- (c) carries the effluence
- (d) carried the effluents

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

My father advised me to **shun** bad peers.

- (a) escape
- (b) leave
- (c) avoid
- (d) No improvement

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

I have just taken my meals.

- (a) I have just had my food
- (b) I am done with my meals
- (c) I finished my meals
- (d) No improvement

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

If the room had been brighter, I would have been able to read for a while before going to bed.

- (a) If the room was brighter
- (b) If the room are brighter
- (c) Had the room been brighter
- (d) No improvement

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

The museums collection includes artefacts **dated back to** prehistoric times.

- (a) date back to
- (b) No improvement.
- (c) dating back to
- (d) date backs to

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

As I slung my pack onto my shoulders a big mosquito thudded against my cheek. There had been a few through the day, but it was early in the season – the ice had gone out just two weeks before – and I had scarcely noticed them. But now as I would down the ridge, the last breeze faded, and they were on me.

Rising in clouds from the soggy tundra, they pelted against my face. I reached in my pocket for the repellent, and came up empty. The traveller could not feel the breeze because

- (a) The mosquito had bitten him.
- (b) He was at the foot of the ridge.
- (c) There was no ice on the mountain.
- (d) There was no breeze on the tundra mountain.

Q82. The traveller carried with him

- (a) Mosquito repellent

- (b) A pack of food
- (c) A sling
- (d) A back-pack

Q83. When he was in the arctic, the time of the year was

- (a) Middle of winter.
- (b) Early autumn
- (c) Early spring
- (d) Middle of summer

Q84. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Popular illusion about birds extend further than the use of the word 'egg-shape' that would suggest that all eggs are alike. For instance, there is the popular idea that owls hoot. Actually, only very few owls hoot and these include the common brown or tawny wood owl. The white barn owl screeches; the little owl has a wailing cry; the long-eared owl barks; and the shorteared owl snorts! Another mistaken idea is that all ducks 'quack', because the common farmyard duck is a domesticated form of the common wild duck or mallard that quacks. Actually most wild ducks call with whistles.

The main purpose of this passage is

- (a) to describe the life of popular birds.
- (b) to show our incorrect ideas of bird life.
- (c) to show our perfect knowledge about birds.
- (d) to describe the calls of owls and ducks.

Q85. The impression created by repeating the terms, 'popular' and 'common' are

- (a) human beings are closely attached to birds.
- (b) our ideas about birds are derived from the most common types.
- (c) owls and ducks are our favourite birds.
- (d) domesticated birds are our source of information about the bird world.

Q86. The common duck is not a separate species but a tamed version of wild variety because it

- (a) whistles like most wild ducks.
- (b) grunts like the tufted duck.
- (c) has the same call as other ducks.
- (d) quacks like the mallard.

Q87. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

"What is sixteen and three multiplied?" asked the teacher. The boy blinked. The teacher persisted, and the boy promptly answered: "twenty-four", with, as it seemed to the teacher, a wicked smile on his lips. The boy evidently was trying to fool him and was going contrary on purpose. He had corrected this error repeatedly, and now the boy persisted in saying "twentyfour". How could this fellow be made to obtain fifty in the classtest and go up by double-promotion to the first form, as his parents fondly hoped? At the mention of "twenty-four" the teacher felt all his blood rushing to his head. He controlled himself, and asked again: "How Much"? as a last chance. What the boy said the same thing obstinately, he felt as if his finger was releasing the trigger: he reached across the table, and delivered a wholesome slap on the youngster's cheek.

The boy answered the question

- (a) with fear and anxiety
- (b) with the intension to fail in the class test.
- (c) to make some fun in the class.
- (d) when the teacher persisted in asking.

Q88. The teacher felt blood rushing in his head because

- (a) there was no arrogant smile on the boy's lips.
- (b) he thought the boy was hopelessly dull.
- (c) he thought the boy made the mistake deliberately.
- (d) the boy gave a wrong answer to such a simple question.

Q89. The teacher controlled his anger because

- (a) he remembered the fond hopes of boys' parents.
- (b) he wanted to give another opportunity to the boy.
- (c) the boy was too young to pick up mathematics fast.
- (d) he believed that the boy must be taught the lesson again.

