

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: There were two poignant farewell last week to two great sports personalities

S6: This showed how a great player should be recognised by sports authorities.

P: the great West Indian fast bowler Malcolm Marshall passed away prematurely

Q: this was Steffi Graf's farewell in New York

R: the other was a player who dominated her sport like no one else had done before

S: this is an age when most sportspersons enjoy the rewards and recognition of their efforts over the years

The proper sequence should be:

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

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

S1: What is freedom?

S6: Some people feel that we actually suffer from what may be called choice fatigue.

P: There is so much choice that we find it difficult to choose.

Q: Fortunately, we are now living in a world full of choice.

R: Without the possibility of choice and the exercise of choice, we are not human beings but only inanimate objects.

S: Freedom is the right to choose.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

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

S1: It was Saturday.

S6: The children had already bought roasted gram and peanuts to get into a picnic mood.

P: A taxi carried us all to the zoo.

Q: They wanted to be taken out and we decided to take them to the local zoo.

R: My sister's two young children were at our house.

S: We bought the tickets and entered the zoo.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

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

S1: Long long ago there lived a king who was crude and very much like a savage.

S6: Or at least he tried to.

P: He was a man of great fancies and even greater enthusiasm.

Q: Because he had so much authority as a king, he was able to force some of these fancies into reality.

R: He had none of the grace and polish of his neighbours.

S: He had learned some manners from his Latin neighbours, but mostly he was barbaric, loud and gruff.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: There is no sound more familiar in Calcutta than the clanking of its tramcars.

S6: Their progress is regarded with the mixture of dread and embarrassment reserved for the approach of a cantankerous old aunt.

P: For a growing body of opinion in the city, trams are a symbol of urban blight.

Q: It is also an irritant.

R: All day and late into the night the trundling roll of a tram has become a symbol, a portent.

S: Slow, overcrowded and unwieldy, they are thought of as obstructionist and outmoded.

The proper sequence should be:

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

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

S1: The oil found in natural state is called crude oil.

S6: Last of all, the lubricating oils of various grades are produced.

P: It is used as fuel in heaters and lamps.

Q: It is treated in refineries, the most common form of treatment is heating.

R: Gas that comes off the oil later is condensed into paraffin.

S: When crude oil is heated, the first vapours to rise are cooled and become the finest petrol. The proper sequence should be:

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

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

S1: We were so evenly matched that for a time the end was difficult to tell.

S6: Then his comrade's knife, thrown at me, struck him on the back and, piercing it, quite finished him.

P: Already I was counting him a dead man and myself victorious.

Q: I had only to wear him out to have him at my mercy.

R: Presently, however, there came a change.

S: My opponent's wild living made him incapable of coping with, a prolonged bout and his strength seemed to start ebbing away. The proper sequence should be:

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

Q8. 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 correct sequence should be:

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

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

S1: My friend had a dog.

S6: He took it to the veterinary hospital.

P: He was very much upset.

Q: Two days later it returned home.

R: Its right ear had been torn off.

S: One day he could not find the dog anywhere.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: Her sister recognized her at once.

S6: As for the young prince, he found her more lovely and lovable than ever, and insisted upon marrying her immediately.

P: She embraced them, telling them she forgave them with all her heart.

Q: Then she departed with the herald to the King's palace.

R: They were not in the least surprised, for everybody believed in fairies, and everybody longed to have a fairy godmother.

S: She told her whole story to His Majesty and the royal family.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: One winter afternoon she had been buying something in a little antique shop in Curzon Street.

S6: He clasped his hands, he was so gratified he could scarcely speak.

P: Therefore she visited this shop once again.

Q: It was a shop she always liked to visit.

R: He beamed whenever she came in.

S: And the man who kept it was very fond of serving her.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

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

S1: A man handed a pair of trousers to the departmental store clerk and said, "I'd like these altered, please."

S6: Triumphantly he put the trousers and the receipts on the counter and said, "I'd like to have these altered, please."

P: He said that free alteration is not possible without a receipt.

Q: The man said, "Okay, I'd like to return the trousers." The clerk took them back and returned the money.

R: The man pushed the money and said, "Now I want to buy them." The clerk put the trousers in a bag, issued a receipt and handed him both.

S: The clerk asked for the sales receipt but after searching his pockets the man replied that he had lost it.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QRPS
(b) SPQR
(c) PSRQ
(d) PSQR

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

(1) Even the smallest insect of the living world is made up of a large number of cells.

(P) Furthermore, the cells in these small creatures widely differ in their structure and function.

(Q) An ant, or a gnat, for example is composed of hundreds of thousands of cells.

(R) Even a mite has cells making up its skeletal structure.

(S) It also has cells dedicated to digestive and reproductive functions.

(6) The cell system of small organisms is microscopic but marvelous, isn't it?

- (a) SRQP
(b) QRSP
(c) SQPR
(d) QPRS

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

- 1.** The student came late to the school
P. He went home weeping.

