C.D.S. Examination (1),2024

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

T.B.C. : SRSU–F–ENG **Test Booklet Series**

Serial No. 1218385

TEST BOOKLET

A

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. **Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.**
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.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response 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** 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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ANTONYMS

Directions : Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words. Select the option that is opposite in meaning to the underlined word and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

1. She accepted the prospect of her medical treatment with equanimity.

(a) tranquillity

(b) agitation

(c) composure

(d) placidity

2. He had been vehement in opposing the idea.

(a) ardent

(b) subdued

(c) fervent

(d) impassioned

3. He indulges in nefarious activities.

(a) flagitious

(b) execrable

(c) admirable

(d) abominable

4. When he was born, his family was indigent.

(a) pretentious

(b) impecunious

(c) affluent

(d) ruined

5. All of us are living in turbulent times.

(a) capricious

(b) desolate

(c) tranquil

(d) obstreperous

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Directions : Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space and is followed by four choices. Select the most appropriate choice to fill in the blank and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

6. I shall not be going to the theatre _____.
- *(a)* if it may snow
- *(b)* if it snow
- *(c)* if it snows
- *(d)* if snowed

7. _____ than a hundred passengers were killed in the recent train accident.
- *(a)* Less
- *(b)* No less
- *(c)* Fewest
- *(d)* No fewer

8. Each of these paintings _____ made by a famous painter.
- *(a)* are
- *(b)* is
- *(c)* be
- *(d)* should

9. This is an area of _____ dense population.
- *(a)* extremely
- *(b)* totally
- *(c)* tangentially
- *(d)* languidly

10. Reading ability in young children _____ by speech disorders.
- *(a)* effected
- *(b)* affected
- *(c)* is effected
- *(d)* is affected

11. She has faced almost _____ difficulty in arranging the funds for the event.
- *(a)* big
- *(b)* insurmountable
- *(c)* gigantic
- *(d)* large

12. Our school building is _____ dilapidated.
- *(a)* visibly
- *(b)* little
- *(c)* deeply
- *(d)* satisfactorily

13. Ranikhet is a place of remarkably _____ beauty.
- *(a)* scenery
- *(b)* scenic
- *(c)* scene
- *(d)* scenically

14. The criminal on the run managed to _____ capture by the police officer.
- *(a)* invade
- *(b)* evade
- *(c)* slip
- *(d)* run away

15. I am _____ on the ambitious project of learning one new language every year.
- *(a)* sailing
- *(b)* embarking
- *(c)* adventuring
- *(d)* concurring

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

Directions : Given below are some idioms/phrases followed by four alternative meanings to each. Choose the response *(a), (b), (c)* or *(d)*, which presents the most appropriate meaning and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

16. Walking on eggshells

(a) Careful not to offend or upset others

(b) Walking with great care

(c) Making a noisy entry

(d) Undertaking an uncomfortable journey

17. Feather your own nest

(a) To make one's lodgings comfortable

(b) To make money for oneself by way of dishonest means

(c) To look at something with a lot of pleasure

(d) To make something more important than it really is

18. Neither fish nor fowl

(a) Difficult to describe or classify

(b) Neither this or that

(c) Strict rules and regulations

(d) Feel awkward because of unfamiliarity

19. Elephant in the room

(a) The important topic

(b) The unavoidable mind-set

(c) The obvious problem that is being avoided

(d) The prized possession in the room

20. The ship has sailed

(a) The matter is carried over

(b) The matter is decided

(c) The opportunity has passed

(d) Seeking new opportunities

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

Directions : Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence, the parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. Each sentence is followed by four sequences, namely *(a)*, *(b)*, *(c)* and *(d)*, indicating the rearrangement of the parts. You are required to select the most appropriate option and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

21. directive principles of state policy which though not justiciable are
P

fundamental to the governance of the country and it is the duty
Q

the Constitution lays down certain
R

of the state to apply these principles in making laws
S

(a) PQRS *(b)* QRPS

(c) RPQS *(d)* SPRQ

22. are evolving rapidly
P

the geo-political and geo-economic landscape
Q

where aspects related to application of military force
R

in a multipolar world is dynamic
S

(a) QRSP *(b)* QSRP

(c) SPRQ *(d)* SQRP

23. international security, taking into account its national security interests and priorities
P

