

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: Another significant change in the past five years have been the global resurgence of ethnic and religious aspirations.

S6: This phenomenon is evident not only in Africa and Asia but also in Europe, notably in Italy and Spain.

P: No less than 15 new States have emerged in that region since 1990.

Q: This manifests itself in many different ways.

R: Another manifestation is the growth of ethnicity or regionalism as catalyst for new political parties.

S: One is the 'new' nationalism that is thriving in the wake of the break up of the Soviet Empire.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

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

S1: There was a check-post for passing vehicles at a village called Gobindapur, a short distance from where the road to Dhanbad branched off from the Grand Trunk Road.

S6: He asked me more than once if I was sure that the man had noted the number down.

P: When I came sufficiently near, he moved back and the barrier was lifted.

Q: I slowed down and found a man coming forward with pencil and book in hand.

R: I told uncle that the man had taken down the number of the car, adding that it was a routine practice.

S: As I approached it, I saw the barrier coming down slowly.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

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

S1: Newton was perhaps the greatest scientist that ever lived.

S6: Newton went home and worked quietly by himself for about 18 months.

P: But when he was only 22, a terrible plague epidemic swept over England.

Q: He was the son of a Lincolnshire farmer, and was born in 1642.

R: Therefore the universities were closed.

S: He went to Cambridge to study mathematics when he was 19. The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: Convention has a necessary part to play in the life of everyone.

S6: Their purpose, however, is always the same.

P: It is necessary and useful for this reason.

Q: Of course, there is nothing absolute about conventions.

R: They vary from country to country, from age to age.

S: In all social affairs it prescribes more or less generally accepted rules of behaviour.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: There was a legend among our people that the island had once been covered with tall trees.

S6: Tumai angrily went down, down to another world; so people die today because he did.

P: This was a long time ago, at the beginning of the world when Tumai and Mukat ruled.

Q: Tumai wished people to die.

R: The two gods quarrelled about many things.

S: Mukat did not. The proper sequence should be:

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

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

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

S1: Over-eating is one of the most wasteful practices among those who can afford it.

S6: The evening meal should be light and should be taken three or four hours before going to bed.

P: It is largely wasted.

Q: A heavy meal at night before retiring is the fashion with many.

R: While sleeping, this food is converted into excess fat and thus makes a person fat and ungainly.

S: Three to five hours are needed to digest the food. The proper sequence should be:

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

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

S1: Isaac possessed a wonderful faculty of acquiring knowledge by the simplest means.

S6: Thus, even in his boyish sports, he was continually searching out the secrets of philosophy.

P: Yet nothing could be more simple.

Q: You will never guess how the boy could compel that unseen wonder, the wind to tell him the measure of its strength.

R: For instance, what methods do you suppose he took to find out the strength of the wind?

S: He jumped against the wind and by the length of the jump he could calculate the force of the wind. The proper sequence should be:

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

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

S1: Man's growth from barbarism to civilization is supposed to be the theme of history.

S6: In many ways, therefore, man has not made very great progress.

P: Strong countries attack and oppress weaker ones.

Q: But it is difficult to believe this ideal has been reached.

R: There is ample evidence of barbarism even today.

S: Individuals too exploit their fellows. The correct sequence should be:

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

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

S1: Albert Edward did very well.

S6: He then appointed a manager to take care of it.

P: He started looking for a place to open the new shop.

Q: He started his shop with great enthusiasm.

R: He did so well that he began to think of opening another shop.

S: One fine morning he found it on a nearby street.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: The earth was initially very hot and without an atmosphere.

S6: But it contained a lot of other gases that are poisonous to us.

P: The atmosphere came from the emission of gases from the rocks.

Q: Because it contained no oxygen.

R: In the course of time it cooled and acquired an atmosphere.

S: This early atmosphere was not one in which we could have survived.

The proper sequence should be

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

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

S1: What soda-water is composed of you may see for yourself if you watch your glass as it stands on the table after you have slaked your first thirst.

S6: 'Carbonic acid' is the old name for it, but it is more correct to name it, when it is out of the water, 'Carbon dioxide'.

P: The liquid is plain water, as you will find out if you are too slow about drinking.

Q: You will see that it is separating into two different things, liquid and a gas.

R: The gas is so heavy that you can hardly drink it from the glass, and it has, as you know, a tingle-tangle taste.

S: The other is a heavy, sour and invisible gas that slips up through the water in little bubbles and collects in the empty half of the glass. The proper sequence should be:

- (a) QRSP
- (b) PRQS
- (c) QPSR
- (d) RSPQ

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

DIRECTION

S: (Qs. 184-193): In this section, each question consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet. [2015-I]

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

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

- (1) In less than a week
 - (P) the processor controlled exchange
 - (Q) have restored the functioning of
 - (R) which had suffered
 - (S) the telecommunication people
 - (6) a major disaster
- (a) PRSQ
 - (b) SRPQ
 - (c) PQSR
 - (d) SQPR

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

1. No one can deny that peasant forms the backbone of the nation.

P. Hence he is the most useful member of the society.

Q. Yet this fellow is exploited by the rich.

R. He grows food for the whole country.

S. It is our duty to improve his lot.

6. We should grant him the social status he deserves.

- (a) RPQS
- (b) RSPQ
- (c) SRPQ
- (d) SPQR

Q15. Directions : In these questions, the first and last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R, S. These four parts are not given in proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of

1. It is far better to live for a short while

P. contribution to the world

Q. and make some significant

R. that is just idled away

S. than spend a long life

6. in gossiping and playing.