Q. The watchman didn't allow him inside the school

R. The boy was waiting outside for some time.

S. He then decided to go home

6. It was a bad day for him

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

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

1. Failure is nothing to be ashamed of for there is hardly any man who has not failed in life, not once but many times.

P. What is important is the way we take our failure

Q. It has been well said that he who never made a mistake never achieved anything of great worth

R. From the little child who tries to stand up to the would-be conqueror who tries to conquer some new territory, everyone has to face failure

S. If we face our failure boldly and resolve to fight again we are sure to achieve victory in the long run

6. Thus failures can prove stepping stones in our march to victory.

- (a) RSQP
(b) PQRS
(c) RPQS
(d) RQPS

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

1. Abraham worked very hard and had no time to feel lonely.

P. Abraham was very fond of books.

Q. When his day's work in the fields or in the forest was over he settled down in the evenings to read by the light of the fire.

R. She used to sit by the fireside in the evenings and tell him stories.

S. His mother had taught him to read when he was very young.

6. Every evening he would spend his time in reading all the books he could find.

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

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

1. One of the reasons why people wear clothes is to protect their bodies.

P. In cold countries, on the other hand, people wear woollen clothes which keep the body warm.

Q. Besides cotton and wool, new fibres such as nylon and rayon are also used today for clothes.

R. In hot countries like India, people wear clothes made of cotton which are cool.

S. The body has to be protected from cold and heat.
6. We can say, therefore, that all our clothes are made from three different materials animal fur or skins, plant fibres and artificial fibers.

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

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

1. The king of the oilfield is the driller.

P. During the process of drilling, gas and oil may be met.

Q. He is a very skilled man.

R. If this rushes out and catches fire it is dangerous.

S. Sometimes he sends his drill more than a mile,

6. This danger is well-known and steps are taken to prevent it.

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

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

1. Once upon a time, there was a little man.

P. Some people called him Rabi.

Q. He walked like a rabbit.

R. His face and hands were brown.

S. That is why people called him Brownie.

6. But his real name was Thomas Cook, though he never cooked anything.

- (a) QPSR
- (b) SRPQ
- (c) RSQP
- (d) RQPS

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

(1) The wife is

(P) not the husband's slave

(Q) but his companion and his helpmate

(R) and an equal partner

(S) in all his joys and sorrows and is

(6) as free as the husband to choose her own path.

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

Q21. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

The evidence against the accused is

conclusive.

- (a) powerful
- (b) indecisive
- (c) exclusive
- (d) partial

Q22. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

BARREN

- (a) Wet
- (b) Rich
- (c) Fertile
- (d) Exception

Q23. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

Popular fiction in a sense has **enriched** world literature.

- (a) devalued
- (b) undervalued
- (c) depreciated
- (d) impoverished

Q24. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

IMPERIOUS

- (a) Characterless
- (b) Impermanent
- (c) Imperfect
- (d) Submissive

Q25. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

I find his views **repugnant.**

- (a) amiable
- (b) repulsive
- (c) amoral
- (d) apolitical

Q26. Find the most similar word in meaning.

INDIFFERENT

- (a) Dissimilar
- (b) Various
- (c) Interference
- (d) Unconcerned

Q27. Find the most similar word in meaning.

UNCEREMONIOUS

- (a) Impolite
- (b) Informal
- (c) Incomplete
- (d) Irregular

Q28. Find the most similar word in meaning.

Very few of our batsmen have any real **consistency**.

- (a) constancy
- (b) competence
- (c) permanence
- (d) uniformity

Q29. Find the most similar word in meaning.

SUFFICIENT

- (a) Adequate
- (b) Complete
- (c) Full
- (d) Frugal

Q30. Find the most similar word in meaning.

His **forthright** behaviour shows that he is honest but he seems rude to some people.

- (a) courteous
- (b) straightforward
- (c) tactful
- (d) correct

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

His voice shook with emotion (1)/ and it was so funny to hear him(2)/ that all we longed to laugh and to cry (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) His voice shook with emotion
- (b) and it was so funny to hear him
- (c) that all we longed to laugh and to cry
- (d) No error

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

The old man was (1)/ overwhelmed for joy at (2)/ the success of his only son (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The old man was
- (b) overwhelmed for joy at
- (c) the success of his only son

(d) No error

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

I have just come (1)/ to know that Mr Ray one of my favourite(2)/ teachers died with cancer recently (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I have just come
- (b) to know that Mr Ray one of my favourite
- (c) teachers died with cancer recently
- (d) No error

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

Every boy and every girl (1)/ were given (2)/ a packet of sweets (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Every boy and every girl
- (b) were given
- (c) a packet of sweets
- (d) No error

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

In his book (1)/ Churchill describes (2) / that historical first meeting with Roosevelt (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) In his book
- (b) Churchill describes
- (c) that historical first meeting with Roosevelt
- (d) No error