India has participated actively in multilateral forums
Q

relating to disarmament, non-proliferation and
R

in the international security arena
S

(a) PQRS *(b)* SRPQ

(c) QPRS *(d)* QRPS

24. linked to the formal education system through (P) a close coordination with the (Q) children in the age group of 5–8 years are directly (R) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (S)

(a) RPSQ *(b)* QSPR

(c) RPQS *(d)* QRPS

25. our spiritual heritage (P) and has become part of (Q) practised as part of healthy lifestyle (R) yoga is being (S)

(a) PQRS *(b)* PRSQ

(c) SRPQ *(d)* SRQP

26. who has been troubling (P) better than the one (Q) would know the trouble (R) she who has been in trouble (S)

(a) PSQR *(b)* SPRQ

(c) SRQP *(d)* PQRS

27. "all that glitters is not gold" (P) the speaker reiterated before the audience (Q) is still valid (R) the fact that the old epithet (S)

(a) QRPS *(b)* QSPR

(c) RPSQ *(d)* SPQR

28. a decade sooner than 2050 (P) that the population will peak (Q)

the second scenario suggested (R) at 8·5 billion by 2040 (S)

(a) PSQR

(b) RQSP

(c) RPSQ

(d) PRSQ

29. turbulent times (P) not only during war and (Q) peace is always the only alternative (R)

but also during peaceful times (S)

(a) RPSQ

(b) PRSQ

(c) RQPS

(d) SPQR

30. generations of Indian women (P) many policies and behaviours (Q)

'population bomb' related narratives mobilised (R) that shaped the lives of (S)

(a) RQSP

(b) PSQR

(c) RPSQ

(d) PQRS

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

Directions : In this section, each item consists of six sentences. The first and sixth sentences are marked as S1 and S6. The four sentences between S1 and S6 have been jumbled up and labelled as P, Q, R and S. This is followed by four options, each suggesting a sequence of sentences. Identify the most appropriate option and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

31. S1 : The Attorney-General of India is appointed by the President of India.

S6 : He shall receive such remuneration as the President may determine.

P : In the performance of his duties, the Attorney-General shall have the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.

Q : The Attorney-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

R : Any person qualified to be a judge of the Supreme Court can be appointed for the post.

S : The duty of the Attorney-General is to give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred to him or assigned to him by the President, and to discharge the functions conferred on him by or under the Constitution or any other law for the time being in force.

The correct sequence should be

(a) PSRQ *(b)* QPRS

(c) RSPQ *(d)* SRPQ

32. S1 : COVID-19 was a health catastrophe that caused great distress.

S6 : It triggered the movement of more than 7 million people through lockdown and post-lockdown periods.

P : India also undertook the Vande Bharat Mission.

Q : Made-in-India vaccines were sent to more than 90 countries on a commercial and grant basis.

R : India justified its credentials as a global HADR player deploying Rapid Response Teams to Maldives, Kuwait and Mauritius launching the multiphased mission SAGAR.

S : During the pandemic, India re-established its credentials as the Pharmacy of the World by supplying medicines and equipment to over 150 countries in the face of daunting logistical challenges.

The correct sequence should be

(a) SQRP

(b) SPRQ

(c) QPRS

(d) QRSP

33. S1 : The New Development Bank (NDB) has been instituted with a vision to support and foster infrastructure and sustainable initiatives in emerging economies.

S6 : India is one of the largest borrowers from the Bank in the sectors of transport, health, water and financial sectors.

P : The purpose of the Bank is to mobilise resources for infrastructure and sustainable projects in BRICS and other emerging economies.

Q : Each member country has a shareholding of 20 per cent.

R : The founding members of the NDB—Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa—brought in capital USD 1 billion as initial contribution.

S : India and other four founding members have equal shareholding in the Bank.

The correct sequence should be

(a) PQSR

(b) SPRQ

(c) QSRP

(d) RSQP

34. S1 : Ayurveda literally means 'science of life'.

S6 : It is about the interrelationships between these aspects.