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

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

1 shall tell you about the ways you can see a rainbow.

P. Big rainbows can be seen when the sun is close to horizon.

Q. Or you, can notice a rainbow in the spray from a garden hose.

R. You can see a rainbow in the mist from a waterfall.

S. When you stand with a light source behind you and misty water before you, you can see a rainbow.

6. Occasionally, even a full moon on a rainy night will create a faint rainbow.

- (a) SPRQ
- (b) SRQP
- (c) SPQR
- (d) SQRP

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

1. Once a week Deesa led Moti Gunj, the elephant, down to the river.

P. After inspection the two would stand up.

Q. Then Deesa looked at his feet and examined his whole body for sores.

R. The animal knew it was time to turn.

S. The elephant lay down on his side, while Deesa rubbed him with a coir scrubber.

6. Both the elephant and the trainer would return home.

- (a) SQPR
- (b) QSRP
- (c) QPRS
- (d) RQSP

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

(1) The stronger

(P) the phosphor

(Q) the more light

(R) of electrons

(S) the beam

(6) gives out.

- (a) RPQS
- (b) SQRP
- (c) SRQP
- (d) RQPS

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

1. Ferdinand rose up to receive the messenger.

P. At the end of his account he was moved to tears.

Q. He fell on his knees and thanked him.

R. He made him sit on a level with himself.

S. He listened to the circumstantial account of his voyage.

6. It was a great conquest the Almighty gave to a sovereign.

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

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

1. Nehru spent most part of his childhood in studies.

P. He rushed back to India and led an active political life joining hands with Gandhi.

Q. His studies went on uninterrupted abroad until he received a call from India.

R. He went to Cambridge to study.

S. But now and then, he could not help listening to political discussions in his house.

6. To the end of his career, he made Gandhi his political master.

- (a) RSQP
- (b) SRQP
- (c) PQRS
- (d) SRPQ

Q21. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

The fallen trees **blocked** our passage to freedom from the wood.

- (a) facilitated
- (b) started
- (c) checked
- (d) promoted

Q22. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

ATTRACT

- (a) Severe
- (b) Repel
- (c) Dispel
- (d) Diminish

Q23. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

PERTINENT

- (a) Eloquent
- (b) Distant
- (c) Relevant
- (d) Irrelevant

Q24. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

SENILITY

- (a) Virility
- (b) Laziness
- (c) Maturity
- (d) Exhaustion

Q25. Find the most opposite word in meaning.

AFFLUENCE

- (a) continuance
- (b) poverty
- (c) diffidence
- (d) insurance

Q26. Find the most similar word in meaning.

WEARY

- (a) Careless
- (b) Shivering
- (c) Troubled
- (d) Weak

Q27. Find the most similar word in meaning. Valiant Vicky used to **boast** of his bravery to his beloved wife.

- (a) cry
- (b) abuse
- (c) hate
- (d) brag

Q28. Find the most similar word in meaning.

PROHIBIT

- (a) Forbid
- (b) Forfeit
- (c) Forsake
- (d) Forbear

Q29. Find the most similar word in meaning. He gave an **evocative** rendering of his recent poems.

- (a) thrilling
- (b) enchanting
- (c) emotional
- (d) incantatory

Q30. Find the most similar word in meaning.

INDOLENT

- (a) Cautious
- (b) Lazy
- (c) Unintelligent
- (d) Stubborn

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

She regards (1)/ negotiating prices with customers (2)/ as her special expertise (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) She regards
- (b) negotiating prices with customers
- (c) as her special expertise
- (d) No error

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

Our geography teacher told (1)/ to study the map of India (2)/ for a test (3)/No error (4)

- (a) Our geography teacher told
- (b) to study the map of India
- (c) for a test
- (d) No error

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

We must have (1)/ sympathy for(2)/needy and the poor (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) We must have
- (b) sympathy for
- (c) needy and the poor
- (d) No error

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

The lovers walked (1) / besides each other (2)/ in silence (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The lovers walked
- (b) besides each other
- (c) in silence
- (d) No error

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

Fifty years has passed (1)/ since man first ventured (2)/ into outer space (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Fifty years has passed
- (b) since man first ventured
- (c) into outer space
- (d) No error

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

Paradise Lost (1)/ is (2)/a epic poem(3)/No error (4)

- (a) Paradise Lost
- (b) is
- (c) a epic poem
- (d) No error

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

The children (1)/ laughed at (2)/ the clown (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The children
- (b) laughed at
- (c) the clown
- (d) No error

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

720 How long it takes (1)/to travel from Chennai to Tricky (2)/ by train? (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) 720 How long it takes
- (b) to travel from Chennai to Tricky
- (c) by train?
- (d) No error

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

(1)but to weigh and consider(2)No Error(3)nor to believe(4)Read not to contradict

