

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: The North-East of the Caliph's dominions comprised a number of Turkish tribes

S6: In 1071, the Byzantine army was utterly smashed in the Battle of Melasgird.

P: In the 10th century, these Turks grew strong and vigorous

Q: they had been converted to Islam but they held their faith much more fiercely than the Arabs and the Persians to the South

R: they conquered Armenia and struck at the remnants of the Byzantine power

S: In the next century a group of Turkish tribes came down to Mesopotamia and made the Caliph their nominal ruler

The proper sequence should be:

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

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

S1: I did not know Nehru at all intimately.

S6: It is more correct to use the word captivation than impression.

P: But his personality made an immediate impression at my very first meeting with him.

Q: Nor was the effect he made just an impression.

R: This impression did not change over the years.

S: In fact, I had not even met him many times.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

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

S1: Having visited the TajMahal many tourists think that Agra has little else to offer.

S6: There are few other buildings to match the delicacy of this tomb.

P: One of these is surely the tomb of Itimad-ud-daulah.

Q: The design of the whole tomb was given by his daughter NurJahan.

R: After seeing the Taj one could profitably visit half a dozen other Mughal buildings.

S: This tomb has the delicacy of a baroque jewel case.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: Our age is the age of the specialist.

S6: We have to reckon with the spirit of science, understand its limitations and an outlook which is consistent with its findings.

P: Modern specialization had led to the fragmentation of knowledge.

Q: Each one knows more and more about less and less.

R: We should not only be specialists but also have a sense of the meaning of life and of social responsibility.

S: We concentrate on some narrow field and forget the largest context in which we can see the meaning of our own specialization.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: In England, yesterday, villagers were amazed to see a number of youths floating over a field.

S6: The others, however, returned safely to earth by puncturing their umbrellas before they had risen very far.

P: One boy let go his umbrella and landed on a cow from a height of about ten feet.

Q: Luckily, there were not as many casualties as there might have been.

R: Another ended up in a pond.

S: The youths, it appeared, had inflated their fathers' umbrellas with hydrogen and as a result were borne skywards. The proper sequence should be:

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

(d) P Q R S

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

S1: As a first step we have made the tribals celebrate the Itu Kula festival on the same day.

S6: Village-wise environmental status reports were prepared to help people in assessing the remaining natural resources such as drinking water, extent of grazing land, and number of fruit-bearing trees, bird, animals etc.

P: For the first time in the history of this region, during this festival, an Adivasadarbar was conducted.

Q: Tribes from Madhya Pradesh and Orissa were also invited to participate in this darbar.

R: We could achieve emotional integrity amongst tribals which resulted in this success.

S: For centuries they were celebrating it on different days and in different ways. The proper sequence should be:

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

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

S1: William Cowper was born in 1731 at the rectory of Berkhamstead.

S6: He left Westminster in 1748.

P: From both sides (mother and father) he was wellconnected.

Q: He was the son of country rector.

R: Cowper was sent to a boarding house at the nearby village where the bullying brought on a nervous inflammation of the eyes.

S: He then moved to Westminster School where he was reasonably happy. The proper sequence should be:

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

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

S1: Stalin sent General Zhukov to assume command in Leningard.

S6: The battle for Leningrad was the fiercest ever fought.

P: True, the city was prepared for street fighting.

Q: At that time no one knew whether the city could be saved.

R: No one knew the answer.

S: But would the city's defences hold? The correct sequence should be

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

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

S1: A water tap is a device for turning on and off a flow of water.

S6: The washer is made of a flexible material such as rubber or plastic.

P: The metal parts of a water tap are usually made of brass because brass resists corrosion.

Q: The other part is a washer which is fixed to the bottom of the rod.

R: One is a rod with a handle on the top.

S: It has two important parts.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: No daily paper has ever found its way into this village.

S6: They carry this with them to the trading centres in the plains and cities.

P: These travellers come from distant places.

Q: On their return journey they have news from the hills.

R: The only news the inhabitants get is from travellers.

S: On their way into the hills they bring news from distant plains and cities of India.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: My friend Todd owes me a dollar.

S6: I see that I shall never get it back.
P: Whenever I meet him, he does not show any indication that he owes me a dollar.
Q: My dollar has gone out of his mind.
R: Thus he meets me in the same frank friendly way as always.
S: He has owed it to me for twelve months, and I fear there is little prospect of his ever returning it.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: It is generally assumed by the admirers of democracy that the right to vote also confers a right for power which threaten the very existence of democracy.

S6: As a result, the political scene witnesses endless dog fights for power which threaten the very existence of democracy.

P: These qualities are very rare and cannot be had for the wishing.

Q: For the right for power must, if it is to be useful, be accompanied by the ability to exercise it with competence, wisdom, foresight and broadmindedness.

R: Yet all those who have the right to vote believe that they have them and try by hook or crook to capture power.

