

C.D.S(I) 2009

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

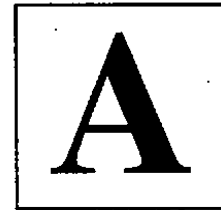
T.B.C. : P-DE-A-J-FO

Test Booklet Series

Serial No.

52813

TEST BOOKLET
ENGLISH



Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET *DOES NOT* HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. *DO NOT* write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains 120 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose *ONLY ONE* response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses *ONLY* on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks. Attempt *all* items. Your total marks will depend *only* on the number of *correct* responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the responses to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong Answers :**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third (0.33)** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

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SYNONYMS

Directions (For the 23 items which follow) :

Each of the following *twenty three* items consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or group of words that is most *similar* in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. GENIAL

- (a) Generous
- (b) Wonderful
- (c) Liberal
- (d) Friendly and cheerful

2. REVAMP

- (a) Retreat
- (b) Reconstruct
- (c) Retrial
- (d) Retrace

3. RESCIND

- (a) Reunite
- (b) Repeal
- (c) Reserve
- (d) Reproach

4. RESPLENDENT

- (a) Wonderful
- (b) Dazzling
- (c) Beautiful
- (d) Respectful

5. CORPULENT

- (a) Fleshy
- (b) Thin
- (c) Stout
- (d) Bony

6. ACRIMONY

- (a) Disagreement
- (b) Despondency
- (c) Bitterness
- (d) Difference

7. CANTANKEROUS

- (a) Bad tempered
- (b) Full of contempt
- (c) Very sick
- (d) Very envious

8. FELICITY

- (a) Peace
- (b) Comfort
- (c) Faithfulness
- (d) Great happiness

9. UNRUFFLED

- (a) Simple
- (b) Indifferent
- (c) Sluggish
- (d) Calm

10. FELINE

- (a) Feminine
- (b) Cat-like
- (c) Ferocious
- (d) Ugly and clumsy

11. TENUOUS

- (a) Being tenacious
- (b) Not substantial
- (c) Gross
- (d) Popular

12. EXQUISITE

- (a) Highly refined
- (b) Too costly
- (c) Extemporaneous
- (d) Exotic

13. WRESTED

- (a) Took by force
- (b) Took away easily
- (c) Lost narrowly
- (d) Won easily

14. EXPOSTULATED

- (a) Requested
- (b) Quarrelled ferociously
- (c) Remonstrated
- (d) Appealed with good reason

15. PLACATE

- (a) Implore
- (b) Flatter
- (c) Pacify
- (d) Compensate

16. PERPETUAL

- (a) Contagious
- (b) Continuous
- (c) Perplexing
- (d) Perennial

17. DAUNTLESS

- (a) Praiseworthy
- (b) Effortless and smooth
- (c) Fearless and determined
- (d) Unceasing

18. SEETHING

- (a) Dissatisfied
- (b) Be agitated
- (c) Noisy
- (d) Soothing

19. STINGY

- (a) Violent
- (b) Miserly
- (c) Cautious
- (d) Quarrelsome

20. EXULTATION

- (a) Extinction
- (b) Anxiety
- (c) Jubilation
- (d) Expectation

21. DOUGHTY

- (a) Dastardly
- (b) Deceptive
- (c) Flabby
- (d) Valiant

22. OBVIATE

- (a) Delaying the solution of a problem
- (b) To remove a difficulty
- (c) Make obstruction
- (d) Supersede

23. SACRILEGE

- (a) Offering sacrifice
- (b) Privilege
- (c) Blasphemy
- (d) Being sacred

COMPREHENSION

Directions (For the 20 items which follow) :

In this Section you have *Six* short passages. After each passage, you will find several questions based on the passage. First, read a passage, and then answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.

Examples 'I' and 'J' are solved for you.

PASSAGE

In our approach to life, be it pragmatic or otherwise, a basic fact that confronts us squarely and unmistakably is the desire for peace, security and happiness. Different forms of life at different levels of existence make up the teeming denizens of this earth of ours. And, no matter whether they belong to the higher groups such as human beings or to the lower groups such as animals, all beings primarily seek peace, comfort and security. Life is as dear to a mute creature as it is to a man. Even the lowliest insect strives for protection against dangers that threaten its life. Just as each one of us wants to live and not to die, so do all other creatures.