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

I wish to heartily (1)/ congratulate you for (2)/ your astounding success (3)/No error (4)

- (a) I wish to heartily
- (b) congratulate you for
- (c) your astounding success
- (d) No error

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

A interesting book (1)/ A Tale of two cities (2) / was written by Alexander Dumas (3) / No error (4)

- (a) A interesting book
- (b) A Tale of two cities
- (c) was written by Al- exander Dumas
- (d) No error

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

one of the boys(1)/ who always give the correct answer (2)/ Is Samuel (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) one of the boys
- (b) who always give the correct answer
- (c) Is Samuel
- (d) No error

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

You need not tell a lie (1)/ when the Judge asked you where you were (2)/ When the crime was committed (3) No error (4)

- (a) You need not tell a lie
- (b) when the Judge asked you where you were
- (c) When the crime was committed
- (d) No error

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

(1)all the schools she had visited(2)No Error(3)She gave me the details of(4)while she was on a official tour

- (a) all the schools she had visited
- (b) No Error
- (c) She gave me the details of
- (d) while she was on a official tour

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

They decided (1)/ to consult (2)/ a marriage guidance counsellor(3)/No error (4)

- (a) They decided
- (b) to consult
- (c) a marriage guidance counsellor
- (d) No error

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

As soon as they (1)/ entered the temple (2)/ they prayed to the gods on bent knees (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) As soon as they
- (b) entered the temple
- (c) they prayed to the gods on bent knees
- (d) No error

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

Susan said that she shall (1)/ try to attempt the task (2)/ to the best of her ability (3)/ No error(4)

- (a) Susan said that she shall
- (b) try to attempt the task
- (c) to the best of her ability
- (d) No error

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

Our beloved Prime Minister is known to the prominent figures all over the world

- (a) the prominent figures all over the world
- (b) is known to
- (c) Our beloved Prime Minister
- (d) No error

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

Who do you think I met ?

- (a) Who
- (b) No error
- (c) do you think
- (d) I met ?

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

Being a very cold I could not go out for a morning walk

- (a) for a morning walk
- (b) No error
- (c) Being a very cold
- (d) I could not go out

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

(1)The old curtains were tom(2)and they flapped(3)in the light breeze(4)No error

- (a) The old curtains were tom
- (b) and they flapped
- (c) in the light breeze
- (d) No error

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

(1) We received(2)much help(3)No error(4)from the neighbours

- (a) We received
- (b) much help
- (c) No error
- (d) from the neighbours

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

(1)No error(2)The people gathered(3)at the funeral(4)to pay respect

- (a) No error
- (b) The people gathered
- (c) at the funeral
- (d) to pay respect

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

What delicious flavour these mangoes have

- (a) have
 (b) No error
 (c) flavour these mangoes
 (d) What delicious

Q51. It is

P: stressful or joyful

Q: with the belief in the evanescence of life itself

R: necessary to rise above the situations

S: and in the philosophical of the purpose of life

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q52. While advocates

P: of its provisions with the

Q: there is some misguided concern about a possible clash of some

R: of social reform have generally hailed the new legislation

S: religious and customary practices in vogue in the country

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q53. Conditions

P: for marketing in the US and Canada

Q: Mexico as a manufacturing base

R: that Indian companies aspiring to tap

S: would have to fulfil include the complex rules of origin

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q54. The common man

in nurturing (P) a more active role (Q) communal harmony (R) should play (S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q55. The man said that those workers /P would be given a raise /Q who did not go on /R strike last month /S

The correct sequence should be

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

Q56. For dropping kilos, it is safe to cut your fat intake / (P) and maintaining weight loss / (Q) to 20% of your calories / (R) even further / (S).

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) PRQS
 (b) QSPR
 (c) SPRQ
 (d) QPRS

Q57. there is only one way (P) the world can be (Q) in which (R) made safe from the war (S)

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RQSP
 (b) PRQS
 (c) PQSR
 (d) SPRQ

Q58. to resolve it (P) than (Q) it is easier (R) to talk about a problem (S)

The correct sequence should be

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

Q59. How strange that a refugee

P: should fall in love

Q: when he had got to America

R: with a girl less than half his age

S: who had by the skin of his teeth escaped death in Germany

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q60. For

P: are determined by nature and which by nature

Q: about two decades now

R: aspects of cognition and behaviour in the human brain

S: scientists have been trying to figure out which

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

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

He will revise it **when he is comes back.**

- (a) when he come back
- (b) on coming back
- (c) when he came back
- (d) No improvement

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

Nothing about the accident has come to her knowledge.