S: The former has much to commend it but one cannot be so sure about the latter.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS
- (b) SQPR
- (c) PRQS
- (d) RQPS

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

(1) Advocates of space programme argue for spending huge amounts of money on exploring Mars.

(P) But there is no firm evidence of any valuable mineral that can be extracted from Mars and transported to Earth.

(Q) Worst, nobody has any idea what undesirable microbes or poisonous materials we will be importing from Mars.

(R) They are also unrealistic about the cost of transportation that will be involved in

interplanetary movement of men and materials.

(S) These enthusiasts argue that Mars could be a perennial source of materials for us earthlings.

(6) Our race to Mars is likely to be a wild goose chase.

- (a) SPRQ
- (b) QPRS
- (c) PRSQ
- (d) SRQP

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

1. Oliver dozed off again and it has been bright day for hours when Oliver opened his eyes.

P. He belonged to the world again.

Q. In three day's time, he was able to sit in any easy chair, well propped up with pillows, and he was still too weak to walk

R. He felt cheerful and happy

S. The crisis of the disease was safely past

6. Mrs. Beduin had him carried down stairs into the little housekeeper's room which belonged to her.

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

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

1. One of the most widely spread bad habits

P. which is now smoked or chewed by men

Q. and even by children

R. often by women

S. is the use of tobacco

6. almost all over the world.

- (a) SPRQ
- (b) PQRS
- (c) SRQP
- (d) PQSR

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

1. The tiny bacterial plants that live in the soil help to prepare food for the plants we cultivate.

P. The farmer works very hard to make the soil favorable.

Q. But these soil bacteria are very necessary and helpful.

R. There are millions of bacteria in a cubic inch of fertile soil.

S. Some kinds of bacteria are harmful.

6. They do not need sunlight as do most plants.

- (a) SQPR
- (b) QSPR
- (c) RPSQ
- (d) PRQS

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

1. A man should give the same care to himself that he gives to his car. **P.** And sooner or later there comes a complete break down.

Q. Everyday tens of thousands of men are trying to work when their bodies and minds are in need of repair work. **R.** For worry pulls down the mind and fatigue pulls down the body. **S.** He does not try to drive his car when there is something wrong with it, he has to put it in order.

6. Man should realise that most worry and fatigue can be prevented.

- (a) PSRQ
- (b) QPSR
- (c) RSQP
- (d) SQPR

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

1. Freedom is first of all a personal matter.

P. A man who will not submit to the discipline of his chosen occupation is not free to be a great surgeon, an engineer, or a golfer or an executive.

Q. Life imposes a drastic discipline on all living things, including human beings.

R. We are free to eat poison or jump off a tall building, but not to escape the consequences.

S. We are bound by the laws of cause and effect.

6. Nature, moreover, binds the arbitrary limits of mind and body we are not free to do, by whatever effort, what is beyond our capacity.

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

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

1. She was an old woman with a large purse that had everything in it.

P. It was about eleven O'clock at night.

Q. It had a long strap.

R. She carried it slung across her shoulder.

S. A boy ran up behind her

6. He tried to snatch her purse.

- (a) PQRS
- (b) SQRP
- (c) QRPS
- (d) SRQP

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

1. I think the essence of wisdom is emancipation as far as possible, from the tyranny of the here and the now.

P. If any one could, he would hardly be able to remain alive.

Q. But it is possible to make a continual approach towards impartiality.

R. No one can view the world with complete impartiality.

S. This is of course a matter of degree.

6. It is this approach towards impartiality that constitutes growth in wisdom.

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

Q21. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

It was a baseless rumour that **triggered** riots and arson at an unprecedented scale throughout the country.

- (a) choked
- (b) tapered off
- (c) diluted
- (d) ignited

Q22. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

CONCEAL

- (a) Reveal
- (b) Show off
- (c) Describe
- (d) Explain

Q23. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

Her manner has always been **hostile** to him.

- (a) sincere
- (b) friendly

- (c) fair
(d) good

Q24. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

MARVELLOUS

- (a) Awful
(b) Mechanical
(c) Meaningless
(d) Unsentimental

Q25. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

FRESH

- (a) laden
(b) soft
(c) sour
(d) stale

Q26. Find the most similar word in meaning.

CONDEMN

- (a) Censure
(b) Despair
(c) Kill
(d) Hit

Q27. Find the most similar word in meaning.

TREASON

- (a) Absurdity
(b) Disloyalty
(c) Dishonesty
(d) Deception

Q28. Find the most similar word in meaning. He has an **electrifying** presence.

- (a) attractive
(b) fearsome
(c) exciting
(d) disturbing

Q29. Find the most similar word in meaning.

REPRESS

- (a) Express
(b) Impress
(c) Curb
(d) Confuse

Q30. Find the most similar word in meaning. The minister's speech was comprehensive and was greatly **appreciated**.