Q90. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

I was at the shop early. He was standing behind the counter and as soon as I saw him, I knew that there would be some unpleasantness. Mr. Higson is never at his best unshaven, in slippers and braces and smoking on the empty stomach. The

atmosphere of the little shop was heavy with the bitter odour of fresh newspaper print and ink: stacks of crisp newspapers and magazines lay neatly on the counter, the Higson and the boy were making up the daily mend.

At the shop Mr.Higson appeared in

- (a) his joy of smoking.
- (b) his most slip-shod condition.
- (c) the most unusual condition.
- (d) in a strange mood.

Q91. The overall atmosphere in the shop was

- (a) pleasant, wholesome and welcome.
- (b) heavy with a lot of goods placed there.
- (c) with the inactivity of the early morning.
- (d) congenial and businesslike.

Q92. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

A village must have some trade; and this village has always been full of virility and power. Obscure and happy, its splendid energies had found employment in wresting a livelihood out of the earth, whence had come a certain dignity, and kindness, and love for other men. Civilization did not relax these energies, but it had diverted them; and all the special qualities, which might have helped to heal the world, had been destroyed. The family affection, the affection for the commune, the sane pastoral virtues – all had perished. No villain had done this thing: it was the work of ladies and gentlemen who were rich and often clever.

Village life is praised by the author because it

- (a) helps villagers to achieve material prosperity.
- (b) makes men complacent.
- (c) breeds humane virtues.
- (d) is free from the din and hurry of city life.

Q93. Civilization mainly destroys

- (a) the ability of create employment.
- (b) family affection and pastoral virtues.
- (c) medical facilities for the rural people.
- (d) agricultural trade.

Q94. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

The art of growing old is one which the passage of time has forced upon my attention. Psychologically there are two dangers to be guarded against in old age. One

of these is undue absorption in the past. It does not do to live in memories, in regrets for the good old days. One's thoughts must be directed to the future. This is not always easy, one's past is a gradually increasing weight. The other thing to be avoided is clinging to youth on the hope of sucking vigour from its vitality.

“By the art of growing old”, the author means

- (a) some special skill by applying which one can grow old.
- (b) that growing old is like creating a work of art.
- (c) the acceptance of old age as a fact of life.
- (d) the refusal on one's part to grow old.

Q95. The passage deals with the process of growing old. What does it describe?

- (a) The decay of the senses in old age
- (b) The psychological problems of old men
- (c) The desire in man to grow old
- (d) An old man's ability to recollect his past.

Q96. “It does not do to live in memories”.

This statement means that

- (a) the past is not contained in memories.
- (b) the old men are very forgetful.
- (c) old men often think of the past.
- (d) thinking of the past does no good to old men.

Q97. It is difficult for old men to think of the future because

- (a) they are unable to think.
- (b) they do not know what the future is like.
- (c) the past occupies their minds.
- (d) their feeling that the past was far more happier than the present grows stronger day by day.

Q98. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

It was Galileo and Newton – notwithstanding that Newton himself was a deeply religious man – who destroyed the old comfortable picture of a friendly universe governed by spiritual values. And this was effected, not by Newton's discovery of law of gravitation nor by any of Galileo's brilliant investigations, but by the general picture of the world which these men and others of their time made the basis of the science, not only of their own day, but of all succeeding generations down to the present. That is why the century immediately following Newton, the eighteenth

century, was notoriously an age of religious skepticism. Skepticism did not have to wait for the discoveries of Darwin and the geologists in the nineteenth century. It flooded the world immediately after the age of the rise of science.