- (a) was learnt by her
- (b) has been known by her
- (c) is known to her
- (d) No improvement

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

My visits to my family are **a few and far between.**

- (a) few and a far between
- (b) few and far between
- (c) few or far between
- (d) No improvement

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

He belongs to a **rich family.**

- (a) a well-to-do family
- (b) an upper class family
- (c) a well-known family
- (d) No improvement

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

They presented **him a beautiful expensive designer gold pen.**

- (a) an expensive designer beautiful gold
- (b) a beautiful gold expensive designer
- (c) a designer gold beautiful ex , pensive
- (d) No improvement

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

She does not tell lies, **doesn't she?**

- (a) isn't she ?
- (b) does she ?
- (c) didn't she ?
- (d) No improvement

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

My uncle couldnt rise up from his bed **no more.**

- (a) any farther
- (b) any further
- (c) any more
- (d) No Improvement

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

The prisoner was **kept in Jail.**

- (a) kept in confined
- (b) kept in confinement.
- (c) No Improvement
- (d) kept in confirmation.

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

Taxpayers **are to be** conscious of their privileges.

- (a) might
- (b) have to
- (c) No Improvement
- (d) could

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

The man **who approached me of dark complexion has disappeared.**

- (a) The dark complexioned man who approached me has disappeared
- (b) Has disappeared who approached me of dark complexion
- (c) Who of dark, complexion approach edge has disappeared
- (d) No improvement

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

Mr. Dev will not go to the wedding reception **without being called.**

- (a) if he is not invited
- (b) till he is invited
- (c) unless he is invited

(d) No improvement

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

I really enjoyed the way the fashion show was executed and **I also very much liked its theme.**

- (a) its theme conveyed
- (b) and the executing of the fashion shows theme
- (c) I really liked its theme
- (d) No improvement

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

I shall not go **until** I am invited.

- (a) till
- (b) whether
- (c) unless
- (d) No Improvement

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

They **spoke** about the weather.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) said
- (c) talked
- (d) expressed

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

Both the teams **played the game fairly.**

- (a) No Improvement
- (b) played a fair game
- (c) played fairly the game
- (d) fairly played the game

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

The climate of Shillong is somewhat like **Kohima.**

- (a) as Kohima
- (b) as Kohimas
- (c) No Improvement
- (d) like Kohimas

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

All these events are **associated** like links in a chain.

- (a) attached
- (b) bracketed
- (c) No improvement
- (d) concatenated

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

I stayed at **Henry house** for a week.

- (a) Henrys home
- (b) Henrys ,
- (c) Henry home
- (d) No improvement

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

He has **composed** a beautiful song.

- (a) penned
- (b) written
- (c) jotted down
- (d) No improvement

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

He said, **Let the show begins**

- (a) Let the show to begin
- (b) Lets the show begin
- (c) Let the show begin
- (d) No improvement.

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

Fortunately it is as yet only through fantasy that we can see what the destruction of the scholarly and scientific disciplines would mean to mankind. From history we can learn what their existence has meant. The sheer power of disciplined thought is revealed in practically all the great intellectual and technological advances which the human race has made. The ability of the man of disciplined mind to direct this power effectively upon problems for which he has not specifically trained is proved by examples without number. The real evidence for the value of liberal education lies in history and in the biographies of men who have met the valid criteria of greatness. These support overwhelmingly the claim of liberal education that it can equip a man with fundamental powers of decision and action, applicable not only to boy-girl relationship, to tinkering hobbies, or to choosing the family dentist, but to all the great and varied concerns of human life ----- not least, those that are unforeseen.

Liberal education enables a person to

- (a) read with more discernment than others
- (b) apply general principles to resolve issues
- (c) gain prestige

(d) develop a clearer understanding of history than others

Q82. In this passage, the author stresses the importance of

- (a) education for living
- (b) technological advances
- (c) increased interest in the study of history
- (d) satisfying the desire for security

Q83. In this passage, the expression 'specifically trained' refers to

- (a) characteristically trained
- (b) particularly trained
- (c) peculiarly trained
- (d) ostensibly trained

Q84. According to the author, 'the great and varied concerns of human life' are about

- (a) fundamental rights
- (b) challenges facing mankind
- (c) tinkering hobbies
- (d) liberal education

Q85. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Now a days we are amused by professionals. Why listen to your friends singing when you can hear the great singers of the world on the gramophone or the radio? Why read even a detective story if you can see one at the cinema, and why play football with players who are not very good when you can go, by train or car, to see some of the best players in your country playing an important match; if you have a television set, just sit comfortably at home and watch the same without the trouble of going outside?

The primary criticism of the author about his contemporaries is that

- (a) they are unprofessional and unskilled.
- (b) they want to enjoy all the good things of life.
- (c) they waste all their time with amusements.
- (d) they have a lazy and mechanical attitude towards amusements.

Q86. The impression you get about the author is that he is

- (a) a cynic
- (b) an old timer
- (c) a reformer
- (d) a social critic

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

A male jackdaw's courtship behaviour is astonishingly human. All his movements are consciously strained and his proudly reared head and neck are permanently in a state of self-display. He provokes the other jackdaws continually if the female jackdaw is looking on and he purposefully becomes embroiled in conflicts with otherwise deeply respected superiors. Above all, he seeks to impress his loved one with the possession of a potential nesting site, from which he drives all other jackdaws, irrespective of their rank.