- (a) but to weigh and consider
- (b) No Error
- (c) nor to believe
- (d) Read not to contradict

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

(1)a capable boy(2)of doing anything(3)Henry Is(4)No Error

- (a) a capable boy
- (b) of doing anything
- (c) Henry Is
- (d) No Error

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

My friend said (1)/ me that he was (2)/ unable to come (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) My friend said
- (b) me that he was
- (c) unable to come
- (d) No error

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

Second hand (1)/ furniture's were(2)/ put to auction (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Second hand
- (b) furniture's were
- (c) put to auction
- (d) No error

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

It was only when they met that(1)/ they found he has a childish simplicity (2)/ about him(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) it was only when they met that
- (b) they found he has a childish simplicity
- (c) about him
- (d) No error

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

This is the second communication and we are much surprised we have sent at receiving no answer

- (a) This is the second communication we have sent
- (b) at receiving no answer
- (c) and we are much surprised

(d) No error

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

A bird in the tree is worth two in the bush

- (a) A bird in the tree
- (b) two in the bush
- (c) No error
- (d) is worth

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

The luxuries of the riches are maintained by depriving (the poor of their dues

- (a) The luxuries of the riches
- (b) the poor of their dues
- (c) are maintained by depriving
- (d) No error

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

(1)against anybody(2)I can win any day(3)No error(4)If I will play my best

- (a) against anybody
- (b) I can win any day
- (c) No error
- (d) If I will play my best

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

(1)is different (2) This book(3)No error (4) than that

- (a) is different
- (b) This book
- (c) No error
- (d) than that

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

My wife having finish her work(1)/ rushed to meet me (2)/ at the event (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) My wife having finish her work
- (b) rushed to meet me
- (c) at the event
- (d) No error

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

A honest person is upright in speech thought and deed

- (a) is upright
- (b) in speech thought and deed
- (c) No error
- (d) A honest person

Q51. Thus

P: against the state through the courts

Q: of one's privacy against arbitrary intrusion by the police

R: the court emphasized that the security

S: is basic to a free society and enforceable

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q52. With pressure

P: to submit a report on the retreat of glaciers in Uttranchal and also its impact

Q: mounting from every corner

R: a committee comprising scientists, geologists and technical experts

S: the state government has finally constituted

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q53. IITs are

P: of great self-confidence and competitive advantage for India today

Q: in science and technology which has become a source

R: as they epitomize his creation of an infrastructure for excellence

S: perhaps Jawaharlal Nehru's most consequential legacy

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q54. she gave her old coat (P) to a beggar (Q) the one with the brown fur on it (R) shivering with cold (S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q55. The boy in the competition /P who was wearing spectacles /Q won many prizes /R held in our college /S.

The correct sequence should be

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

Q56. I bought from your shop/(P) a week ago/(Q) to send the books/(R) you have not cared/(S).

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q57. he would like to see some changes (P) but as a junior lecturer (Q) he does not cut much ice (R) in the curriculum (S)

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS
- (b) QPSR
- (c) QRPS
- (d) PSQR

Q58. This may

P: after decades of relative neglect and even reversal

Q: when land reforms were finally put back on

R: go down as the year

S: the nation's policy agenda

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) SQRP
- (b) RPSQ
- (c) SPRQ
- (d) RQSP

Q59. Many

P: way to fuel growth

Q: economists argue that

R: and alleviate poverty

S: free trade is a magic bullet - the quickest

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

Q60. Looking back,

P: two wars I had been through

Q: life in the Army had all along been truly joyous

R: and the innumerable postings and below par accommodation at many stations

S: despite the vicissitudes and hardships of the

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

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

The businessman is **respectively** connected.

- (a) respectfully
- (b) respectably
- (c) receptively
- (d) No improvement

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

Loose tea leaves are kept in a tea **box**.

- (a) tin
- (b) cosy
- (c) caddy
- (d) No improvement

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

I **had more sympathy** with you, my friend.

- (a) have a more sympathy
- (b) have much sympathy
- (c) had much sympathy
- (d) No improvement

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

I **did one mistake in** the dictation test today

- (a) I made a mistake in
- (b) I did a mistake at
- (c) I did a mistake in
- (d) No improvement

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

They congratulated me **for** my victory in the debate competition.

- (a) about
- (b) at
- (c) on
- (d) No improvement

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

Transcending **has one of the Items** in the new syllabus.

- (a) is one of the items
- (b) has one of the item
- (c) is one of the item
- (d) No improvement

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

The greatest fear **which is scaring of the world** today is global warming.

- (a) which had scared of the world
- (b) that scared off the world
- (c) that scares the world
- (d) No improvement

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

One day the hare began to **make fun of** the tortoise as it moved slowly.

- (a) mock
- (b) shout at
- (c) No Improvement
- (d) torture

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

No sooner had he agreed to join the Job than he started to have doubts

- (a) No sooner did he
- (b) No sooner than he
- (c) No sooner was he
- (d) No improvement

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

John loves Mary so much that she can **turn him round her finger**.

- (a) turn a blind eye
- (b) turn him a cold shoulder
- (c) turn his head
- (d) No improvement

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

The housing problem in Mumbai **becomes** more serious.