P : Ayurveda has evolved from the various Vedic hymns rooted in the fundamental philosophies about life, disease and health.

Q : Ayurveda takes an integrated view of the physical, mental, spiritual and social aspects of human beings.

R : The *Charaka Samhita* and *Sushruta Samhita*, which developed around 2500 BCE, are the main treatises of Ayurveda.

S : According to Ayurveda, health is considered a prerequisite for achieving the goals of life, i.e., *Dharma*, *Artha*, *Kama* and *Moksha*.

The correct sequence should be

(a) PRSQ

(b) SPQR

(c) QRSP

(d) QSPR

35. S1 : The National Education Policy, 2020 is an important policy on education.

S6 : The policy was formulated through consultation process at every stage—from preformulation to formulation and implementation.

P : To fulfil its objectives, it seeks to bring access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability in education for sustainable development.

Q : It has come after 34 years, replacing the National Policy on Education, 1986.

R : The policy also lays emphasis on bringing out the unique capabilities of each student, promoting ethical values, encouraging critical thinking, fostering a culture of research and encouraging rootedness and pride in India.

S : It aims to transform India into a vibrant knowledge society and global knowledge superpower by making both school and college education more holistic and flexible.

The correct sequence should be

(a) PRSQ

(b) QSPR

(c) RQSP

(d) SQRP

36. S1 : Cotton is one of the most important cash crops in India, and it makes India an important global player in cotton production.

S6 : To support the cotton industry, the Government of India regularly announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) for two basic staple groups, viz., medium staple and long staple cotton.

P : Cotton sustains the livelihood of an estimated 508 million cotton farmers and 40–50 million people engaged in related activities such as cotton processing and trade.

Q : India's contribution to cotton production comes from around 126 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation which is around 38 per cent of the world area.

R : The country accounts for around 25 per cent of the total global fibre production.

S : In the raw material consumption basket of the Indian textile industry, the proportion of cotton is around 60 per cent.

The correct sequence should be

(a) PQRS

(b) SRPQ

(c) QSRP

(d) RQSP

37. S1 : One of the features of humanist culture in Italy was a slackening of the control of religion over human life.

S6 : There was also a concern at this time with good manners.

P : Though they were not irreligious, Italians were strongly attracted to material wealth, power and glory.

Q : He wrote a pamphlet defending acquisition of wealth as a virtue.

R : In *On Pleasure*, Lorenzo Valla, another humanist, criticised the Christian injunction against pleasure.

S : Francesco Barbaro was a humanist from Venice.

The correct sequence should be

(a) QRSP

(b) QPSR

(c) PSQR

(d) RSPQ

38. S1 : Rural Postal Life Insurance was started in 1995.

S6 : Therefore, various schemes of PLI and RPLI are very popular amongst eligible clients.

P : It also aims to spread insurance awareness among the rural population.

Q : However, PLI and RPLI continue to offer life insurance cover at lower premium rate and higher bonus.

R : The prime objective of the scheme is to provide insurance cover to the rural public in general and to benefit weaker sections and women workers of rural areas in particular.

S : With liberalisation of the insurance sector, Postal Life Insurance and Rural Postal Life Insurance are operating in a very competitive market.

The correct sequence should be

(a) QRSP

(b) QPSR

(c) RPSQ

(d) RSPQ

39. S1 : Digital Locker is a key initiative under Digital India, aimed at transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.

S6 : These legacy documents can be electronically signed using the eSign facility.

P : Targeted at the idea of paperless governance, Digital Locker is a platform for issuance and verification of documents and certificates in a digital way.

Q : Organisations that are registered with Digital Locker can push electronic copies of documents and certificates directly into citizens' lockers.

R : Citizens can also upload scanned copies of their legacy documents in their accounts.

S : Indian residents, who sign up for a DigiLocker account, get a dedicated cloud storage space.

The correct sequence should be

(a) PSQR

(b) QSRP

(c) RSPQ

(d) SPRQ

40. S1 : Nano Mission Programme was initiated in 2007.

S6 : The efforts of this mission are evident through India's global ranking based on the publications in SCI journals.