- (a) praiseworthy
(b) full of fine words
(c) covering all aspects
(d) understandable

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

It being a rainy day (1)/ I will decide to skip work(2)/ and stay at home (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) It being a rainy day
(b) I will decide to skip work
(c) And stay at home
(d) No error

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

The hockey match (1)/ between India and Pakistan (2)/ was much exciting (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The hockey match
(b) between India and Pakistan
(c) was much exciting
(d) No error

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

Many persons must have read(1)/The Arabian Nights (2)/ which is very interesting (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Many persons must have read
(b) The Arabian Nights
(c) which is very interesting
(d) No error

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

In 1906 a earthquake (1)/destroyed much (2)/of San Francisco(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) In I 906 a earthquake
(b) destroyed much
(c) of San Francisco
(d) No error

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

The ant who was nearby (1)/ walked forward and bit the hunter (2)/ sharply in the ankle (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The ant who was nearby
(b) walked forward and bit the hunter
(c) sharply in the ankle
(d) No error

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

The visitor took the vacant seat(1)/ next from mine (2)/ one of the many huge sofas in the room (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The visitor took the vacant seat
(b) next from mine

- (c) one of the many huge sofas in the room
(d) No error

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

In India (1)/ there are (2) / many poors (3)/No error (4)

- (a) In India
(b) there are
(c) many I poor's
(d) No error

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

It is high time (1)/ we renovate (2) / our old house (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) It is high time
(b) we renovate
(c) our old house
(d) No error

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

(1)a necessity(2)so importance these days(3)no longer(4)No Error

- (a) a necessity
(b) so importance these days
(c) no longer
(d) No Error

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

(1)that he should(2)take a holiday(3)The doctor recommended(4)No Error

- (a) that he should
(b) take a holiday
(c) The doctor recommended
(d) No Error

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

I saw (1)/ two deers (2)/ in the woods (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I saw
(b) two deers
(c) in the woods
(d) No error

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

Three-fourths of the men (1)/ has gone (2)/ to war (3) / No error (4)

- (a) Three-fourths of the men
(b) has gone
(c) to war
(d) No error

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

He couldn't t but help (1)/ shed tears at the plight of the villagers (2)/ rendered homeless by a devastating cyclone(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) He couldn't but help
(b) shed tears at the plight of the villagers
(c) rendered homeless by a devastating cyclone
(d) No error

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

Professor Lal teaches both history as well as literature in each semester

- (a) Professor Lal teaches
(b) No error
(c) each semester
(d) both history as well as literature

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

Just outside my house are a playground for school boys and girls

- (a) Just outside my house
(b) are a playground
(c) No error
(d) for school boys and girls

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

This is the girl whose brother is a doctor

- (a) is a doctor
(b) This is the girl
(c) No error
(d) whose brother to

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

(1)I do not know(2)who you consider(3)to be the best dancer(4)No error

- (a) I do not know
(b) who you consider
(c) to be the best dancer
(d) No error

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

(1)before he spoke(2)No error(3)eye to eye for a few moments(4)He looked upon me

- (a) before he spoke
(b) No error
(c) eye to eye for a few moments
(d) He looked upon me

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

You must abide on / (1) the terms of (2) / this government (3) / No error (4)

- (a) You must abide on
- (b) the terms of
- (c) this government
- (d) No error

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

We in India can look forward to a comfortable and settle life in the twenty-first century

- (a) to a comfortable and settle
- (b) life in the twenty-first century
- (c) No error
- (d) We in India can look forward

Q51. The difference

P: and development on the other affects

Q: in the relationship between death and birth rates on the one hand

R: but the age structure of the population

S: not just the rate of population growth

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

Q52. Public Interest Litigations,

P: as they are subjected to massive misuse

Q: but today they contribute to the backlog

R: were instituted as a means to help ordinary people sidestep judicial delays to secure justice

S: also called postcard petitions

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q53. Aside

P: of the same three-storey building in the military academy

Q: from eating in the same dining hall

R: half to the north of the entrance half to the south

S: the 206 troops live side by side on the ground floor

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q54. The doctor

able to find out (P) what had caused (Q) the food poisoning (R) had not been (S) What one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q55. I think the members /P are basically in agreement /Q of the group /R on the following points /S

The correct sequence should be

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

Q56. His uncle after he joined / (P) did not send / (Q) the college / (R) money for his expenses / (S).

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) QRSP
- (b) RSQP
- (c) QSPR
- (d) SRPQ

Q57. the conspiracy (P) got wind of (Q) the Government (R) against the king's life (S)

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS
- (b) RQPS
- (c) PSQR
- (d) SPQR

Q58. to my client (P) that I speak (Q) immediately (R) it is important (S)

The correct sequence should be

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

Q59. I think it should be necessary for eggs

P: by the poulterer

Q: as soon as they are laid

R: to be stamped with the date

S: by the hen

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q60. A school of psychology argues that P: is one of the manifestations of impulse control disorder, a condition in which Q: an act harmful oneself or others R: motorcycling — like gambling or skydiving —

S: an individual cannot resist the impulse or temptation to perform

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

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

The members of the students union **did not give** the examination in protest.