- (a) is becoming
- (b) has become
- (c) become
- (d) No improvement

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

The chairs will be **disposed** in an auction.

- (a) Disposed off
- (b) Disposed of
- (c) Dispose towards
- (d) No improvement

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

She is very **eccentric** woman.

- (a) Impatient
- (b) No improvement
- (c) Unusual
- (d) Generous

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

He **is wanting in a little** commonsense

- (a) No improvement
- (b) lacks
- (c) is lacking in
- (d) needs some

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

The others **shook** their heads and made vague noises of approval.

- (a) hung
- (b) turned around
- (c) No Improvement
- (d) nodded

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

Please send the letter **on** the address given below.

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

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

Seeing no way to escape, the thief **suited** to the Inspector.

- (a) shooted
- (b) surrendered
- (c) Supplied
- (d) No improvement

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

Years ago, I met a man **which** was President and Chairman of the board of a company.

- (a) Whom
- (b) No improvement
- (c) Who
- (d) Whose

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

Sincerity is always **appreciated**.

- (a) enhanced
- (b) enjoyed
- (c) waited
- (d) No improvement

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

We stayed in Mumbai **in** five days.

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

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

Brown and his men, huddling round a fire, ate the last of the food that Kassim had brought them that day, Cornelius sat among them, half-asleep. Then one of the crew remembered that some tobacco had been left in the boat, and said he would go and fetch it. He didn't think there was any danger in going to the creek in the dark. He disappeared down the hillside, and a moment later he was heard climbing into the boat and then climbing out again.

Consider the following statements:

1. Brown and Cornelius sat round the fire.
2. Comelius lay half-asleep at a little distance from the fire.
3. All the people sat round the fire. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q82. One of them disappeared down the hill implies that

- (a) the slope of the hill was slippery
- (b) he fell from the edge of the hill
- (c) there was suddenly a sea beside the hill
- (d) he walked down the hill

Q83. "He didn't think...in the dark". This sentence actually implies that he

- (a) was bold and adventurous

- (b) was addicted to smoking
- (c) would face some trouble
- (d) was the only person who knew where in the boat tobacco was

Q84. What does the word "huddling" imply?

- (a) Moving around
- (b) Falling into a slumber
- (c) Being close together
- (d) Merrymaking

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

As soon as I saw the elephant I knew with perfect certainty that I ought not to shoot him. It is a serious matter to shoot a working elephant – it is comparable to destroying a huge and costly piece of machinery – and obviously one ought not to do it if it can possibly be avoided. And at that distance, peacefully eating, the elephant looked on more dangerous than a cow.

The writer was against shooting the elephant because

- (a) he suspected it to be a wild one and was afraid of it
- (b) his heart was full of compassion for animals
- (c) he was certain that the elephant was innocent
- (d) it would amount to avoidable waste of useful property

Q86. The author compares the elephant to a costly machine because

- (a) Ivory is very expensive
- (b) it can do as much work as an expensive machine
- (c) elephants look like big machines
- (d) elephants and machines have similar prices

Q87. The elephant looked no more dangerous than a cow because

- (a) it was quietly doing its work
- (b) unlike lions, it is a vegetarian animal
- (c) its tusks resemble the cow's horns
- (d) cows can be very dangerous sometimes

Q88. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

I was very fond of the old soldier in little town. He had only one leg, having lost the other somewhere in Assam in 1942. He used

to tell me about his adventures. He told me that he had run away from home to join the army. He had experienced his first battle in the Libyan desert. Out of his dozens of war stories, the one I liked best was the one of his escape from a Japanese prison-of-war camp in Burma. He told me again and again how he walked two hundred miles in two weeks. On the way he was bitten on the toe by a poisonous snake and he had to cut off part of the toe in order to survive. But by the time he got to an Indian camp the wound had turned septic and the leg to be amputated. He is, however, quite contented with his lot. The author was very fond of the old soldier because

- (a) He had lost one of his legs in war
- (b) he used to tell the author about his adventures
- (c) he was contented with his lot
- (d) he had been to many countries

Q89. Why did the old soldier repeatedly tell that he walked two hundred miles?

- (a) He ran away from home to join the army
- (b) He had to cross the Libyan desert
- (c) He had to escape from a prison-of-war camp
- (d) He was a strong soldier

Q90. The story of the old soldier that the author liked most was that about

- (a) his running away from home to join the army
- (b) his first battle in the Libyan desert
- (c) the loss of his leg in Assam
- (d) his escape from a Japanese prison-of-war camp

Q91. The old soldier, according to the author, was

- (a) unhappy about his life
- (b) satisfied with his lot
- (c) angry about his fate
- (d) disgusted with his misfortune

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

A large number of people had come to attend the meeting to be addressed by the gifted speaker. The organizers had a difficult time keeping the assembled people quiet as the meeting did not commence at the scheduled time. After some time the people lost their patience and began to shout and heckle. The

organizers had great difficulty in assuaging the anger of the crowd when they were forced to cancel the meeting as the speaker had to be hospitalized due to sudden illness.

What was the actual reason for the organizers to have a difficult time?