A 'courtship behaviour' may best be described as

- (a) the behaviour of a jackdaw who shows off his feather.
- (b) the behaviour of a male bird to attract a female bird.
- (c) the behaviour by which a male bird displays its beauty to the female bird
- (d) the behaviour of any male to win a female of the same species

Q88. Which of the phrases best help to bring out the precise meaning of 'consciously strained'?

- (a) Proudly reared and exhibited
- (b) Permanently in a state of display
- (c) Purposefully put in a state of display
- (d) Possession of nesting sight

Q89. The most important 'trick' of the jackdaw to win his female is

- (a) displaying his head and neck
- (b) to be like a human being
- (c) to become embroiled with other birds
- (d) to possess a place for building a nest

Q90. The jackdaw fights with other jackdaws because

- (a) he does not respect the senior birds
- (b) he wants to fight with his rivals
- (c) he does not like to be challenged
- (d) he wants to show off

Q91. Which of the following statements best describes the central theme of the passage?

- (a) The courtship behaviour of birds
- (b) The similarities between the courtship behaviour of birds and man
- (c) The astonishing facts about the jackdaw's love life
- (d) The scientific study of the jackdaw's life

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

I Young seekers after peace know that only trust shown to all the peoples of the earth and not just to a few of them, can lead to the healing of the wounds that tear them apart and so it is essential never to humiliate the members of a nation whose leaders have committed in human acts. Essential also is boundless concern for so many men and women who today, as exiles or immigrants, live on foreign soil. If every home was open to somebody of foreign origin, the racial problem would be partially solved.

For the reconciliation and unity it is essential.

- (a) to have no discrimination in the trust shown to the peoples of the earth
- (b) to have young seekers after peace
- (c) to have confidence in at least a few of the peoples
- (d) to punish the leaders who committed in human sins

Q93. To make the members of a nation responsible for the in human acts of their leaders is

- (a) unimportant
- (b) understandable
- (c) unjust
- (d) undesirable

Q94. Boundless concern should be shown to

- (a) one's own country men alone
- (b) the people belonging to our friendly nations only
- (c) the foreigners who just visit our country
- (d) all the exiles living away from their native lands

Q95. The theme of the passage is

- (a) Rigid nationalism alone can help peaceful co-existence
- (b) Trusting all the peoples of the earth may lead to serious problems
- (c) Being cautious of others is a must to live in peace
- (d) Concern for everyone irrespective of the race of country

Q96. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

II We shall go on to the end; we shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and strength in the air, we shall defend our island whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills. We shall never surrender, and even if this island or a large part of it were subjugated and starving, then our empire beyond the seas would carry on the struggle, until the New World steps forth to the rescue and the liberation of the Old.

On the basis of the passage which of the following statements may be said to be correct?

- (a) The speaker is encouraging his men for the conquest of France.
- (b) The speaker is aggressive and maniacal war-monger.
- (c) The speaker is not satisfied with the conquest of the island.
- (d) The speaker is a patriot urging the defence of his mother-land.

Q97. The speaker in the passage wants to go on fighting because.

- (a) he is raving lunatic
- (b) he is in a state of utter despair
- (c) he expects help from other quarters
- (d) he is the leader of a suicide squad

Q98. Which of the following pairs of the phrases helps best to bring out the intention of the speaker?

- (a) "go on to the end", "shall never surrender"
- (b) "growing confidence", "subjugated and starving"
- (c) "subjugated and starving"; "fight on the landing ground"
- (d) "fight in the streets", "subjugated and starving"

Q99. The passage consists of repetitive patterns in syntax and vocabulary. The effect of this style is that it

- (a) reveals the speaker's defects in giving a speech
- (b) produces the impression of bad poetry
- (c) conveys the speaker's helpless situation
- (d) reinforces the speaker's basic intention

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

One day we were becalmed among a group of small islands, most of which appeared to be uninhabited. As soon as we were in want of fresh water, the captain sent the boat ashore to bring off a cask or two. But we were mistaken in thinking there were no natives, for scarcely had we drawn near to the shore when a band of savages rushed out of the bush and assembled on the beach, brandishing their clubs and spears in a threatening manner.