- I. The author's main point is that
- (a) different forms of life are found on earth
 - (b) different levels of existence are possible in nature
 - (c) peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings
 - (d) even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life

- J. Which one of the following assumptions or steps is essential in developing the author's position ?
- (a) All forms of life have a single overriding goal
 - (b) The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace
 - (c) All beings are divided into higher and lower groups
 - (d) A parallel is drawn between happiness and life and pain and death

Explanation :

- I. The idea which represents the author's main point is "peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings", which is response (c). So (c) is the correct answer.
- J. The best assumption underlying the passage is "The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace", which is response (b). So (b) is the correct answer.

PASSAGE I

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

24. Three of the following statements indicate that he had a sparkling hope. Which statement does not ?
- (a) He had never lost faith in God
 - (b) He was sure there was goodness
 - (c) He could have evidence in his favour
 - (d) He knew that the truth must prevail
25. Whatever others said about him, he
- (a) Betrayed no one
 - (b) Thought over the problem
 - (c) Never lost faith in goodness
 - (d) Raised his voice against injustice
26. In the dark dungeon he always waited for
- (a) His mother
 - (b) The jailer
 - (c) The verdict freeing him of his miseries
 - (d) The angel to come and plead for him
27. The truth must prevail means
- (a) He was true
 - (b) Angel will reveal truth
 - (c) Truth always wins in the end
 - (d) We must plead for the truth

PASSAGE II

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

28. The man was scribbling down
- (a) The figures of co-passengers
 - (b) The details of thousands of squares put together
 - (c) Some mathematical formulae and calculations
 - (d) Some mathematical signs
29. The man caught author's attention because
- (a) He was sitting next to him
 - (b) He was staring at every person in the bus
 - (c) He would stare at every person and then scribble down some mathematical notation
 - (d) He was a budding artist learning the art of graphics
30. The author found that man's reply quite startling because
- (a) A statistical expert cannot be a budding scientist
 - (b) A budding artist cannot be a statistical expert
 - (c) Graphics is still a rare art form and he was learning it while travelling in a bus
 - (d) The fact that "a man's face can be analysed as thousands of squares" was a strange concept.
31. From the passage we gather that
- (a) The author is very inquisitive
 - (b) The author tries to poke his nose in other people's business
 - (c) The author is interested in mathematical notations
 - (d) The author wants to talk to fellow passengers in the bus

PASSAGE III

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

32. The author calls growth of specialisation 'inevitable'. Which one of the following statements is likely to be the most correct reason for this inevitability ?
- (a) Universities give grants only to do specialised work in different disciplines
 - (b) The professors and researchers in universities are competent only for specialised work
 - (c) Specialization helps economic growth of the nation
 - (d) In an age of science and technology specialization becomes necessary
33. Which one of the following statements most correctly suggests the central theme of the passage ?
- (a) The aim of education is specialization
 - (b) The aim of education is to mould the youth to work for the State
 - (c) The aim of education is to make the youth capable of independent thought and expression
 - (d) The aim of education is to enable the youth to earn a comfortable living
34. Which one of the following statements most correctly suggests the warning implied in the passage ?
- (a) University education should not be concerned with technical details
 - (b) Universities should not subordinate themselves to the interests of the State
 - (c) Universities should be concerned only with the needs of students
 - (d) Universities should not go in for any specialization

PASSAGE IV

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

35. The firewood had been
- (a) brought
 - (b) stolen
 - (c) collected
 - (d) found
36. The parents looked
- (a) serene
 - (b) cheerful
 - (c) gloomy
 - (d) dull
37. The oldest daughter looked
- (a) stupid
 - (b) glad
 - (c) intelligent
 - (d) mournful

PASSAGE V

The unpleasant feeling passed and she glanced guardedly up at him. He was walking unmarked in moonlight, innocent of her reaction to him. She felt then – this thought had come to her before – that there might be more to him than she had imagined. She felt ashamed she had never thanked him for the help he had given her father.