- (a) did not write
- (b) did not sit for
- (c) did not show up for
- (d) No improvement

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

Will you **let me borrow some money** in this hour of need ?

- (a) lend me some rupees
- (b) let me borrow a few rupees
- (c) lend me some money
- (d) No Improvement

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

Their friendship Will not **last through long time.**

- (a) last through a long time
- (b) last through
- (c) last long
- (d) No improvement

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

Suraj looked at Sunil **with a question.**

- (a) questioningly
- (b) questionably
- (c) wistfully
- (d) No improvement

Q65. Directions:In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives which may **improve** the bold part. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No Improvement.

I brushed my teeth every day at 7 o'clock in the morning.

- (a) I brushes my teeth every day at 7 o'clock in the morning
- (b) I brush my teeth every day at 7 o'clock in the morning
- (c) I brush my tooth every day at 7 o'clock in the morning
- (d) No improvement

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

Have you ever been in New York?

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

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

The train **rolls** along the track.

- (a) rumbles
- (b) rattles
- (c) ripples
- (d) No improvement

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

The Students met the college authority whom allowed them to sit for the exams.

- (a) who allowed them to sit at the exams
- (b) which allowed them to sit in exams
- (c) which allowed them to sit for the exams
- (d) No Improvement

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

You need to read **these kinds of books** for the test.

- (a) these kind of book
- (b) this kind of book
- (c) this kind of a book
- (d) No improvement

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

He narrated what his brother had done in vivid detail.

- (a) He narrated in vivid detail what his brother had done
- (b) In vivid detail, he narrated what his brother had done
- (c) He narrated what his brother in vivid detail had done
- (d) No improvement

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

The girl filled the pitcher **for** water.

- (a) in
- (b) of
- (c) with
- (d) No improvement

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

Ronald might fail the test, In which point had resist it next year.

- (a) Ronald might fail the test, in whichtime had resist it next year.
- (b) Ronald might failed the test, in which point had resist it. next year.
- (c) Ronald might fail the test, in which case had resist it next year.
- (d) No improvement

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

The workers should have been more **meticulous.**

- (a) Committed
- (b) Precise
- (c) No improvement
- (d) Punctual

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

Mr. Mukherjee knows ten languages, **isn't it** ?

- (a) No improvement
- (b) doesn't Mr. Mukherjee
- (c) hasn't he
- (d) doesn't he

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

She could not help **but laugh.**

- (a) but laughing
- (b) laughter
- (c) No Improvement

- (d) laughing

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

John decided to go to the Advocate General **to clear his name** of the accusation.

- (a) to clean his name
- (b) to cleared his name
- (c) to wash his name
- (d) No Improvement

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

She is improving her pronunciation of English with a view to **become** a newsreader.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) be becoming
- (c) have become
- (d) becoming

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

The warden told the boys to **quickly clean their rooms.**

- (a) clean their rooms hastily
- (b) clean their rooms quickly
- (c) cleanse their rooms quickly
- (d) No improvement

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

The old car **thumped** along over the stony road.

- (a) creaked
- (b) crawled
- (c) chugged
- (d) No improvement

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

I'm really sorry but I haven't got much money myself.

- (a) I'm really sorry but I have very few money myself.
- (b) No improvement.
- (c) I'm really sorry I have lesser money myself.
- (d) I'm really sorry but I not have much money myself.

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

Literature and history are twin sisters, inseparable. In the days of our own grandfathers, and for many generations before them, the basis of education was the

Greek and Roman classics for the educated, and the Bible for all. In the classical authors and in the Bible, history and literature were closely intertwined, and it is that circumstance which made the old form of education so stimulating to the thought and imagination of our ancestors. To read the classical authors and to read the Bible was to read at once the history and the literature of the three greatest races of the ancient world. No doubt the classics and the Bible were read in a manner we now consider uncritical but they were read according to the best tenets of the time and formed a great humanistic education. Today the study both of the classics and of the Bible has dwindled to small proportions. What has taken their place? To some extent the vacuum has been filled by a more correct knowledge of history and a wider range of literature. But I fear that the greater part of it has been filled up with rubbish.

Which of the following statements best reflects the underlying tone of the passage?