P : The Nano Mission is likely to pave the path for India's domination in cutting-edge science.

Q : Its goal is to foster, promote and develop all aspects of nano-science and nanotechnology.

R : This is an umbrella programme which promotes basic research and focuses on nanotechnology adaptation and transfer to industry for use by masses.

S : The support under this extends to create skilled human resources, projects related to nanoscience and nanotechnology and building infrastructure of nano S&T labs at several institutes spread across the country.

The correct sequence should be

(a) PSRQ

(b) QRPS

(c) RPQS

(d) SPRQ

WORD CLASSES

Directions : Each of the following sentences has an underlined word. Read the sentence carefully and identify which word class the underlined word belongs to. Indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

41. She sings much <u>better</u> than I do.

(a) Adjective

(b) Adverb

(c) Verb

(d) Conjunction

42. The story was in all the <u>dailies</u>.

(a) Noun

(b) Adjective

(c) Adverb

(d) Determiner

43. <u>Smoking</u> is injurious to health.

(a) Participle

(b) Infinitive

(c) Gerund

(d) Verb

44. What made you choose the <u>one</u> rather than the other?

(a) Pronoun

(b) Verb

(c) Number

(d) Adverb

45. There is still <u>some</u> water in the bottle.

(a) Adverb

(b) Conjunction

(c) Determiner

(d) Verb

46. Hurray ! We have won the match.

(a) Interjection

(b) Conjunction

(c) Adjective

(d) Interrogative

47. Having finished her work, Sharmila left home at 8:00 PM.

(a) Participle

(b) Auxiliary verb

(c) Adverb

(d) Conjunction

48. My teacher always moves around in her class while teaching.

(a) Verb

(b) Adverb

(c) Conjunction

(d) Noun

49. The cantankerous men of the town roar around the marketplace.

(a) Verb

(b) Adverb

(c) Determiner

(d) Adjective

50. India is revered as the fountainhead of democracy in the world today.

(a) Noun

(b) Adjective

(c) Adverb

(d) Interjection

PASSAGES

Directions : In this section, you have two short passages. After each passage, you will find some items based on the passage. Read the passage carefully and answer the items based on it. You are required to select your answers based solely on the contents of the passage and the opinion of the author, and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

Passage—I

Our tragedy today is a general and universal physical fear so long sustained by now that we can even bear it. There are no longer problems of the spirit. There is only the question : When will I be blown up? Because of this, the young man or woman writing today has forgotten the problems of the human heart in conflict with itself which alone can make good writing because only that is worth writing about, worth the agony and the sweat. He must learn them again. He must teach himself that the basest of all things is to be afraid; and, teaching himself that, forget it forever, leaving no room in his workshop for anything but the old verities and truths of the heart, the old universal truths lacking which any story is ephemeral and doomed—love and honour and pity and pride and compassion and sacrifice. Until he does so, he labours under a curse. He writes not of love but of lust, of defeats in which nobody loses anything of value, of victories without hope and, worst of all, without pity or compassion. His griefs grieve on no universal bones, leaving no scars. He writes not of the heart but of the glands.

Until he relearns these things, he will write as though he stood among and watched the end of man. I decline to accept the end of man. It is easy enough to say that man is immortal simply because he will endure : that when the last dingdong of doom has clanged and faded from the last worthless rock hanging tideless in the last red and dying evening, that even then there will still be one more sound : that of his puny inexhaustible voice, still talking.

I refuse to accept this. I believe man will not merely endure : he will prevail. He is immortal, not because he alone among creatures has an inexhaustible voice, but because he has a soul, a spirit capable of compassion and sacrifice.