- (a) a large number of people had come to the meeting
- (b) the organizers could not make proper arrangements
- (c) the meeting could not be started in time
- (d) the speaker was ill

Q93. What does the word "assuaging" imply?

- (a) accepting
- (b) tolerating
- (c) reducing
- (d) removing

Q94. Further delay resulted in the people

- (a) leaving the place
- (b) fighting with the organizers
- (c) making noise
- (d) making the speaker ill

Q95. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Those responsible for teaching young people have resorted to a variety of means to make their pupils learn. The earliest of these was the threat of punishment. This meant that the pupil who was slow, careless or inattentive risked either physical chastisement or the loss of some expected privilege. Learning was thus associated with fear. At a later period, pupils were encouraged to learn in the hope of some kind of reward. This often took the form of marks awarded for work done and sometimes of prizes given at the end of the year to the best scholar. Such a system appealed to the competitive spirit, but was just as depressing as the older system for the slow pupil. In the nineteenth century sprang up a new type of teacher, convinced that learning was worthwhile for its own sake and that the young pupil's principal stimulus should neither be anxiety to avoid a penalty nor ambition to win a reward, but sheer desire to learn. Interest, direct or indirect, became the keyword of instruction.

The educational system which caused fear in the pupil's mind was based on:

- (a) rewards based
- (b) labour

- (c) punishment
- (d) competition

Q96. The system based on rewards satisfied all except:

- (a) the slow pupil
- (b) the very intelligent pupil
- (c) the laborious pupil
- (d) the casual pupil

Q97. The system which appealed to the competitive spirit in the pupils was largely based on:

- (a) punishment
- (b) marks
- (c) chastisement
- (d) cash prizes

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

On a surface which is free from obstacles, such as a clear road or a path, only two or three species of snakes can hope to catch up with a human being, even if they are foolish to try. A snake seems to move very fast but its movements are deceptive. In spite of the swift, wave-like motions of its body, the snake crawls along the ground at no more than the speed of man's walk. It may, however, have an advantage inside a jungle, where the progress of a man is obstructed by thorny bushes. But in such places, the footsteps of a man are usually more than enough to warn snakes to keep away; Although they have no cars of the usual kind, they can feel slight vibrations of the ground through their bodies, and thus get an early warning of danger. The snake has an advantage over men inside a jungle, because there:

- (a) it can crawl faster.
- (b) it gets advance warning.
- (c) man's movement is obstructed.
- (d) it is dark inside a jungle.

Q99. What helps the snakes to receive advance warning is their sensitivity to:

- (a) obstacles in the path.
- (b) smell of other beings.
- (c) sounds made by other beings.
- (d) movements of other beings.

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

This rule of always trying to do things as well as one can do them has an important bearing upon the problem of ambition. No man or woman should be without ambition, which is the inspiration of activity. But if one allows ambition to drive one to attempt things which are beyond one's own personal capacity, then unhappiness will result. If one imagines that one can do everything better than other people, then envy and jealousy, those twin monsters, will come to sadden one's days. But if one concentrates one's attention upon developing one's own special capacities, the things one is best at, then one does not worry over much if other people are more successful.

Which one of the following alternatives brings out the meaning of 'to have a bearing Upon' clearly?

- (a) to have an effect on
- (b) to carry the weight on oneself
- (c) to put up with
- (d) to decrease friction

Q101. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) There is a close relationship between ambition and activity.
- (b) Ambition and activity belong to two different areas.
- (c) Ambition is useless.
- (d) Activity is responsible for ambition.

Q102. The statement 'if one allows ambition to drive one to attempt things which are beyond one's own personal capacity, then unhappiness will result, means that:

- (a) One must always try to do less than one's capacity.
- (b) One must always try to do more than one's capacity.
- (c) Ambition must be consistent with one's capacity.
- (d) There should be no ambition at all.

Q103. Which one of the following statements best reflects the underlying tone of the passage?

- (a) One must do everything as well as one can.
- (b) One must try to be better than others.
- (c) One must continuously worry about others.
- (d) One must try beyond one's capacity to get results

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

An earthquake comes like a thief in the night, without warning. It was necessary, therefore, to invent instruments that neither slumbered nor slept. Some devices were quite simple. One, for instance, consisted of rods of various lengths and thicknesses which would stand up on end like ninepins. When a shock came it shook the rigid table upon which these stood. If it were gentle, only the more unstable rods fell. If it were severe, they all fell. Thus the rods by falling and by the direction in which they fell, recorded for the slumbering scientist, the strength of a shock that was too weak to waken him and the direction from which it came. But, instruments far more delicate than that were needed if any really serious advance was to be made. The ideal to be aimed at was to devise an instrument that could record with a pen on paper the movements, of the ground or of the table, as the quake passed by. While I write my pen moves but the paper keeps still. With practice, no doubt, I could, in time, learn to write by holding the pen still while the paper moved. That sounds a silly suggestion, but that was precisely the idea adopted in some of the early instruments (seismometers) for recording earthquake waves. But when table, penholder and paper are all moving how is it possible to write legibly? The key to a solution of that problem lay in an everyday observation. Why does a person standing in a bus or train tend to fall when a sudden start is made? It is because his feet move on, but his head stays still. The passage says that early instruments for measuring earthquakes were:

- (a) faulty in design
- (b) expensive
- (c) not sturdy
- (d) not sensitive enough

Q105. Why was it necessary to invent instruments to observe an earthquake?