- (a) Literature and history are mutually exclusive
- (b) Literature and history are complementary to each other
- (c) The study of literature is meaningless without any knowledge of history.
- (d) Literature and history are inseparably linked together in the classics and the Bible

Q82. The author of the above passage says that in the past the basis of education for all people, irrespective of their intellectual calibre, was

- (a) Greek and Roman classics
- (b) The Bible
- (c) A correct knowledge of history
- (d) A wider range of literature

Q83. The author of the above passage says that the classics and the Bible were read by his ancestors

- (a) methodically and with discretion.
- (b) in a manner that broadened their view of life
- (c) with great emphasis on their literary values
- (d) without critical discrimination but in the light of their humanistic culture

Q84. According to the author of the above passage, the old form of education, based on the study of the classics and of the Bible, has

- (a) succeeded in creating interest in history
- (b) laid the basis of human civilization
- (c) had a gradual decline in our time
- (d) been rejuvenated in the context of modern education

Q85. The author of the above passage fears that the greater part of the vacuum created by lack of interest in the classics and the Bible had been filled up by

- (a) a richer sense of history
- (b) a wider range of literature
- (c) worthless ideas
- (d) a new philosophy of life

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

During his early days as editor of the popular magazine, Saturday Evening Post, George Lorimer did much of the reading of unsolicited stories. This meant endless hours of sitting at the desk, pouring over big stacks of manuscripts, trying to decide which were worthy of publication and which were not.

Lorimer became an expert at making these decisions. One day he received a huffy letter from a would-be writer who had a complaint. "Last week you rejected my story," she wrote. "I am positive you did not read it, because, as a test, I pasted together pages 14, 15 and 16. The manuscript came back with the pages still pasted. There is no question in my mind but that you are a sham and a disgrace to your profession." Lorimer's reply was succinct: "Madam, at breakfast when I crack open an egg. I don't have to eat whole egg to know it is bad."

Lorimer did much reading of the stories

- (a) if they were the solicited ones
- (b) when they appeared to be bad
- (c) when they were from women writer
- (d) when they came unsolicited

Q87. Lorimer was a good editor because

- (a) his reply to the angry writer was polite
- (b) he apologized for rejecting the story without reading it
- (c) he could find the worth of a story with a little effort
- (d) he was prompt, in writing letters

Q88. The lady wrote a huffy letter because

- (a) her story was rejected
- (b) her story was rejected unread

- (c) her story was rejected although it was good
 (d) Lorimer was biased in his decision.

Q89. Lorimer's reply was

- (a) irrelevant
 (b) rude
 (c) witty
 (d) funny

Q90. Lorimer read the stories

- (a) because he enjoyed reading them
 (b) in order to publish them
 (c) only to find fault with them
 (d) in order to review them

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

As the tortoise tucks its feet and head inside the shell and will not come out even though you may break the shell into pieces, even so the character of the man who has control over his motives and organs, is unchangeably establishment. He controls his own inner forces, and nothing can draw them out against his will. By this continuous reflex of good thoughts and good impressions moving over the surface of the mind, the tendency to do good becomes strong, and in consequence, we are able to control the Indriyas or sense organs.

The author uses the phrase 'inner forces' in this passage. Which of the following would be its most correct meaning in the context?

- (a) Emotional disturbances in man
 (b) Strength of the internal organs
 (c) Forces produced by sense organs
 (d) Reflection of the intellect

Q92. Which of the following statements would illustrate the metaphor in the passage?

- (a) Man is slow-moving and slow-witted
 (b) A man of character refuses to be influenced by outside compulsions against his will
 (c) Man confines himself to a life of isolation
 (d) Man cannot have a good character or strong will

Q93. Which of the following statements may be assumed to reflect the central theme of the passage?

- (a) Good thoughts lead to the control of the sense organs

- (b) Control of the sense organs leads to good thoughts
 (c) Character, though established, may be disturbed by outside forces
 (d) No man can achieve success in destroying the inner forces

Q94. Which of the following statements would be most correct in explaining the metaphorical meaning of 'break the shell into pieces'?

- (a) Destruction of the human body
 (b) Breaking of the physical environment of man
 (c) Attempt to destroy the man's character
 (d) Inflicting physical and mental agony on man

Q95. The passage consists of two long sentences and a short one. The purpose of this style could be to suggest that

- (a) it is impossible for man to attain perfection of character
 (b) the attainment of perfect character is the result of a long process of mental discipline
 (c) the whole life process is clumsy
 (d) there is a lot of confusion in our understanding of sense organs, character, etc.

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

One of the most serious problems confronting our country is that of a fast-growing population. In fact, it is at the root of many other problems. At the moment, thanks to planning, we are able to produce food and cloth sufficient for our people and even in some excess. But if the population continues to grow at this rate, it will not be long before the surplus turns into a bare minimum and even a deficit. The position in regard to accommodation is even now far from satisfactory in spite of our efforts.