51. The tragedy of our times is

(a) we are unable to bear pain

(b) we have forgotten the problems of the human heart

(c) we have learnt to bear general and universal physical fear

(d) the fear of the spirit

52. What must writers learn again?

(a) The lessons of life

(b) The problems of a heart in conflict with itself

(c) To be afraid

(d) To be fearless

53. A writer's workshop should be filled with

(a) stories of love and lust

(b) stories of victories

(c) universal truths

(d) ephemeral facts

54. According to the author, the end of man is untenable because

(a) of his inexhaustible voice

(b) of his endurance

(c) of his mortal life

(d) of his spirit, born of his soul

55. The word 'puny' means

(a) brave

(b) daring

(c) tiny

(d) doomed

Passage—II

People do not understand the nature or ramifications of most educational changes. They become involved in change voluntarily or involuntarily and in either case experience ambivalence about its meanings, form, and consequences. I have implied that there are a number of things at stake—changes in goals, skills, philosophy or beliefs, behaviour, etc. Subjectively these different aspects are experienced in a diffuse, incoherent manner. Change often is not conceived of as being multidimensional. Objectively, it is possible to clarify the meaning of an educational change by identifying and describing its separate dimensions. Ignorance of these dimensions explains a number of interesting phenomena in the field of educational changes : for example, why some people accept an innovation they do not understand; why some aspects of a change are implemented and others not; why strategies for change neglect certain essential components.

The concept of objective reality is tricky. Reality is always defined by individuals and groups. But individuals and groups interact to produce social phenomena (constitutions, laws, policies, educational change programmes), which exist outside any given individual. There is also the danger that the objective reality is only the reflection of the producers of change and thus simply a glorified version of their subjective conceptions. We can reduce this problem by

following the practice of posing double questions : "What is the existing conception of reality on a given issue?" Followed quickly by "says who?"

56. People do not understand the nature or ramifications of educational change because

(a) they do not understand the multidimensional character of change

(b) they see the certainty in the change

(c) they are ambiguous in their decision

(d) it takes time and hard work

57. People would accept an innovation with understanding, if

(a) they find meaning of the innovation in their use

(b) there is clarity regarding its aspects

(c) they themselves learn to innovate in their contexts

(d) they work with their immediate and distant colleagues

58. What is the caution the author sounds with regard to 'objective reality'?

(a) Objective reality is a collective reality which may have many problems

(b) Objective reality may be influenced by subjective thinking and considerations

(c) Objective reality is the collective influence of all people

(d) Objective considerations are part of the subjective reality and thus they are interrelated

59. Which two words in the passage mean the opposite of the word 'whole'?

(a) Version and ramifications

(b) Phenomena and programmes

(c) Components and dimensions

(d) Conceptions and programmes

60. Which of the following sums up the idea of the author?

(a) Change is subjective and warrants objectivity from conceptualisation to implementation

(b) Subjectivity cannot be ruled out by describing the main dimensions of change

(c) It is difficult to conceptualise the change which satisfies all sections with understanding

(d) Change has to be conceptualised collectively in its many dimensions, and dealt with objectively

PREPOSITIONS AND DETERMINERS

Directions : Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space with four options. Select whichever preposition or determiner you consider the most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

61. I don't like working _____ night.

(a) in

(b) at

(c) on

(d) into

62. I'll see you _____ the morning.

(a) at

(b) on

(c) along

(d) in

63. There is a mark _____ the wall.

(a) on

(b) by

(c) into

(d) from

64. Shalini usually goes to work _____ bus.

(a) on

(b) by

(c) at

(d) with

65. She has always been very polite _____ me.

(a) about

(b) by

(c) to

(d) of

66. I'm fed up _____ you.

(a) by

(b) at

(c) until

(d) with

67. We had a discussion _____ the project.

(a) beneath

(b) with

(c) about

(d) in

68. She is capable _____ winning the race.

(a) on

(b) at

(c) of

(d) until

69. His first novel has been translated _____ many languages.

(a) into

(b) with

(c) on

(d) along

70. We met a very nice family _____ our holiday.

(a) while

(b) into

(c) during

(d) by

SPOTTING ERRORS

Directions : Each item in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts, labelled as *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)*. Read each sentence to determine whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter, i.e., *(a)* or *(b)* or *(c)*. If you find no error, your response should be indicated as *(d)*.