38. She glanced at him when
- (a) He walked alone and unnoticed in moonlight
 - (b) She was sure that she was not being noticed
 - (c) Her reactions did not have any effect on him
 - (d) The unpleasant feeling passed
39. Her unpleasant feeling passed when
- (a) He did not take any notice of her
 - (b) The moonlight was beautiful
 - (c) She realized her sense of shame
 - (d) She looked carefully at him
40. She was ashamed because
- (a) She was spying on him
 - (b) There was more to him than she had imagined
 - (c) A recurring thought came back to her
 - (d) She had never thanked him for his help to her father

PASSAGE VI

As I slung my pack onto my shoulders a big mosquito thudded against my cheek. There had been a few through the day, but it was early in the season – the ice had gone out just two weeks before – and I had scarcely noticed them. But now as I would down the ridge, the last breeze faded, and they were on me. Rising in clouds from the soggy tundra, they pelted against my face. I reached in my pocket for the repellent, and came up empty.

41. The traveller could not feel the breeze because
- (a) The mosquito had bitten him
 - (b) He was at the foot of the ridge
 - (c) There was no ice on the mountain
 - (d) There was no breeze on the tundra mountain
 - (c) A sling
 - (d) A back-pack
42. The traveller carried with him
- (a) Mosquito repellent
 - (b) A pack of food
 - (a) Middle of winter
 - (b) Early autumn
 - (c) Early spring
 - (d) Middle of summer
43. When he was in the arctic, the time of the year was

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

Directions (For the 15 items which follow) :

In the following items, each passage consists of six sentences. The *first* sentence (S_1) and the *final* sentence (S_6) are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

Example 'X' has been solved for you.

X. S_1 : There was a boy named Jack.

S_6 : At last she turned him out of the house.

P: So the mother asked him to find work.

Q: They were very poor.

R: He lived with his mother.

S: But Jack refused to work.

The proper sequence should be

(a) R Q P S

(b) P Q R S

(c) Q P R S

(d) R P S Q

Explanation :

The correct sequence in this example is R Q P S which is marked by (a). Therefore, (a) is the correct answer.

44. S_1 : Having visited the Taj Mahal many tourists think that Agra has little else to offer.

S_6 : 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 Nur Jahan.

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

45. S_1 : For years the old chair stood in one of the empty antics.

S_6 : I saw my parents madly in love again.

P: So when I saw it for the last time, it stood there.

Q: When my mother died, I wanted to sell it but could not.

R: It was there for many years after my father died.

S: I peeped in the past.

The proper sequence should be

(a) P Q R S

(b) S R Q P

(c) R P Q S

(d) R Q P S

46. S₁: Illness may start with almost any sign, but some of them are much commoner than others.

S₆: As soon as this happens he must become alert about the signs.

P: It is important to note these signs.

Q: Often the first sign of something wrong is that the patient just does not feel fit.

R: They may help a doctor to decide what is wrong.

S: He usually relies on these signs for the diagnosis of the illness.

The proper sequence should be

(a) P R S Q

(b) R S Q P

(c) P Q S R

(d) Q R S P

47. 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

48. S₁: Poverty is a God's curse.

S₆: Is not poverty a God's boon!

P: These persons get themselves enrolled as poor persons and get all the benefits of poverty.

Q: It is not necessary for a person to be actually poor for getting enrolled because it can be easily managed.

R: It may be true for a few but to many it is just its opposite.

S: Such persons consider it to be a source of enjoying life without earning enjoyment.

The proper sequence should be

(a) R Q P S

(b) Q R S P

(c) R S P Q

(d) S R Q P

49. S₁: Belur is 35 km. from Hassan.

S₆: They depict young women – musicians and dancers – in various poses.

P: Seen from afar, the star-shaped temple, characteristically Hoysala, is not very impressive.

Q: It stands in a courtyard surrounded by a rectangular wall.

R: But closer it is dazzling and marvellous; and the entire exterior is decorated with sculptures, the loveliest being the panels right and left of the main door.

S: Chennakesava Temple is dedicated to Vishnu.

The proper sequence should be

(a) Q R S P

(b) S R P Q

(c) S P Q R

(d) S Q P R

50. S₁: When his business failed, he began to look for a job in an office.

S₆: Unable to bear misfortunes any further, he started toying with the idea of ending his life of burdens and strains.

P: To overcome depression he took to drinking and became addicted to it.

Q: He soon realized that nothing was more difficult than to find a job.

R: Without job he failed to meet the daily requirements of his family which made him highly depressed.