"It is at the root of many other problems" means that

- (a) it is found along with many other problems
 (b) it is caused by many other problems
 (c) it gives rise to many other problems
 (d) it is buried under many other problems

Q97. The present satisfactory position in regard to food and cloth is due to

- (a) the fact that the population has been controlled
- (b) our good luck
- (c) good rainfall
- (d) our economic planning

Q98. If the population of India continues to increase at this rate, the situation in regard to food and cloth

- (a) is likely to remain the same
- (b) is likely to become less satisfactory
- (c) is likely to improve
- (d) is likely to vary up and down

Q99. The situation in respect of accommodation

- (a) is less than satisfactory
- (b) is quite satisfactory
- (c) is improving rapidly
- (d) is the result of total neglect

Q100. At present Indians have

- (a) more provision for cloth than accommodation
- (b) more provision for accommodation than cloth
- (c) abundance of cloth and accommodation
- (d) scarcity of cloth and accommodation

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

Cozette could have been a pretty child, but she was thin and pale and her eyes were stained with weeping. She was dressed in her thin torn cotton dress and she shivered all the time. Here and there on her body were blue marks from the beatings that her mistress had given her. Her naked legs were red and rough. When she spoke, her voice trembled. Everything about the child, her looks, her behaviour, her speech, her silence, every small gesture she made, showed a terrible fear. She was so afraid that, even though she was wet through, she dared not go near the fire to warm herself, but sat shivering in a corner of the room.

Cozette could not be a pretty child because

- (a) she was pale and emaciated
- (b) she was weeping
- (c) she was scantily dressed
- (d) she was trembling with fear

Q102. Cozette's voice trembled because

- (a) she was feeling cold
- (b) she was frightened

- (c) there was no fire near her
- (d) she was wearing a thin, cotton dress

Q103. Cozette's terrible fear is conveyed most vividly by the description of

- (a) her constant shivering
- (b) her tear-stained eyes
- (c) her trembling voice
- (d) her inability to go near the fire

Q104. The cause of Cozette's fear is explained by

- (a) her pale appearance
- (b) her torn dress
- (c) the blue marks on her body
- (d) her speech

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

Discussions on drug addiction should also be concerned with the vast majority of people who are not addicts. Their homes and lives are insecure because our narcotics laws drive such people to crime. The drug addict is almost never dangerous when he is under the influence of drugs. What makes him dangerous is the desperate need for money to buy the next dose. Drugs are available only in an illegal black market. The costs are stupendous, and this is what drives the addict to steal, rob and even kill.

According to the author, discussions of drug addiction are generally concerned with

- (a) addicts
 - (b) non-addicts
 - (c) criminals
 - (d) black marketers
168. Addicts take criminal acts because

Q106. The author seems to criticize the narcotics laws for

- (a) being too lenient
- (b) being too complicated
- (c) being ineffective
- (d) driving addicts to crime

Q107. The word 'stupendous' in the passage means

- (a) very high
- (b) foolish
- (c) shocking
- (d) illegal

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

Even in the most primitive societies the great majority of people satisfy a large part of their material needs by exchanging goods and services. Very few people indeed can make for themselves everything they need—all their food, their clothes, their housing, their tools. Ever since men started living in communities, they have been satisfying their needs by means of specialization and exchange; increasingly each individual has concentrated on what he can do best, and has produced more of the special goods or services in which he has concentrated, than he can consume himself. The surplus he has exchanged with other members of the community, acquiring, in exchange the things he needs that others have produced.

Very few people can satisfy their needs today by

- (a) providing things for themselves
- (b) exchanging goods and services
- (c) concentrating on what they can do best
- (d) individual specialization

Q109. Exchange of goods becomes possible only when

- (a) there is no specialization
- (b) the goods are produced in surplus
- (c) primitive societies become modern
- (d) individuals make things for themselves

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Q110. Specialization and exchange began when men started

- (a) big industries
- (b) concentrating on their work
- (c) producing things for individual use
- (d) living in communities

Q111. Exchange of goods and services becomes necessary because

- (a) man is a social animal
- (b) reciprocity is the law of life
- (c) trade and commerce are means of progress
- (d) we cannot produce everything we need ourselves

Q112. The dog did not consider the writer as one of the family. What do you think was the consequence of this?

- (a) The dog barked at him all the time
- (b) The dog drove him out of his own house
- (c) The dog behaved with him in an unfriendly way
- (d) The dog bit him more than he bit others in the family

Q113. The Christmas list contained more than forty names. What does this suggest?