'The old comfortable picture of a friendly universe' was:

- (a) a universe governed by religious beliefs
- (b) a universe with men like Newton who were deeply religious
- (c) a universe investigated by Galileo and Newton
- (d) the century immediately following Newton

Q99. Religious skepticism arose because:

- (a) Galileo and Newton were not religious, being scientists
- (b) Newton discovered the law of gravitation
- (c) of the discoveries of Darwin and the geologists of the nineteenth century
- (d) of the picture of the word that became the basis of science after the seventeenth century

Q100. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

I Although Louis Braille died when he was only forty-three years old, he succeeded in devising a system of reading and writing for the blind which is now taught all over the world. Braille lost his sight accidentally as a child. Nevertheless, he was able to complete his education at a school for the blind in Paris and became a teacher. In his day, the few books that were available for blind people were printed in big, raised type; the letters used were those of the ordinary alphabet. The reading of such books required immense effort. Not only that, writing was almost impossible, for a blind person was still restricted to an alphabet which was extraordinarily difficult to reproduce on paper. Braille's idea was to use raised dots, instead of raised letters. He evolved a system, which made use of only six dots in all. By various combinations of these dots, it not only proved possible to represent each letter in the alphabet, but punctuation marks, numbers and musical notation as well. Reading and writing for the blind have thus become enormously simplified. The sensitive fingers of a blind person can travel rapidly over the dots; and there is a small machine, something like a typewriter, which enables the blind to write quickly and clearly.

Louis Braille:

- (a) was born blind
- (b) lost his sight when he was a child
- (c) lost his sight accidentally when he was forty-three years old
- (d) was not blind, but studies at a school for the blind

Q101. Before Braille's invention, the blind had difficulty in reading because:

- (a) there were only printed books
- (b) there were no schools for the blind
- (c) the few books available used the raised letters of the ordinary alphabet
- (d) the books meant for the blind were heavy

Q102. Braille's system uses:

- (a) only six dots
- (b) numbers and musical notation
- (c) ordinary alphabets in big raised type
- (d) a combination of alphabet and punctuation

Q103. Braille's system allows the blind

- (a) to write with ease
- (b) to read easily
- (c) to read as well as write with ease
- (d) to read easily but to write with great effort

Q104. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

II The Indian culture of our times is in the making. Many of us are striving to produce a blend of all cultures that seem today to be in clash with one another. No culture can live, if it attempts to be exclusive. There is no such thing as pure Aryan culture in existence in India today. Whether the Aryans were indigenous to India or were unwelcome intruders, does not interest me much. What does interest me is the fact that my remote ancestors blended with one another with the utmost freedom and we of the present generation are a result of that blend. I do not want my house to be walled in, on all sides and my windows to be stuffed. I want the cultures of all lands to be blown about my house as freely as possible. But I refuse to be blown off my feet by any. I would have any young men and women with literary tastes to learn as much of English and other world-languages as they like, and then expect them to give the benefits of their learning to India and the world alike like a Bose, a Ray or Tagore. But I would not have a single Indian

forget, neglect or be ashamed of his mother tongue, or feel that he or she cannot think or express the best thoughts in his or her own vernacular. Mine is not a religion of the prison house.

The author views Indian Culture as:

- (a) pure Aryan culture
- (b) a clash of cultures
- (c) a continual blend of cultures
- (d) the culture of remote ancestors.

Q105. The author thinks that:

- (a) The Aryans were indigenous to India.
- (b) The Aryans were unwelcome intruders
- (c) the question whether the Aryans were indigenous or not is not of interest
- (d) the culture that we have inherited is the Aryan culture.

Q106. The author wants:

- (a) the cultures of others to be kept out
- (b) the cultures of others to replace our old culture
- (c) the freedom to blend other cultures with our own
- (d) the preservation of the culture of our ancestors.

Q107. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

The sky was already full of rusting wings. But when Jean stepped into the still lusterless water, he seemed to be swimming in an indeterminate darkness until he saw the streaks of red and gold over the horizon. Then he suddenly swam back to land and clambered up the winding path to his house. After a great deal of panting he reached a little gate, pushed it open and climbed a stairway. The house above the world had its huge bay-windows through which one could see the horizon from one edge to the other. Here, no one complained of exhaustion. Every one had his joy to conquer, every day. Which of the following is/are indicated by the description in the passage?

- (a) Time before sunrise
- (b) Time after sunset
- (c) Clouds
- (d) Birds Select the correct answer using the code given below:

Q108. What do the words “great deal of panting” imply?