S: Quarrel ensued invariably between husband and wife when he returned home in a state of drunkenness.

The proper sequence should be

(a) P Q R S

(b) S R Q P

(c) Q S R P

(d) Q R P S

51. S₁: Unlike many modern thinkers, Tagore had no blueprint for the world's salvation.

S₆: As a poet he will always delight, as a singer he will always enchant, as a teacher he will always enlighten.

P: His thought will therefore never be out of date.

Q: He merely emphasised certain basic truths which men may ignore only at their peril.

R: He believed in no particular 'ism'.

S: He was what Gandhiji rightly termed the Great Sentinel.

The proper sequence should be

(a) S R P Q

(b) P R Q S

(c) R S P Q

(d) R Q P S

52. S₁: Louis Pasteur had a very busy and interesting life.

S₆: He was always very proud of being able to help his country in this way.

P: Among the people whom Pasteur was able to help were brewers, breeders of silk worms, and cow keepers, all of whom were trying to carry on important industries.

Q: He worked hard in his laboratory with test tubes and all kinds of experiments.

R: He was working to help people who were suffering in some special way from disease.

S: He not only made some exciting discoveries about germs but he was able to use his discoveries in very practical ways.

The proper sequence should be

(a) S Q R P

(b) P Q R S

(c) Q R S P

(d) R S Q P

53. S₁: Tom Walker and his wife were always at loggerheads.

S₆: Tom silently thanked God for this relief.

P: She never tired of reproaching him on this score.

Q: Tom was incurably lazy and talkative

R: One day Mrs. Walker caught a deadly cold, and shortly afterwards, died.

S: This was a constant source of irritation to his wife.

The proper sequence should be

(a) P R Q S

(b) Q S P R

(c) S Q R P

(d) P S Q R

54. S₁: So we went on in the quiet, and the twilight deepened into night.

S₆: Then as the darkness grew deeper, she put her arms round my neck, and, closing her eyes tightly pressed her face against my shoulder.

P: The ground grew dim and the trees black.

Q: The clear blue, of the distance faded, and one star after another came out.

R: Neena's fears and her fatigue grew upon her.

S: I took her in my arms and talked to her and caressed her.

The proper sequence should be

(a) P R Q S

(b) Q P R S

(c) Q P S R

(d) R S P Q

55. S₁: Kennedy kicked moodily at the leg of the chair which he was holding.

S₆: It was a depressing beginning.

P: Now his chief desire seemed to be to score off the human race in general, his best friend included.

Q: If he had asked Fenn to help him in a tight place, then he knew he could have relied on him.

R: Last term he and Fenn had been as close friends as you could wish to see.

S: The feeling that his whole world had fallen about his ears was increasing with every hour he spend at Kay's.

The proper sequence should be

(a) P R S Q

(b) R S P Q

(c) S R Q P

(d) R Q P S

56. S₁: I sat at the table and ate.
 S₆: I was just the normal Ramaswamy, husband of Madeleine.
 P: My breathing became suddenly difficult.
 Q: I concentrated on my food and I was convinced I had to eat.
 R: I stopped, however, any exhibition of the extraordinary.
 S: But lungs have temperament.

The proper sequence should be

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

57. S₁: Todd borrowed this dollar last year on the 8th of April.
 S₆: And I said, 'certainly'.
 P: He needed a dollar to pay his taxi and I lent it to him.
 Q: He merely said, 'Let me have a dollar, will you'!
 R: It happened quite simply and naturally.
 S: I hardly realised it till it was all over.

The proper sequence should be

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

58. S₁: People have always been fascinated by dreams.

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

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

Q: Now that is changing.

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

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

The proper sequence should be

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

SPOTTING ERRORS

Directions (For the 16 items which follow) :

- (i) In this Section a number of sentences are given. The sentences are underlined in three separate parts and each one is labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any underlined part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the underlined parts (a), (b) or (c), indicate your response on the separate Answer Sheet at the appropriate space. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence. In that case letter (d) will signify a 'No error' response.
- (ii) You are to indicate only one response for each item in your Answer Sheet. (If you indicate more than one response, your answer will be considered wrong.) Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idioms. There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.
- (iii) You are *not* required to correct the error. You are required *only* to indicate your response on the Answer Sheet.

Examples 'P' and 'Q' have been solved for you.