The captain sent the boat to the shore to

- (a) look for inhabitants
- (b) find help
- (c) find a place to settle there
- (d) fetch some water

Q101. The savages brandished their spears in order to

- (a) display their skill
- (b) frighten the crew
- (c) welcome the crew to the island
- (d) tell the crew to leave

Q102. The inhabitants of the islands were

- (a) man-eaters
- (b) pirates
- (c) cruel people
- (d) primitive tribes

Q103. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Nelson Mandela was appointed national volunteer-in-chief of the Defence Campaign; his deputy was Maulvi Cachalia, whose father had been one of the bravest resisters alongside Gandhi in 1907. Mandela toured the Cape, Natal and the Transvaal, visiting houses in the townships, explaining the plans, sometimes talking through the night. His task was to inspire people with confidence in their ability to overcome oppression through a direct nonviolent challenge to the government. As always, there were the problems of being black in small towns, no hotels or taxis for Africans, nor were there telephone lines in township homes. This meant walking miles to the location and knocking on a likely looking door. Sometimes they were welcomed by an enthusiastic stranger, sometimes rebuffed by the cautious.

The purpose of Mandela's talks was to help people

- (a) court arrests

- (b) oppose oppression
- (c) join him in his campaign tours
- (d) get small town facilities

Q104. It is clear from the passage that the black Africans.

- (a) enjoyed small town facilities.
- (b) were helped by Gandhi in their freedom struggle.
- (c) had an unfavourable government.
- (d) liked visiting homes in townships

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

I One day an army group won a land battle against the enemy. The commander feared that the enemy's powerful air force might bomb his camp that night in revenge. So he ordered all lights to be put out at 7.00 PM. At midnight the commander went round inspecting the camp. Seeing a light in a tent, he entered it. His son, an officer under him, was writing a letter. The son explained that he was writing to his mother about his brave deeds in battle. The commander told his son to add to his letter that by the time his mother received the letter he would have been shot dead for indiscipline.

The commander went round the camp at midnight because he

- (a) was too tired from the day's battle to go to sleep
- (b) wished to check if his soldiers had obeyed his order
- (c) was too worried about the next day's battle
- (d) wished to check if enemies had entered his camp

Q106. The commander entered his son's tent because he

- (a) wished to see and talk to his son
- (b) suspected that enemies had entered his tent
- (c) wished to send a message to his wife
- (d) had to punish any soldier who disobeyed his order

Q107. The son was writing a letter because he

- (a) wanted to write to his mother about his father's brave deeds in battle
- (b) loved his mother so much that he had to write to her
- (c) was eager to tell his mother about his own deeds

(d) did not care for orders since his father was the commander

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

The heat-wave deepened during the following few days while Jack and I lazed about in the house and yards, wearing ragged shirts and discarded garments, because the more presentable ones were being packed by Mother. She was obviously not strong enough to cycle down to Hemisphere, where Father and Jack had been one week-end, to see and rent a cottage in Ropley, near Alresford. From this prospective journey Jack had returned with half a dozen photographs taken with a plate-camera which he had made for himself, the aperture being a pinhole. This was only one of his many ingenious artefacts. I had studied the pictures, which included a church that leaned backwards, in the hope of finding the perpetually teasing certainty which we look for when about to take some adventurous step into the unknown. But Ropley remained unreal.

During the hot summer days the author and Jack

- (a) were taking adventurous steps into the unknown
- (b) went visiting several churches in Ropley
- (c) were busy repairing a camera
- (d) were passing their time idleness

Q109. They were planning

- (a) to move out Ropley
- (b) a trekking expedition to Alresford
- (c) to do some photography
- (d) to make some artefacts

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Q110. The author and Jack were wearing ragged shirts and discarded garments because

- (a) they were very poor
- (b) it was summer
- (c) all their good clothes were already packed
- (d) they were lazing about

Q111. The plate camera

- (a) was the only artefact made by Father and Jack

(b) was the only artefact Jack had made for himself

(c) was only one of Jack's many such artefacts

(d) was borrowed by Jack from his friend for taking half a dozen photographs.

Q112. Father and Jack had been to Ropley one week-end

(a) to take photographs of the church that leaned backwards

(b) because Ropley was unreal

(c) to take some adventurous step into the unknown

(d) to see and rent a cottage there

Q113. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

One day a tea contractor, Mr. Sharma was working on an estate with his wife and daughter. He noticed a light movement on the edge of the jungle, so he stopped to watch for a moment. To his astonishment a large tigress appeared and came towards Mr. Sharma. The tea contractor was a very brave man. He told his wife and daughter to run towards a nearby road, while he stepped to fight the tigers with a knife. The tigress sprang at Mr. Sharma and knocked him down, but he managed to wound it with his knife. As a result, the tigress and Mr. Sharma knocked each other unconscious. Luckily for Mr. Sharma, a friend heard the noise of the fight and came to investigate. He found Mr. Sharma and carried him to the road. Then he stopped a car and sent the injured man to a hospital, where he eventually recovered. The tigress disappeared for a few days but was later hunted down and shot by a Game Ranger. The Game Ranger discovered that the tigress had injured her paw in a wire trap and had been unable to hunt wild animals in its normal manner.

When did Mr. Sharma's friend go to see what was wrong?