- 1. Jean was too weak to walk.

- 2. Jean’s house was on a hill.

- 3. Jean was too tired to walk after swimming.

- 4. Jean’s house was too far away from the shore. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 1 and 4

Q109. Which of the following is/are indicated by the description in the passage?

- (a) Time before sunrise
- (b) Time after sunset
- (c) Clouds
- (d) Birds Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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Q110. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Punctually at midday he opened his bag and spread out his professional equipment, which consisted of a dozen cowrie shells, a square piece of cloths with obscure mystic charts on it, a note book, and a bundle of Palmyra writing. His forehead was resplendent with sacred ash and vermilion, and his eyes sparkled with a sharp abnormal gleam which was really an outcome of a continual searching look for customers, but which his simple clients took to be prophetic light and felt comforted. The power of his eyes was considerably enhanced by their position placed as they were between the painted forehead and the dark whiskers which streamed down his cheeks: even a half-wit’s eyes would sparkle in such a setting. To crown the effect he wound a saffroncoloured turban around his head. This colour scheme never failed. People were attracted to him as bees are attracted to cosmos or dahila stalks. From the description of this passage one can make out the person to be a:

- (a) Snake Charmer
- (b) Footpath vendor
- (c) Astrologer
- (d) Priest

Q111. The eyes of person described sparkled because:

- (a) He was sitting under midday sun
- (b) He was always looking for possible clients
- (c) His forehead was bright with ash and vermilion
- (d) He was full of joy

Q112. The person opened his bag

- (a) to search for something he needed
- (b) to indicate the start of his work
- (c) to keep his professional equipment
- (d) to take out things for display

Q113. The tone of the description is

- (a) sad
- (b) neutral
- (c) ironic
- (d) sympathetic

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

I 'Punctuality' said Louis XIV, 'is the politeness of kings'. It is the mark of a gentleman, and 'the necessity of men in business'. Washington once took his Secretary to task for being late. The Secretary laid the blame upon his watch. Washington retorted. "Then, sir, either you must get a new watch or I must get a new Secretary".

Much of our success in life depends upon our being punctual in our undertakings and appointments. Hence the necessity of steadily cultivating this virtue in our daily life.

Washington wanted

- (a) to get a new watch
- (b) to get a new secretary
- (c) his secretary to get a new watch
- (d) his secretary to be punctual

Q115. Punctuality is a virtue

- (a) which is appreciated by kings
- (b) which is difficult to cultivate
- (c) which is necessary for success in life
- (d) which can make daily life pleasant

Q116. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

Many premier educational institutions come forward to have a _____ with flourishing Industries

- (a) tie-up
- (b) tie-in
- (c) tie-on
- (d) tie-down

Q117. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

A child is the future of a family _____ nation

- (a) as a
- (b) like a
- (c) as well as of a
- (d) just as

Q118. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

Our teacher encouraged _____ setting the poem to music

- (a) he
- (b) he's
- (c) his
- (d) him

Q119. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

The Sun _____ brightly

- (a) shone
- (b) shining
- (c) shine
- (d) is shine

Q120. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

Leila said the new restaurant was nothing to write about She thought it was _____

- (a) just average
- (b) really terrible
- (c) splendid
- (d) excellent

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

1. The proper sequence is QRPS.

2. So,

the proper sequence should be "A lower division clerk who has been working in CPWD for the past 15 years, won Rs.1 crore in the

recently launched programme 'KaunBanegaCrorepati'. His fellow clerks in the department approached him with proposals to launch some joint projects. His relatives advised him to leave service and start his own business. He listened to all patiently. But he shied away from both his friends and relatives. Because the publicity that he received was really disturbing him."

3.

The proper sequence should be "The officer rose to his feet, trembling. Pulling himself together, he ran rapidly away from the cliff to a point a half-mile from its foot. He expected to find the horseman somewhere there. He failed to find him there. He was disappointed. A half-hour later he returned to camp."