- (a) The writer's mother had a lot of friends
- (b) The writer's family celebrated Christmas well
- (c) The writer's dog had bitten at least forty people
- (d) The writer's mother sent them candy boxes

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

A little girl was learning a history lesson with her governess. All the morning she had been reading it over and hearing it explained by her governess, but no good came of either the reading or the teaching. The governess went over the lesson several times, explained the meaning, and for the last time, asked her pupil to read it over. After due time had been given, the girl was examined as to her knowledge of the lesson; but not a single answer could she give correctly. The governess lost patience with her, and threatened to punish her unless she could state where a certain treaty was signed. According to the passage, the little girl read the lesson and heard it explained all the morning because

- (a) the girl did not like her governess
- (b) the governess could not explain it long enough
- (c) the girl could not understand it
- (d) the girl read the lesson only once

Q115. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. The governess taught the same lesson several times.
 2. The governess wanted to complete her teaching work quickly. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q116. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

They reached the railway station before the train _____

- (a) had been left
- (b) left
- (c) was leaving
- (d) had left

Q117. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

If strict security measures were taken the tragedy might have been _____

- (a) averted
- (b) removed
- (c) controlled
- (d) restrained

Q118. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

Though this blanket is not made of wool it has a _____ texture

- (a) wool
- (b) woollen
- (c) woolly
- (d) woolish

Q119. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

The date of the function _____ riot been decided yet

- (a) have
- (b) has
- (c) was
- (d) is

Q120. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

If you say to someone "You're so full of yourself" they'll probably feel _____

- (a) upset
- (b) pleased
- (c) calm
- (d) proud

1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. c 7. d 8. c 9. b 10. c
11. c 12. b 13. a 14. b 15. a 16. c 17. d 18. d
19. c 20. c 21. b 22. a 23. b 24. a 25. d 26. a
27. b 28. c 29. c 30. c 31. b 32. c 33. d 34. a
35. a 36. b 37. c 38. b 39. b 40. d 41. b 42. b
43. a 44. d 45. b 46. c 47. c 48. d 49. a 50. a
51. b 52. d 53. d 54. d 55. c 56. c 57. b 58. b
59. a 60. a 61. b 62. c 63. c 64. b 65. b 66. b
67. a 68. c 69. b 70. b 71. c 72. c 73. a 74. d
75. c 76. d 77. d 78. b 79. d 80. b 81. d 82. b

83. d 84. c 85. c 86. d 87. c 88. b 89. c 90. b
91. d 92. b 93. a 94. c 95. b 96. c 97. d 98. b
99. a 100. a 101. a 102. b 103. d 104. c 105.
a 106. c 107. d 108. a 109. b 110. d 111. d
112. b 113. d 114. c 115. a 116. b 117. a
118. c 119. b 120. d

1. The proper sequence is QPSR.

2. So,

the proper sequence should be "I did not know Nehru at all intimately. In fact, I had not even met him many times. But his personality made an immediate impression at my very first meeting with him. This impression did not change over the years. Nor was the effect he made just an impression. It is more correct to use the word captivation than impression."

3. The correct sequence is QSRP, marked by .

4.

The proper sequence should be "Our age is the age of the specialist. Modern specialization had led to the fragmentation of knowledge. Each one knows more and more about less and less. We concentrate on some narrow field and forget the larger context in which we can see the meaning of our own specialization. We should not only be specialists but also have a sense of the meaning of life and of social responsibility. We have to reckon with the spirit of science, understand its limitations and an outlook which is consistent with its findings."

5. So,

the proper sequence should be "In England, yesterday, villagers were amazed to see a number of youths floating over a field. Luckily, there were not as many casualties as there might have been. The youths, it appeared, had inflated their fathers' umbrellas with hydrogen and as a result were borne skywards. One boy let go his umbrella and landed on a cow from a height of about ten feet. Another ended up in a pond. The others, however, returned safely to earth by puncturing their umbrellas before they had risen very far."

6. QSPR

7. QPRS

8. The correct sequence is ---- Stalin sent General Zhukov to assume command in Leningrad. At that time no one knew whether the city could be saved. True, the city was prepared for street fighting. But would the city's defences hold? No one knew the

answer. The battle for Leningrad was the fiercest ever fought.

9. The correct sequence is SRQP. The sentence S1 tells what a water tap is. The next sentence should be S because it describes a water tap that it has two parts. The next sentences should be R and Q which describes the two parts of the water tap. It should be followed by sentence P which describes the parts as described in R. The sentence S6 describes about the second part as described in P.

10. For this item, the correct answer would be . the very first sentence says that village people don't have access to newspapers. The next would be R, which says they only get news from travellers. Then comes S which tells that these travellers come from distant places. Then comes P which says that they move into the hills with news. Then comes Q which says that in return they take away news from the hills.

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

12. The correct sequence is SQPR. The sentence S1 describes about right to vote and right for power. The next sentence should be S because it describes about the two rights and tells that right to power does not always exist. The next sentence should be Q because it describes about the qualities of right for power. The sentence following Q is P because it is in continuation and also talks about the qualities of right for power. The next sentence should be R which is in sync and continuation of S6. **14. 16. 18. 20.**

21. Triggered means cause to happen. Its antonym is tapered off means gradually to stop doing something. Choked means to block. Diluted means make something weaker in force. Ignite means to trigger.