- (a) Because an earthquake comes like a thief in the night.
- (b) To make people alert about earthquakes during their conscious as well as unconscious hours.
- (c) To prove that we are technically advanced.
- (d) To experiment with the control of man over nature.

Q106. A simple device which consisted of rods that stood up on end like ninepins was replaced by a more sophisticated one because it failed:

- (a) to measure a gentle earthquake.
- (b) to measure a severe earthquake.
- (c) to record the direction of the earthquake.
- (d) to record the facts with a pen on paper.

Q107. The everyday observation referred to in the passage relates to:

- (a) a moving bus or train.
- (b) the sudden start of a bus.
- (c) the tendency of a standing person to fall when a bus or train moves suddenly.
- (d) people standing in a bus or train.

Q108. The early seismometers adopted the idea that in order to record the earthquake, it is:

- (a) the pen that should move just as it moves when we write on paper.
- (b) the pen that should stay still and the paper should move.
- (c) both pen and paper that should move.
- (d) neither pen nor paper that should move.

Q109. Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

During the summer I was introduced to the game of cricket, and I felt my inherent foreignness for the first time. The ball is far too hard for my taste. Even during my last games at the school, angry spectators would shout, "Butter fingers!" But I smiled.

Everyone knew in their hearts that 'I was going to drop the ball anyway, and nobody expected me to be able to play the game.

The author first played cricket

- (a) as a child in his own country
- (b) when he was a school boy
- (c) when he was a tourist
- (d) when he returned home after his studies

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Q110. "felt my inherent foreignness" means

- (a) felt very strange
- (b) felt very interested and excited
- (c) enjoyed learning new games
- (d) felt my superiority over others

Q111. Spectators would shout "Butter fingers" when the author was playing because

- (a) he liked butter
- (b) his fingers were like those of a lady
- (c) he often dropped the ball
- (d) he was very good at the game

Q112. 'Spectator' means

- (a) glasses
- (b) onlooker
- (c) watchman
- (d) player

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

How can you improve your reading speed? By taking off the brakes. You wouldn't think of driving a car with the brake on. Yet as a reader you probably have several brakes slowing you down. One very common brake is regressing—looking back every now and then at something already read. It is like stepping backwards every few metres as you walk—hardly the way to move ahead quickly.

Regression may arise from a lack of confidence, vocabulary deficiency, or actually missing a word or phrase. It makes a long sentence seem even more complex as the eyes frequently regress. Eye movement photographs of 12,000 readers in America showed that university students regress an average of 15 times in reading only 100 words. The average student of class four was found to look back 20 times. In short, regression consumes one-sixth of your precious reading time. Release this brake and enjoy a spurt in reading speed.

In the context of the passage, what does 'regression' mean?

- (a) Lack of desire to improve the reading speed
- (b) Looking back at what is already read
- (c) Lack of proper understanding of what one reads
- (d) Comparing the reading speed of school and university students

Q114. In order to be a good reader you should

- (a) regress whenever necessary
- (b) be like a careful driver
- (c) not look back frequently while reading
- (d) test your vocabulary frequently

Q115. According to the author reading with regression is like

- (a) driving with poor quality brakes
- (b) stepping backwards while walking
- (c) using several brakes in order to slow down
- (d) making sudden spurts in reading speed

Q116. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

I'll take _____ now as I have another appointment some where else

- (a) departure
- (b) my leave
- (c) permission
- (d) leave from work

Q117. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

Only patience and fortitude carried him _____ the crisis

- (a) over
- (b) about
- (c) out
- (d) through

Q118. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

The accused was _____ as the counsel could not produce a witness

- (a) let out
- (b) let off
- (c) let on
- (d) let aside

Q119. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

The Supreme Court has _____ tourism in the core area of the forest

- (a) propagated
- (b) encapsulated
- (c) forced
- (d) prohibited

Q120. Fill the blank with an appropriate word.

She heard the _____ of the hinges

- (a) rattling
- (b) rustling
- (c) crashing
- (d) creaking

1. a 2. c 3. d 4. d 5. a 6. d 7. c 8. a 9. c 10. a
11. c 12. d 13. d 14. a 15. c 16. a 17. a 18. c
19. b 20. b 21. a 22. b 23. d 24. a 25. b 26. d
27. d 28. a 29. b 30. b 31. c 32. a 33. c 34. b
35. a 36. c 37. d 38. a 39. b 40. a 41. a 42. b
43. b 44. a 45. a 46. a 47. d 48. d 49. a 50. d

51. d 52. c 53. b 54. c 55. a 56. c 57. d 58. d
59. c 60. c 61. a 62. c 63. b 64. a 65. c 66. a
67. c 68. a 69. d 70. d 71. b 72. b 73. d 74. b
75. d 76. c 77. b 78. c 79. d 80. b 81. c 82. a
83. a 84. c 85. d 86. b 87. a 88. b 89. c 90. d
91. b 92. d 93. c 94. c 95. c 96. a 97. b 98. c
99. d 100. a 101. a 102. c 103. a 104. d 105.
b 106. d 107. c 108. b 109. b 110. a 111. c
112. b 113. b 114. c 115. b 116. b 117. d
118. b 119. d 120. d