4. The correct sequence is SQRP

5. So,

the proper sequence should be "In 1668 an important discovery was made. An Italian physician named Redi decided to test the idea that worms were generated spontaneously in rotting meat. He put some rotting meat and fish in open jars and watched them. In time, he noticed that flies came and laid their eggs in the meat and the maggots hatched from the eggs. When he covered the jars with muslin, he found that flies came and laid their eggs on the muslin, but not maggots developed on the meat. That was the beginning of the end of the theory of spontaneous generation of higher plants and animals."

6. QRPS

7. QPRS

8. The right sequence is, I will not be able to see you tomorrow. However, if you like, you can phone me. There is only a simple laboratory test to be done. Once I know what the diagnosis is, I can contact the doctor. We will then follow his instructions. At any rate I'll see you later in the week.

9. The correct sequence is RPSQ. The sentence S1 tells that Hiralal woke up early the next day. The next sentence should be R because it describes what he did after waking up. The next sentence should be P because it describes what he did after he came back to room i.e. took the bags of coins and notes. The next sentences should be S and Q because it describes that his heart beat stop as he realised the three bags were empty.

10. Option QSPR is the answer. Q starts the sentence with describing hunting about ten thousand years ago. Then follows S which

tells about settled life in contrast. Then P further supports the theme saying that civilizations have been changing since then. In the last sentence R examples have been given.

11. The answer is , QSPR. First comes Q. then comes S. then follows P and lastly comes R.

12. The correct sequence is SQPR. The sentence S1 describes about James Watt and his invention. The next sentence should be S because it syncs the invention of James Watt and how other men have invented railway engines. The next sentence should be Q because it describes about the other related invention of petrol engine. After that sentence P should follow because it is in continuation of sentence Q regarding petrol engines. The last sentence should be R because it describes how invention of motor vehicles have eased the transportation.

21. Paucity means lack, scarcity. Its antonym is plenty meaning much, abundance. Inflow means flow. Outflow means discharge. Glut means over abundance.

22. Leisurely means casual, unhurried and lazy. Idly means indolently. Foolishly means idiotic.

23. Lavish means plentiful, abundant. Wasteful means lavish, extravagant. Big means huge. Frugal means prudent, economical. Expensive means luxurious or classy. Option (c) frugal is the antonym for lavish.

24. Aversion means dislike. Promotion means endorsement. Attraction means magnetism. Hatred means extreme dislike. Passion means fervour. The correct antonym would be (b), attraction.

25. Defiant means disobedient and disregardful. Its opposite is obedient. Meek means shy. Rebellious means disobedient.

26. Hostility means hostile behaviour; unfriendliness or opposition. Thus the correct synonym is Enmity.

27. Consensus means a general agreement. So option (b) is correct.

28. Amazement means state of surprise. Shock means a sudden surprise (but it is usually used in a negative sentence). Wonder means amazement. Surprise means something amazing. Suspicion means doubt.

29. Explicit means stated clearly and in detail, leaving no room for confusion or doubt. Thus its synonym is plainly stated.

Immediate means instant; marked means noticeable and revealing the secret means to divulge the secret.

30. Disputable as we see will be complete opposite of the word. Debatable means discussion worthy or doubtful. Unacceptable again has no relation with the word. Option (d) "unquestionable" looks as the most convincing answer as it has the same meaning. **32. 34. 36. 38. 40. 42. 44. 46. 48. 50.**

51. The proper way of writing the sentence is "Keeping in view the prevailing weather conditions agricultural experts have advised farmers to smoke their fields during the right to protect vegetables from cold." This is indicated, by the sequence Q – R – P – S which is option (d) , therefore, (d) is the correct answer.

52. The proper way of writing the sentence is " As things stand, Indian professional are much sought after generally because of the linguistic edge they are equipped with but a majority still did not have access to English. This is indicated by the sequence 'SRQP' and so, the option (b) is the correct answer.

53. Q introduces the main topic, (political freedom from the British masters) which will be followed by R, which further describes the era of freedom S comes into the logical sequence which talks about the following decade while P concludes the sentence.

54. Here, a number of parents is the clue; It helps us conclude that our answer will close with Q. Hence the correct sequence is PRSQ.