22. Conceal means to hide. Its antonym should be reveal meaning to disclose. Show off means to flaunt; describe and explain means to communicate.

23. Hostile means aggressive or unfriendly. Sincere means genuine or honest. Friendly means polite. Fair means pale or light. Good means of high-quality. Since hostile means unfriendly, the antonym should be friendly.

24. Marvellous means wonderful. Awful means dreadful. Mechanical means automatic. Meaningless means empty. Unsentimental means hard bitten. The correct antonym is awful.

25. Fresh means newly produced. Its antonym means stale meaning decayed. Laden means loaded with. Soft means cushioned. Sour means bad-tasting.

26. Condemn means to express complete disapproval of; censure. The correct synonym is Censure that means to express severe disapproval of someone or something, especially in a formal statement.

27. Treason means the action of betraying someone or something. Disloyalty is the right synonym that means The quality of not being loyal to a person, country, or organization; unfaithfulness.

28. Electrifying means energized and exciting. Attractive means appealing. Fearsome means frightening. Disturbing means alarming.

29. Repress means to suppress. Curb means restrain. Express means to convey (a thought or feeling) in words or by gestures and conduct. Impress means make (someone) feel admiration and respect. And confuse means make (someone) bewildered or perplexed.

30. Comprehensive means complete. Praiseworthy means commendable or admirable. Full of fine words also means the same as praiseworthy. Covering all aspects means complete. Understandable means which can be easily interpreted. Thus from the given options, covering all aspects looks the most suitable answer. **32. 34. 36. 38. 40.**

42. 44. 46. 48. 50.

51. The proper way of writing the sentence is "The difference in the relationship between death and birth rates on the one hand and development on the other affects not just the rate of population growth but the age structure of the population". This is indicated by the sequence Q – P – S – R which is option (b) , therefore, (b) is the correct answer.

52. The proper way of writing the sentence is "Public interest legislations, also called postcard petitions were instituted as a means to help ordinary people sidestep judicial delays to secure justice but today they contribute the black log as they are subjected to massive misuse. This is indicated by the sequence SRQP and so, option (d) is the correct answer.

53. Q introduces the eating in the same dining hall, P continues the description of the building of that academy, while S talks about the other 206 troops which like side by side, on the other hand R concludes the statement.

- 54.** Here, the verb had is followed by the subject the doctor. It helps us conclude that our answer will close with R. Hence the correct sequence is SPQR.
- 55.** Here, the preposition 'of' stands for 'members' to explain the sentence and joined by them. Thus P is the qualifier of the sentence which is followed by R.
- 56.** Send.....money and joined....college gives linkages which lead to option (c) .
- 57.** The government got wind of the conspiracy against the king's life.
- 58.** It is important that I speak to my client immediately.
- 59.** The proper sequence should be "Reuter reports that soldiers of armies loyal to rival political factions fought each other in the streets of the capital today following the week-end military crackdown on demonstrators."
- 60.** The proper way of writing the sentence is "A school of psychology argues that motorcycling – like gambling or sky diving – is one of the manifestations of impulse control disorder., a condition in which an individual cannot resist the impulse or temptation to perform an act harmful for oneself or other' This is indicated by the sequence RPSQ and so, (a) is the correct answer. **62. 64. 66. 68. 70. 72. 74. 76. 78. 80.**
- 81.** Literature and history are inseparably linked together in the classics and the bible.
- 82.** The Bible
- 83.** Without critical discrimination but in the light of their humanistic culture.
- 84.** Had a gradual decline in our time
- 85.** Worthless ideas.
- 86.** when they came unsolicited
- 87.** He could find the worth of a story with a little effort.
- 88.** her story was rejected unread
- 89.** witty
- 90.** in order to publish them.
- 91.** Reflection of the intellect
- 92.** a man of character refuses to be influenced by outside compulsions against his will.
- 93.** Good thoughts lead to the control of the sense organs.
- 94.** attempt to destroy man's character
- 95.** the attainment of perfect character is the result of a long process of mental discipline.
- 96.** it gives rise to many other problems.
- 97.** out economic planning
- 98.** is likely to become less satisfactory.
- 99.** is less than satisfactory.
- 100.** more provision for cloth than accommodation.
- 101.** She was pale and emaciated.
- 102.** She was frightened.
- 103.** Her inability to go near the fire.
- 104.** The blue marks on her body.
- 105.** Addicts
- 106.** They need large sums of money to buy drugs.
- 107.** Driving addicts to crime
- 108.** Providing things for themselves
- 109.** The goods are produced in surplus
- 110.** Living in communities
- 111.** We cannot produce everything we need ourselves.
- 112.** The dog was sturdy and short tempered.
- 113.** The dog bit him more than he bit other in the family.
- 114.** The girl could not understand it
- 115.** 1 only (the governess taught the same lesson several time) **117. 119.**