(a) When he saw the tigress attacking his friend

(b) Just before the tigress was knocked down

(c) When the friend was knocked down

(d) When he heard something unusual

Q114. When Mr. Sharma saw the tigress, he was

(a) surprised

(b) afraid

- (c) nervous
(d) angry

Q115. Mr. Sharma stayed on to fight the tigress for

- (a) he wanted to try to protect his wife and daughter
(b) he was strong man who loved fighting
(c) he couldn't run as quickly as his wife
(d) he tigress caught him before he could run

Q116. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

He slipped _____ his old ways and started drinking again

- (a) off
(b) by
(c) in
(d) into

Q117. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

The human mind seems to have built-in _____ against original thought

- (a) Ideas
(b) Interests
(c) safeguards
(d) prejudices

Q118. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

He would not have been successful in the project but _____ my help

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

Q119. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

Lokesh was busy when we _____ to see him

- (a) go
(b) went
(c) gone
(d) goes

Q120. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

My Nigerian friend Fela is having trouble finding work here in London but he says if push comes to shove he can always _____

- (a) go to jail
(b) win the lottery
(c) end of the journey that is life
(d) go back to Nigeria

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

1. The proper sequence is PSRQ.

2. S R Q P So,

the proper sequence should be "What is freedom? Freedom is the right to choose.

Without the possibility of choice and the exercise of choice, we are not human beings but only inanimate objects. Fortunately, we are now living in a world full of choice. There is so much choice that we find it difficult to choose. Some people feel that we actually suffer from what may be called choice fatigue."

3.

The proper sequence should be "It was Saturday. My sister's two young children

were at our house. They wanted to be taken out and we decided to take them to the local zoo. A taxi carried us all to the zoo. We bought the tickets and entered the zoo. The children had already bought roasted gram and peanuts to get into a picnic mood."

4.

The proper sequence should be "Long long ago there lived a king who was crude and very much like a savage. He had none of the grace and polish of his neighbours. He had learned some manners from his Latin neighbours, but mostly he was barbaric, loud and ruff. He was a man of great fancies and even greater enthusiasm. Because he had so much authority as a king, he was able to force some of these fancies into reality. Or at least he tried to."

5. So,

the proper sequence should be "There is not sound more familiar in Calcutta than the clanking of its tramcars. All day and late into the night the trundling roll of a tram has become a symbol, a portent. It is also an irritant. Slow, overcrowded and unwieldy,

they are thought of as obstructionist and outmoded. For a growing body of opinion in the city, trams are a symbol of urban blight. Their progress is regarded with the mixture of dread and embarrassment reserved for the approach of a cantankerous old aunt."

6. SQRP

7. RSQP

8. The correct sequence is--James Watt used the power of steam to drive machines. His invention was used later by other clever men to give us the railway engine. Then, many years later, the petrol engine was invented. With petrol engines people were able to build motor cars and aeroplanes. These provided quicker means of traveling.

9. The correct sequence is SPQR. The sentence S1 says that my friend had a dog. The next sentence should be S because it tells that how one day he could not find the dog. The next sentence should be P because it describes that he was upset because his dog was missing. The next sentence should be Q and then R as it tells that how after two days the dog came back and his ear was torn off. S6 completes the paragraph that he took him to the veterinary doctor.

10. Option PQSR is the correct answer. Then comes P i.e. after her sisters recognized her, she embraced them and forgave them. Then, comes Q which says she departed to the herald. Then comes S, which says she told the whole story to her majesty and the royal family. R follows next which says which talks about the people believing her story about fairies.

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

12. The correct sequence is SPQR. The sentence S1 describes about that man asks clerk to get his trousers altered. The next sentence should be S because usually when the salesman ask for a fee receipt in case of exchange and alterations. The next sentence should be P because it is in continuation of the last sentence where the man replies to the salesman that he does not have the receipt. The next sentence should be Q wherein because after the salesman denies alteration without receipt, the clever man decides to return it to and get his money back. The last sentence should be R which precedes S6 and describes how the clever man returned the trouser and bought it back with. **14. 16. 18. 20.**

21. Conclusive means definite, final. Its antonym is indecisive meaning uncertain, indefinite. Powerful means strong. Exclusive means restricted. Partial means incomplete.

22. Barren means unable to support growth. Its opposite is fertile. Wet means damp, and rich means opulent.

23. Enriched means augment or supplement. Devalued means diminished. Depreciated means devalued or decreased. Impoverished means deprived or ruined.

Seeing the meanings, we know that impoverished can be the antonym for enriched.

24. Imperious means domineering. Characterless means soulless. Impermanent means temporary. Imperfect means flawed. Submissive means obedient. The correct answer is option (d) submissive.

25. Repugnant means extremely distasteful, unacceptable. Whereas amiable is its complete opposite meaning having or displaying a friendly and pleasant manner. Amoral means lacking a moral sense. Repulsive means arousing intense distaste or disgust. Apolitical means not interested or involved in politics.

26. Indifferent means having no particular interest or sympathy; unconcerned.

27. Unceremonious means having or showing a lack of courtesy; rough or abrupt. The right synonym is Impolite that means not having or showing good manners; rude.