55. Here, Q is the qualifier of the sentence which is followed by P.

56. 'Likewise' in P indicates that pupils are following what the teacher is doing and teacher is repeating a sentence as given in the Q. We have QP. This sequence of repletion continued till teacher thought that pupils have learnt it by heart. So SR is another mini sequence.

57. The aim of an argumentative essay is to convince your reader that the position you have taken on a subject is right.

58. After having got up from the bed the Magistrate ordered the attendant to bring coffee immediately.

59. The proper sequence should be "I was just in time to see a mongoose scurrying across the grass with an egg in its mouth."14.

(b) The proper sequence should be "How strange that a refugee who had by the skin of his teeth escaped death in Germany should

fall in love with a girl less than half his age when he had got to America."

60. The proper way of writing the sentence is "Critics also point out that development administration has been basically sugar – coated concept that tries to cover up the essential in equalitarian and just nature of a third world state. "This is indicated by the sequence SRPQ and so, (b) is the correct answer. **62. 64. 66. 68. 70. 72. 74. 76. 78. 80.**

81. The traveller could not feel the breeze as he was down the ridge.

82. The traveller carried with him a sling.

83. The traveler was traveling during Spring time.

84. The author tries to highlight our misconception about common birds.

85. Our ideas about birds are derived from the most common types.

86. The common wild duck quacks like the mallard.

87. The boy answered the question when the teacher asked the question again and again and persisted to answer.

88. Since the boy was repeating the same mistake this made the teacher think that the boy was doing it intentionally.

89. The teacher was trying to control his anger as the boy's parents had high hopes with the boy.

90. Mr.Higson was in his unusual self with unshaven, in slippers and braces and smoking

91. The author mentions the atmosphere of the shop being heavy with bitter odour and filled with newspapers.

92. The author praises village life as there is certain dignity, and kindness, and love for other men.

93. Civilization has mainly destroyed the dignity, kindness and love for other men.

94. The author emphasizes to accept old age as a fact of life.

95. The author talks about the psychological problems faced by older people.

96. The author is emphasizing the importance of living in the present and not giving too much importance to the past.

97. The older people are psychologically more inclined towards their past.

98. The author mentions the old comfortable picture of a friendly universe governed by spiritual values.

99. Religious skepticism rose immediately after the age of the rise of science.

- 100.** Braille lost his sight accidentally as a child.
- 101.** In those days, the few books that were available for blind people were printed in big, raised type; the letters used were those of the ordinary alphabet.
- 102.** Braille evolved a system, which made use of only six dots in all.
- 103.** Reading and writing for the blind have thus become enormously simplified.
- 104.** The author says that our ancestors blended with one another thus we are a result of a blended culture.
- 105.** The author is not interested whether the Aryans were indigenous to India or were unwelcome intruder.
- 106.** The author wishes to have the freedom to blend other cultures with our own.
- 107.** As the passage talks about sky being full with rusting wings and the streaks of red and golden in the sky, which implies times of sunrise and the sky being full with birds. (d) that is time before sunrise and birds
- 108.** The word 'panting' means, 'not being able to breathe properly'; the passage talks about the struggle of Jean, who was really too tired with the swimming and climbing his way on the hill towards his home.
- 109.** As the passage talks about sky being full with rusting wings and the streaks of red and golden in the sky, which implies times of sunrise and the sky being full with birds. (d) that is time before sunrise and birds
- 110.** As the passage talks about professional equipment, a dozen cowrie shells, a square piece of cloth with obscure mystic charts on it, a note book, and a bundle of Palmyra writing; all these equipment are not used by a vendor, snake charmer or priest, hence the answer Astrologer.
- 111.** The author talks about attracting people's attention, as the protagonist was trying to lure possible clients.
- 112.** The astrologer is trying to catch people's attention by displaying all his work aids.
- 113.** The author describes the whole incident in a very satirical manner, hence the tone is very ironic.
- 114.** The passage highlights the importance of punctuality with Washington's perspective and talks about the incidence on same topic with his secretary
- 115.** The passage highlights the importance of punctuality for achieving success in life.
- 117. 119.**