1. So,

the proper sequence should be "Another significant change in the past five years have been the global resurgence of ethnic and religious aspirations. This manifests itself in many different ways. One is the 'new' nationalism that is thriving in the wake of the break-up of the Soviet Empire. No less than 15 new States have emerged in that region since 1990. Another manifestation is the growth of ethnicity or regionalism as catalyst for new political parties. This phenomenon is evident not only in Africa and Asia but also in Europe, notably in Italy and Spain."

2.

The proper sequence should be "There was a checkpoint for passing vehicles at a village called Gobindapur, a short distance from where the road to Dhanbad branched off from the Grand Trunk Road. As I approached it, I saw the barrier coming down slowly. I slowed down and found a man coming forward with pencil and book in hand. When I came sufficiently near, he moved back and the barrier was lifted. I told uncle that the man had taken down the number of the car

3. The correct sequence is QSPR

4. So,

the proper sequence should be "Convention has a necessary part to play in the life of everyone. In all social affairs it prescribes more or less generally accepted rules of behaviour. It is necessary and useful for this reason. Of course, there is nothing absolute about conventions. They vary from country to country, from age to age. Their purpose, however, is always the same."

5. PRQS

6. SRQP

7. RQPS

8. The correct sequence is---Man's growth from barbarism to civilization is supposed to be the theme of history. But it is difficult to believe this ideal has been reached. There is ample evidence of barbarism even today. Strong countries attack and oppress weaker

ones. Individuals too exploit their fellows. In many ways, therefore, man has not made very great progress.

9. The correct sequence is RPSQ. The sentence S1 tells that Albert Edward did very well. The next sentence should be R because it describes how well he did and how he started to open a new shop. The next sentence should be P because it tells that he started looking for a shop. The next sentences are S and Q because it describes how he found the shop on a nearby street and opened a new shop. The sentence Q is in sync with S6.

10. The answer is , RPSQ. first comes R. then comes P. next follows S and last is Q.

11. The correct sequence is QPSR. The sentence S1 tells that you can see what soda water is composed of by looking at the glass. The next sentence should be Q because it describes the two distinct things it is made of- a liquid and a gas. The next sentence should be P because it describes the liquid. The next sentences should be S and R, that explains about the gas part. S6 describes the name of the gas.

12. the correct sequence is RSPQ. The sentence S1 tells us that the teacher suddenly fainted in the class. The next sentence should be R because it talks about the he was taken to the hospital and is in continuation of the S1. Next sentence should describe what happened in the hospital. Thus the correct option is S. The next sentence should be P because it describes what happened next i.e. the headmaster came. It should be followed by Q because it describes that the headmaster was told that the teacher needed rest and he gave him leave as described in S6. **14. 16. 18. 20.**

21. Blocked means obstructed. Its antonym is facilitated meaning assist the progress of. Promote means to advance. Started means to initiate. And checked means to inspect.

22. Attract means to draw attention. Its antonym should be repel meaning to push away.

23. Pertinent means relevant. Eloquent means expressive. Distant means far away. Relevant means important. Irrelevant means unimportant. Out of these options, option (d) is the correct antonym.

24. Senility means weakness of old age. Virility means power of youth. Laziness means lethargy. Maturity means adulthood.

Exhaustion means tiredness. The correct answer is virility.

25. Affluence means wealth. Its antonym is poverty. Continuance means duration. Diffidence means shyness. Insurance means protection.

26. Weary means feeling or showing extreme tiredness, especially as a result of excessive exertion. The correct synonym is Weak that means lacking the power to perform physically demanding tasks; having little physical strength or energy.

27. Boast means talk with excessive pride and self-satisfaction about one's achievements, possessions, or abilities. Brag means to say something in a boastful manner. Cry, abuse and hate are its antonyms.

28. Prohibit means formally forbid (something) by law, rule, or other authority. Thus forbid is the most suitable synonym of prohibit. Forfeit means penalty, forsake means abandon and forbear means to restrain.

29. Evocative means suggestive or reminiscent. The sentence suggests that the poet is trying to suggest something memorable about his poems. According to the feel of the sentence, enchanting means capturing interest as if by a spell. Thus option c emotional is the answer.

30. Indolent means lazy, cautious means careful. Lazy means lethargic. Unintelligent means dull. Stubborn means obstinate. Thus, we see indolent and lazy are identical. Option (b) is correct. **32. 34. 36. 38. 40. 42. 44. 46. 48. 50.**

51. The proper way of writing the sentence is "Thus the court emphasized that the security of one's primary against arbitrary intrusion by the police is basic to a free society and enforceable against the state through the courts" This is indicated by the sequence R – Q – S – P which is option (d) , therefore, (d) is the correct answer.