71. During recession *(a)* many companies were compelled *(b)* to decrease their workforce. *(c)*

No error *(d)*

72. The politicians *(a)* parted ways *(b)* due towards ideological differences. *(c)* No error *(d)*

73. The murder was *(a)* too abominable *(b)* to described. *(c)* No error *(d)*

74. Each new word *(a)* in this book *(b)* have a different meaning. *(c)* No error *(d)*

75. The news regarding *(a)* the earthquake survivors *(b)* are very disturbing. *(c)* No error *(d)*

76. These equipments *(a)* must have *(b)* cost a fortune. *(c)* No error *(d)*

77. Prateek doesn't *(a)* look well today, *(b)* doesn't he? *(c)* No error *(d)*

78. It was one of *(a)* most eloquent speeches *(b)* delivered by Swami Vivekananda. *(c)* No error *(d)*

79. He suffered *(a)* from fever when he was interviewed *(b)* for the job. *(c)* No error *(d)*

80. She forced *(a)* herself *(b)* to eat. *(c)* No error *(d)*

SYNONYMS

Directions : Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words/groups of words. Select the option that is nearest in meaning to the underlined word and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

81. Winning the World Cup was the most exhilarating moment for the Indian cricket team.

(a) peaceful

(b) prominent

(c) thrilling

(d) eager

82. Justice prevailed and the murderer was decapitated.

(a) beheaded

(b) dismissed

(c) kidnapped

(d) discharged

83. The hotel room had dingy walls.

(a) hazy

(b) dark and dirty

(c) pale

(d) cloudy

84. Keshav planned the event with fastidious care.

(a) inattentive

(b) boring

(c) meticulous

(d) uninteresting

85. Her left leg was paralysed due to a debilitating disease.

(a) crippling

(b) sad

(c) strange

(d) critical

CORRELATING SENTENCES

Directions : Given below are pairs of sentences (S1, S2). Select the co-relationship of the second sentence to the first from among the options *(a)*, *(b)*, *(c)* and *(d)*, and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

86. S1 : Civics classes focus on citizenship and governance.

S2 : The subject develops concepts that enable the reader to apply knowledge about government and the state to the idea of participative citizenship.

The second sentence

(a) expands the first

(b) contrasts with the first

(c) proposes a solution

(d) states an effect

87. S1 : China has made rapid economic strides but at the cost of democracy.

S2 : India has followed a path towards rapid economic growth, but by abiding by the norms of a democratic polity.

The second sentence

(a) negates the first

(b) explains what is stated in the first

(c) offers a contrast to the first

(d) confirms the first

88. S1 : The concept of right or wrong needs to be determined on the basis of principles.

S2 : When it comes to matters related to the field of human rights, positions should be based solely on principles.

The second sentence

(a) establishes the first

(b) develops an axiom based on the first

(c) contradicts the first

(d) delegitimises the premise of the first

89. S1 : The concept of *Ahimsa* was adopted by Gandhiji after he was introduced to it by Tolstoy. The latter first read about it in German translation of *Thirukkural*, the great moral treatise in Tamil.

S2 : Much in the same way that Gandhi was influenced by Tolstoy, in the United States of America, Martin Luther King Jr. shaped his Civil Rights Movement based on Gandhian principles.

The second sentence

(a) counters the first

(b) defends the premise of the first

(c) provides an analogy for the first

(d) explains the first

90. S1 : The best ever cricket captain India has ever had is *XYZ*.

S2 : As captain, *XYZ* has won considerably more matches for India than any other captain.

The second sentence

(a) rebuts the first

(b) is the premise for the first

(c) contrasts with the first

(d) dilutes the first

USAGE OF PAIRED WORDS

Directions : In the following items, a pair of words is provided. You are required to select the option that most appropriately describes the meaning of both the words and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

91. 'Compliment' and 'Complement'

(a) Compliment means to synthesise and complement means to praise

(b) Compliment means to go well with and complement means to praise

(c) Compliment means to praise and complement means to blend well with

(d) Compliment means to blend well with and complement means to praise

92. 'Deify' and 'Defy'

(a) Deify means to confer upon one the status of god and defy means to oppose

(b) Deify means to oppose and defy means to confer upon one the status of god

(c) Deify means to define and defy means to oppose

(d) Deify means to deny and defy means to oppose

93. 'Stationery' and 'Stationary'