P. The young child singed a very sweet song. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Q. We worked very hard throughout the season. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Explanation :

In item P, the word 'singed' is wrong. The letter under this part is (b); so (b) is the correct answer. Similarly, for item Q, (d) is the correct answer, as the sentence does not contain any error.

59. I went to his house but couldn't see him because he went out before I arrived.
(a) (b) (c)

No error.
(d)

60. When I shall see him, I will tell him that what he has done is wrong. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

61. Literature remains the interest of a minority
(a)

and the majority has chosen to ignore those aspects of language
(b)

which, at school they were told to value highly. No error.
(c) (d)

62. I look forward to meet you in future. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
63. If I was the king, I would change the face of my country. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
64. He admits that he is not following the instructions. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
65. Life on board ship was not as I expected it to be. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
66. He did not pass the examination inspite of his best efforts. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
67. I tried to read your letter, but it was so badly written that I had to leave the attempt.
 (a) (b) (c)
No error.
 (d)
68. I prefer my job to yours. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
69. If there a guarantee then we are prepared to place a bulk order for your product.
 (a) (b) (c)
No error.
 (d)
70. I meet him once a blue moon so I do not know much about his activities. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
71. My daughter-in-laws who are in Kolkata have come to visit us. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
72. He asked me what my name is and where I came from. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
73. There has always been some form of education but there has not always been schools.
 (a) (b) (c)
No error.
 (d)
74. At the annual function of the school
 (a) (b)
the principal advised to the students to be ideal citizens. No error.
 (c) (d)

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

Directions (For the 20 items which follow) :

In the following items, some parts of the sentence have been jumbled up. You are required to re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence and mark in your Answer Sheet accordingly.

Example 'Z' has been solved for you.

Z. It is well-known that the effect is very bad on children of cinema
(P) (Q) (R) (S)

The correct sequence should be

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

Explanation : The proper way of writing the sentence is "It is well-known that the effect of cinema on children is very bad". This is indicated by the sequence P S R Q and so (a) is the correct answer.

75. He found the house and knocked at without any difficulty the door twice
(P) (Q) (R) (S)

The correct sequence should be

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

76. A good garden, should display round about a huge building or palace
(P) (Q)
laid out on a magnificent scale fresh beauties every month
(R) (S)

The correct sequence should be

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

77. When a spider has a meal, its next meal, until it has to last for many months
(P) (Q) (R)
it eats enough
(S)

The correct sequence should be

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

78. Mother tongue is for the development as natural of man's mind as mother's milk
(P) (Q) (R) (S)

The correct sequence should be

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

79. The year that has just ended has proved to be disastrous for my uncle's family
(P) (Q) (R) (S)

The correct sequence should be

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

83. Medical practice in recent years has changed so radically

(P)

(Q)

you only get specialists in a variety of fields

(R)

that you can no longer find a good general practitioner

(S)

The correct sequence should be

(a) P S Q R

(b) Q P S R

(c) S P R Q

(d) P Q R S

84. If everything will be a great success the closing function we are sure goes on well

(P)

(Q)

(R)

(S)

The correct sequence should be

(a) P Q R S

(b) S R Q P

(c) P R Q S

(d) S Q P R

85. With an idea to reach the deprived child by the United Nations

(P)

(Q)

the year 1979 has been declared as the International Year of the Child

(R)

(S)

The correct sequence should be

(a) R S P Q

(b) R S Q P

(c) P R S Q

(d) P Q R S

86. The gardener with a little brown moustache a short fellow
(P) (Q)
and sharp little brown eyes tiptoed into the room
(R) (S)

The correct sequence should be

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

87. If you have something interesting express it clearly to write about simply and
(P) (Q) (R)
with the human touch
(S)

The correct sequence should be

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

88. One cloudless morning towards the valley the pilots flew off together
(P) (Q)
of the farmer's house in close formation
(R) (S)

The correct sequence should be

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

89. When he had ridden to the end of his mad little journey (P) in front of his rocking horse (Q)
he climbed down and stood (R) staring fixedly into its lowered face (S)

The correct sequence should be

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

90. The meeting if Mr Rai (P) would have been over on time (Q) with his long financial report (R)
did not hold us up (S)

The correct sequence should be

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

91. The long gruelling hours had finally paid off (P) on drawing after drawing, (Q)
working tirelessly (R) painting after painting (S)