52. The proper way of writing the sentence is "With pressure mounting from every corners the state government has finally constituted a committee comprising scientist, geologists and technical experts to submit a report on the retreat of glaciers in the Utranchal and also its impact. "This is indicated by the sequence QSRP and so, the option (c) is the correct answer.

53. S supports the introduction of IIT's as most consequential legacy of Jawaharlal

Nehru which is followed by the logical sequence of R which talks about IIT as an epitome of infrastructure for excellence, Q explains the field which has become source of great self-confidence and competitive advantage for today's India. It's being concluded by P.

54. Here, the one is followed by old coat which acts as the clue and helps us to locate the qualifier and through that the correct answer. Thus our answer will begin with P and end with S. Hence the correct sequence is PRQS.

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

56. A week ago can be put in two different ways - 'not cared a week ago' or 'bought a week ago'. Second one is better to go with. So this logic gives PQ. In two options PQ is present. But option (c) only gives sensible sequence.

57. He would like to see some changes in the curriculum but as a junior lecturer he does not cut much ice.

58. The proper sequence should be "This may go down as the year when land reforms were finally put back on the nation's policy agenda after decades of relative neglect and even reversal."

59. The people way of writing the sentence is "Many economists argue that free trade is a magic bullet – the quickest way to full growth and alleviate property". This is indicated by the sequence Q–S–P–R which is option (c), therefore, (c) is the correct answer.

60. The proper way of writing the sentence is "Looking back, despite the vicissitudes and hardships of the two wars I had been through and the innumerable postings and below par accommodation at many stations life in the Army had all along been truly joyous" This is indicated by the sequence SPRQ and so, (c) is the correct answer. **62. 64. 66. 68. 70. 72.**

74. 76. 78. 80.

81. In the very first line it is clear that brown and his men sat around the fire. Thus option (c) is true.

82. Option a is the correct answer as it is suggested in the last sentence that the man did not know about the danger and thus when he started walking down the hill, he vanished, means he slipped.

83. From the passage, we know that the man had slipped down the hill, so the idea is that he was not aware of the trouble.

84. The people who were sitting beside the fire and eating hungrily implies that they close together. Thus option (c) is the answer.

85. In the passage the author talks about not shooting the elephant because he feels it is a heavy and useful machinery. This phrase denotes that that the author considers it to be an important resource or property. Thus option (d) is the answer.

86. The author denotes in the passage that killing a working elephant is like destroying a useful machine. Here the work done by elephant is compared to a heavy machinery. Thus option (b) is the correct answer.

87. The author specifically compares the elephant to a cow here because although an elephant is wild animal, it was as quiet as a cow at that moment. Thus option (a) is the answer.

88. In this item the author says in the second sentence that he was very fond of the old soldier and inspired by his adventurous stories. Thus option (b) is the answer.

89. The author said that story of the soldier in which he walked 200 miles was his favourite because he had escaped from Japanese prison of war camp. Thus, option (c) is the correct answer.

90. It has been mentioned by the author that he liked the story of Japanese prison of war the most. Thus option (d) is the answer.

91. The passage discusses the author's life that though he had to face so many troubles, he was satisfied with his life. Thus option (b) is the answer.

92. In the passage we find that crowd lost its patience when the speaker was not able to reach the venue as he was ill.

93. Assuaging means reducing or abating thus option c is the answer.

94. We see in the passage that people shouting and heckled when the speaker did not arrive.

95. When the teaching was associated with punishment, it instilled fear in the minds of the students.

96. When the teaching was associated with reward, it gave importance to only the best student and the slow pupil was left behind.

97. The system which appealed to the competitive spirit in the pupils was largely based on marks.

98. In the jungle, the snake has the added advantage over man. He is not obstructed by the thorns, trees and bushes as faced by the man.

- 99.** Movement of other beings causes small vibrations in the ground which the snake uses to decipher the danger
- 100.** Bearing upon means having the effect on.
- 101.** There is a close relationship between ambition and activity. Ambition is the inspiration for activity.
- 102.** Ambition must be consistent with one's capacities. If the capacities do not match with the ambition, then it results in failure.
- 103.** One must try to do their best in everything they do so as to achieve good results.
- 104.** The early instruments made were not delicate and sensitive.
- 105.** Earthquake comes with a lot of destruction and takes a toll on infrastructure and people's lives. An instrument to observe an earthquake is the need of the hour so as to alert people about earthquakes beforehand.
- 106.** A device was needed that could record the parameters with a pen and paper.
- 107.** While travelling in a bus or train, a standing person has a tendency to fall when a bus or train moves suddenly.
- 108.** According to the early seismometers, the pen should stay still and the paper should move.
- 109.** The author first played cricket when he was a school boy.
- 110.** The author explains how he felt strange to the game of cricket when he played it for the first time.
- 111.** The words butter fingers describes that the author's hands were slippery to the balls and how he always dropped the ball.
- 112.** Spectator means a person who watches at a show, game, or other event.
- 113.** According to the author, regressing back means looking back at the text that has already been read.
- 114.** In order to be a good reader, we must not look back frequently and instead grasp quickly what we are reading to avoid regression during the reading and enjoying a spurt in reading speed.
- 115.** The author describes regression as walking back a few meters while walking i.e looking back at the text already read again and again. **117. 119.**