(a) Stationery means standing still and stationary means immobile

(b) Stationery means writing and office material and stationary means in station

(c) Stationery means writing and office material and stationary means immobile

(d) Stationery means standing still and stationary means writing and office material

94. 'Complaisant' and 'Complacent'

(a) Complaisant means overconfident and complacent means eager to please

(b) Complaisant means confident and complacent means overconfident

(c) Complaisant means eager to please and complacent means to manifest universally

(d) Complaisant means eager to please and complacent means over-confident

95. 'Enquiry' and 'Inquiry'

(a) Enquiry means to seek information and inquiry means to investigate

(b) Enquiry means to investigate and inquiry means to seek information

(c) Enquiry means to seek information and inquiry means act of investiture

(d) Enquiry means act of investiture and inquiry means to investigate

96. 'Masterful' and 'Masterly'

(a) Masterful means imperious and masterly means autocratic

(b) Masterful means skilful and masterly means imperious

(c) Masterful means leader-like and masterly means skilful

(d) Masterful means imperious and masterly means highly skilful

97. 'Boarder' and 'Border'

(a) Boarder means a food-and-lodge resident and border means boundary

(b) Boarder means boundary and border means a food-and-lodge resident

(c) Boarder means one who fits planks on the surfaces and border means boundary

(d) Boarder means wider and border means one who fits planks on the surfaces

98. 'Concurrent' and 'Consecutive'

(a) Concurrent means occurring at the same time and consecutive means occurring one after the other

(b) Concurrent means occurring non-simultaneously and consecutive means occurring one after the other

(c) Concurrent means occurring at the same time and consecutive means occurring thereafter

(d) Concurrent means occurring thereafter and consecutive means occurring at the same time

99. 'Epitaph' and 'Epithet'

(a) Epitaph means a tombstone and epithet means a phrase expressing an attribute

(b) Epitaph means words written on a tombstone and epithet means a phrase expressing an attribute

(c) Epitaph means unspoken words and epithet means a phrase expressing an attribute

(d) Epitaph means words written on a tombstone and epithet means an epigram

100. 'Discomfort' and 'Discomfit'

(a) Discomfort means disturb and discomfit means unfit

(b) Discomfort means unease and discomfit means to embarrass

(c) Discomfort means to embarrass and discomfit means unfit

(d) Discomfort means unfit and discomfit means to make comfortable

MATCHING LIST

Directions : In the following items, two lists are given with the keywords mentioned. You are required to match List–I with List–II and mark your response on the Answer Sheet using the code given below the Lists.

101.

List–I (Loan word)	*List–II (Meaning)*
A. *Attaché*	1. New and experimental
B. *Aperitif*	2. Proven fact of being elsewhere
C. *Avant-garde*	3. Diplomatic support staff
D. *Alibi*	4. A drink just before a meal

Code :

(a) A B C D
3 1 4 2

(b) A B C D
3 4 1 2

(c) A B C D
2 4 1 3

(d) A B C D
2 1 4 3

102.

List–I (Loan word)	*List–II (Meaning)*
A. *Sui generis*	1. Remaining same despite changes
B. *Facta non verba*	2. Conclusion not drawn from stated logic
C. *Mutatis mutandis*	3. Nothing else like it
D. *Non sequitur*	4. Deeds not words

Code :

(a) A B C D
3 4 1 2

(b) A B C D
3 1 4 2

(c) A B C D
2 4 1 3

(d) A B C D
2 1 4 3

103.

List–I (Loan word)	*List–II (Meaning)*
A. *Connoisseur*	1. Scattered remains
B. *Cul-de-sac*	2. Collection of documents on someone or something
C. *Dossier*	3. Street with a closed end
D. *Debris*	4. Expert in matters of taste

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	4	2	3	1
(d)	4	3	2	1

104.

List–I (Loan word)	*List–II (Meaning)*
A. *Déjà vu*	1. Policy of minimal governmental interference
B. *Faux pas*	2. Feeling of having experienced the present
C. *En route*	3. Tactless remark or act
D. *Laissez-faire*	4. During the course of a journey

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	4	2
(b)	2	4	3	1
(c)	2	3	4	1
(d)	1	4	3	2

105.

List–I (Loan word)	*List–II (Meaning)*
A. *Façade*	1. Principal front of a building
B. *Liaison*	2. Round flattish cap
C. *Maisonette*	3. Diplomatic support staff
D. *Beret*	4. Rooms with a separate entrance in a building

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	3	1
(b)	1	3	4	2
(c)	1	4	3	2
(d)	2	3	4	1

ADAPTATION OF BORROWED WORDS

Directions **:** In the following items, certain words which have been borrowed into English from other languages have been given. Select the most appropriate meaning from the options provided and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

106. Aplomb

(a) Pride

(b) Self-confidence

(c) Determination

(d) Arrogance

107. Condign

(a) Ingredients in culinary activities

(b) Confined to one place

(c) Punishment appropriate to wrong-doing

(d) Formally arranged sit-down dinner

108. Incommunicado

(a) Not wanting to or able to communicate

(b) Breakdown and isolation

(c) Communication across semantic barriers

(d) Unbridged destinations

109. Gastronomy

(a) Study of cosmic gases or cosmic dust

(b) Science of flatulence

(c) Study of the digestive system

(d) Art and science of fine food and eating

110. Expatriate

(a) To remove from a settled location

(b) Resident outside country of citizenship

(c) Out of court settlement

(d) To congregate outdoors

USE OF PHRASAL VERBS

Directions : In the following items, a sentence is given with a blank space that is required to be filled with a phrasal verb. Select the most appropriate response from the options provided and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

111. She was advised by her coach to ____ to form if she wanted to do well in the tournament.

(a) get on

(b) get along

(c) get done

(d) get back

112. She said goodbye and ____ along the road.

(a) tripped out

(b) tripped over

(c) tripped off

(d) tripped in

113. The team reported that they had ____ the contract with tooth and comb before forwarding its recommendation.

(a) pored over

(b) plied over

(c) poured over

(d) run over

114. The boisterous crowd ____ with its merry-making even amidst pouring rain.

(a) played on

(b) flowed on

(c) carried on

(d) carried out

115. The goons ____ the unsuspecting victims when the latter walked into the dark alley.

(a) set upon

(b) set up

(c) set along

(d) set down

COMMONLY USED WORDS

Directions : In the following items, there are two sentences S1 and S2, based on commonly used word(s), which are underlined. Read the two sentences carefully and mark the response that denotes the correct use of these words in each of the two sentences and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

116. S1 : What is <u>especially</u> noticeable about the pair is that they always dress impeccably.

S2 : Lunch is served late in the office, <u>specially</u> on days when there is a board meeting.

(a) S1 is right and S2 is wrong

(b) S1 is wrong and S2 is right

(c) Both S1 and S2 are wrong

(d) Both S1 and S2 are right

117. S1 : The matter was resolved amicably <u>between</u> the group even though there were so many of them.

S2 : <u>Among</u> them the two never have problems sharing what they have.

(a) S1 is right and S2 is wrong

(b) S1 is wrong and S2 is right

(c) Both S1 and S2 are wrong

(d) Both S1 and S2 are right

118. S1 : We <u>shall</u> have to present ourselves before the Dean and explain our behaviour.

S2 : They <u>will</u> need to get their act together if they wish to win the contract.

(a) S1 is right and S2 is wrong

(b) S1 is wrong and S2 is right

(c) Both S1 and S2 are wrong

(d) Both S1 and S2 are right

119. S1 : I have not seen her <u>since</u> a long time.

S2 : It has been a while <u>since</u> I saw her.

(a) S1 is right and S2 is wrong

(b) S1 is wrong and S2 is right

(c) Both S1 and S2 are wrong

(d) Both S1 and S2 are right

120. S1 : The teacher enquired whether there is <u>any</u> problem with the question paper.

S2 : He asked her whether she had <u>some</u> pets at home.

(a) S1 is right and S2 is wrong

(b) S1 is wrong and S2 is right

(c) Both S1 and S2 are wrong

(d) Both S1 and S2 are right

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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