28. Consistency means consistent or uniform behaviour. Constancy means fixedness. Competence means capabilities. Permanence means stability and fixedness.

29. Sufficient means enough; adequate. Complete means absolute; full means filled up; and frugal means thrifty.

30. Forthright means direct and frank. Courteous means polite and well-mannered. Straightforward means frank and simple. Tactful means polite and thoughtful. Correct means socially. According to the given explanations, option (b) straightforward looks as the correct answer.

51. The proper way of writing the sentence is "It is necessary to rise above the situations stressful or joyful with the belief in the evanescence of life itself in the philosophical purpose of life." This is indicated by sequence R – P – Q – S which is option (a) , therefore, (a) is the correct answer.

52. The proper way of writing the sentence is "While advocates of social reform have

generally hailed the new legislation there is some misguided concern about a possible clash of some of the provisions with the religious and customary practices in vogue in the country. This is indicated by the sequence RQPS and so, the option (a) is the correct answer.'

53. R talks about the aspiration of Indian companies while Q follows R which explains that if these companies really want to market in US and Canada, they need to meet the conditions. While S concludes the complex rules of origin.

54. Here, the verb should be the clue which connects itself with the subject the common man and followed by Q. Hence the correct sequence is SQPR.

55. Here, the pronoun 'who' stands for the 'workers'. Thus, P is the qualifier of the sentence which is followed by R.

56. Q follows main given sentence as 'and' is given in it. S further gives sense to sentence. R is best at last.

57. There is only one way in which the world can be made safe from the war.

58. It is easier to talk about a problem than to resolve it.

59. The proper sequence should be "I think it should be necessary for eggs as soon as they are laid by the hen to be stamped with the date by the poulterer."

60. The proper way of writing the sentence is "For about two decades now scientists have been trying to figure out which aspects of cognition and behaviour in the human brain are determined by nature and which not by nature". This is indicated by the sequence QSRP and so, (d) is the correct answer. **62.**

64. 66. 68. 70. 72. 74. 76. 78. 80.

81. The passage talks about the importance of liberal education and its role in resolving fundamental issues

82. The author is highlighting the role of liberal education and its importance in present day.

83. The synonym for word 'specifically' is 'particularly'.

84. The author talks about the great and varied concerns of the humankind which are not daily concerns but a bigger picture which the mankind together is facing as a challenge.

85. The author satirically criticizes the laid back attitude of the modern generation towards amusements.

86. The author is criticizing the modern day generation's attitude towards socializing.

87. The author tries to highlight the behaviour of any male species to win over the female species using the Jackdaw's example.

88. The passage highlights Jackdaw's purposeful behaviour of showing off himself to attract the female species.

89. In the end author describes the importance of holding a nesting place by a Jackdaw to attract the female. 117.

90. The author describes the purposeful behaviour of the Jackdaw to get involved in a conflict to attract the female.

91. The author is highlighting the facts about Jackdaw's love life and his behaviour to attract a female.

92. The author talks about the importance of equal trust shown to all people on earth for reconciliation.

93. The author also tells not to humiliate the members of those nations whose leaders have committed inhuman crimes.

94. The author is talking about the equality in treating people from different native lands.

95. As the author is highlighting the importance of equal treatment for all people on earth, irrespective of their origin or race the answer is D.

96. The speaker is motivating his fellowmen to fight for their country.

97. As the speaker talks about the New World to step forth and rescue, he's expecting help from other parts of the world to arrive.

98. The speaker is motivating his fellow men to continue till; highlighting the never give up attitude.

99. The speaker's intention is to motivate his fellow countrymen to fight for their mother land, thus repetitively reinforcing this attitude.

100. As the Captain and his crew were lost on unknown islands; he sent his men in search of water.

101. The savage brandished their spears to frighten the crew

102. As the inhabitants of the islands had spears and clubs, this points that they were primitive tribes.

103. The purpose of Mandela's talk was to help people overcome oppression.

104. The passage clearly describes the struggle of black people with an unfavourable government.

105. As the commander had ordered lights out by 7 p.m. he went to check whether his orders had been followed or not.

106. The commander entered his son's tent because he wanted to punish any soldier who disobeyed his order.

107. The son was eager to tell his mother about his own deeds and thus was writing a letter to her.

108. During the hot summer days author and Jack were lazing around the house and yards.

109. They were planning for some adventurous trip to an unknown place.

110. Their mother had already packed all the good clothes for their upcoming trip.

111. The plate camera was one of the ingenious artefacts made by Jack.

112. The author mentions Father and Jack's trip to Ropley to see and rent a cottage there.

113. Mr. Sharma's friend heard the noise of a fight.

114. Mr. Sharma was astonished to see the Tigress.

115. Mr. Sharma was concerned about his wife and daughter and was trying to protect them. **117. 119.**

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