The correct sequence should be

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

92. For us before this Monday (P) to complete this work (Q) and it should not be delayed (R)
is very important (S)

The correct sequence should be

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

93. When the the party realized that (P) elections were over (Q) in the assembly (R)
it had lost its majority (S)

The correct sequence should be

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

94. If you must arm yourself so (P) before starting a war (Q) that the enemy may think twice (R)
you want peace (S)

The correct sequence should be

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

ANTONYMS

Directions (For the 21 items which follow) :

Each of the following *twenty one* items consists of a word or a group of words in capital letters followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or group of words that is *farthest* in meaning to the word in capital letters.

95. REPLENISH

- (a) Deplete
- (b) Increase
- (c) Enlarge
- (d) Unprotect

96. RELENTLESS

- (a) Ruthless
- (b) Restless
- (c) Be merciful
- (d) Be harsh

97. RESILIENCE

- (a) Silence
- (b) Buoyancy
- (c) Rigidity
- (d) Emptiness

98. QUERULOUS

- (a) Confident
- (b) Cheerful
- (c) Firm
- (d) Quarrelsome

99. ACQUITTED

- (a) Neglected
- (b) Discharged
- (c) Arrested
- (d) Convicted

100. AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR

- (a) At night
- (b) At noon
- (c) Late
- (d) Early

101. GRUDGING

- (a) Wholehearted
- (b) Reluctant
- (c) Convincing
- (d) Secretive

102. DIVULGE

- (a) Reveal
- (b) Hide
- (c) Tell
- (d) Inform

103. GARRULOUS

- (a) Reticent
- (b) Soft-spoken
- (c) Peaceful
- (d) Kind

104. REJUVENATED

- (a) Reaffirmed
- (b) Reincarnated
- (c) Exhausted
- (d) Devastated

105. THWARTED

- (a) Foiled
- (b) Opposed
- (c) Supported
- (d) Tightened

106. BIG-WIGS

- (a) Mangers-on
- (b) Small fry
- (c) Riff-raff
- (d) Novices

107. PRONE TO

- (a) Prior to
- (b) Preceding
- (c) Immune to
- (d) Vulnerable to

108. OBSEQUIOUS

- (a) Offensive
- (b) Dignified
- (c) Irritating
- (d) Subservient

109. FIGHT SHY OF

- (a) Welcome
- (b) Avoid
- (c) Quarrel with
- (d) Feel shy of

110. BY FITS AND STARTS

- (a) Regularly
- (b) When in a fit
- (c) From time to time
- (d) Without steady application

111. PAUCITY

- (a) Plenty
- (b) Pressure
- (c) Pause
- (d) Retention

112. DIFFIDENCE

- (a) Confusion
- (b) Confidence
- (c) Contentment
- (d) Dissatisfaction

113. DELETERIOUS

- (a) Dilatory
- (b) Harmless
- (c) Being delicate
- (d) Salubrious

114. EXASPERATED

- (a) Encouraged
- (b) Impressed
- (c) Diverted
- (d) Delighted

115. ON THE SLY

- (a) Openly
- (b) Secretly
- (c) Casually
- (d) Actively

MEANING FOR IDIOMS/PHRASES

Directions (For the 5 items which follow) :

You are given four alternative meanings to each of the following idioms/phrases. Choose the most appropriate one.

116. BLOW BY BLOW

- (a) Eruptions in quick succession from a great volcano
- (b) Continuously raining with thunders
- (c) Describe an event as it occurred in every detail
- (d) A rapid decline of business leading to its closure

- (c) Blocking somebody's path to progress
- (d) Suffocation caused due to living in a congested area

117. BY HOOK OR BY CROOK

- (a) In a completely insane manner
- (b) In whatever way one can
- (c) Being very evil and destructive
- (d) To be very tenacious

119. A FEATHER IN ONE'S CAP

- (a) Accumulating more money or property
- (b) Taking more burden on oneself
- (c) Being felicitated for one's artistic merits
- (d) Something achieved that constitutes a victory

118. CHOCK-A-BLOCK

- (a) Filled to capacity
- (b) Not being able to fulfil one's desires

120. FOR GOOD

- (a) For a good cause
- (b) Temporarily
- (c) Permanently
- (d) Seriously

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK